

HSM MCQs Series

CSS Compulsory Subjects

aghazetaleem.com

31
Years
1991-2021

CSS
Compulsory Subjects
SOLVED
MCQs

1991-2021

Aamer Shahzad

Solved with Explanatory Notes

English (*Précis & Composition*)

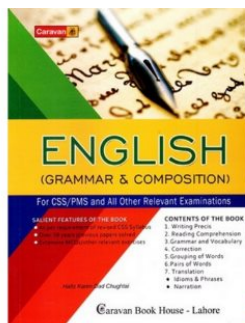
General Science & Ability

Current Affairs
Pakistan Affairs
Islamic Studies



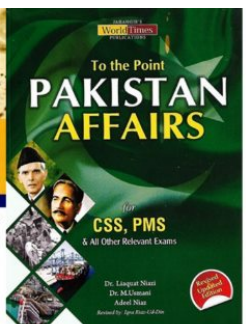
Order CSS PMS FPSC PPSC KPPSC Books at Disocunte

Prices 03325339708 or visit aghazetaleem.com



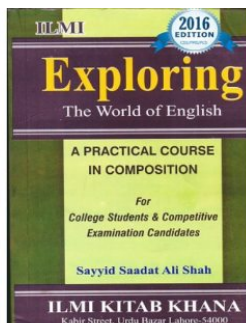
ENGLISH
(GRAMMAR & COMPOSITION)
For CSS/PMS and All Other Relevant Examinations

1600 1400



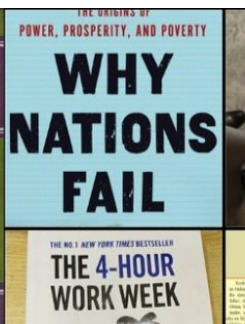
To the Point PAKISTAN AFFAIRS
For CSS, PMS & All Other Relevant Exams

700 630




Exploring
The World of English
A PRACTICAL COURSE IN COMPOSITION
For College Students & Competitive Examination Candidates

900 800



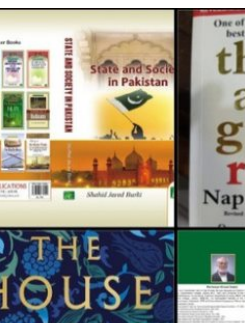
WHY NATIONS FAIL
THE ORIGINS OF POWER, PROSPERITY, AND POVERTY

1000 850




THE 4-HOUR WORK WEEK
ESCAPE THE 9-5, LIVE ANYWHERE AND STILL MAKE MONEY WHILE YOU SLEEP

1200 1050



THE SPIRIT OF ISLAM
THE SPIRIT OF ISLAM

1000 850



THE HOUSE OF ISLAM
A GLOBAL

1000 850

SALE ON CSS



ALL ABOUT COMPETITIVE English
for CSS, PMS, PCS, NTS Tests, Lectureship & Other Competitive Exams

1000 850



DISCOVERING THE WORLD OF ENGLISH
GRAMMAR & COMPOSITION with Essays & Translation

1000 850



To the Point ENGLISH
Revised Edition

1000 850



WINNING ESSAYS
for CSS ~ PMS & All Other Relevant Exams

1000 850



top 30 ESSAYS
for CSS, PMS & all other relevant exams

1000 850



PMS SOLVED PAPERS
COMPULSORY SUBJECTS 2005-20 DATE

720



CSS SOLVED PAPERS
2016 to 20

720



CSS MCQs
30 YEARS

720



ESSAY ESSENTIALS
Exclusively Includes:

720



BOOK OF ESSAYS
Col Haq's 21st Century

720

CSS PMS FPSC & other Books At Discounted prices

03325339708 whatsapp to order

Past **31** Years CSS Compulsory Papers Solved MCQs

CSS
Compulsory Subjects

MCQs

Past Papers 1991-2021

Solved with Explanatory Notes

Aamer Shahzad

Stockist:
ILMI KITAB KHANA
Kabir Street, Urdu Bazar, Lahore



Contents

English (Précis & Composition)	
English (Précis & Composition)	
Solved MCQs 2021	1
English (Précis & Composition)	
Solved MCQs 2020	8
English (Précis & Composition)	
Solved MCQs 2019	11
English (Précis & Composition)	
Solved MCQs 2018	14
English (Précis & Composition)	
Solved MCQs 2017	18
English (Précis & Composition)	
Solved MCQs 2016	21
English (Précis & Composition)	
Solved MCQs 2015	24
English (Précis & Composition)	
Solved MCQs 2014	26
English (Précis & Composition)	
Solved MCQs 2013	29
English (Précis & Composition)	
Solved MCQs 2012	34
English (Précis & Composition)	
Solved MCQs 2011	35
English (Précis & Composition)	
Solved MCQs 2010	38
English (Précis & Composition)	
Solved MCQs 2009	42
English (Précis & Composition)	
Solved MCQs 2008	44
English (Précis & Composition)	
Solved MCQs 2007	46
English (Précis & Composition)	
Solved MCQs 2006	48
English (Précis & Composition)	
Solved MCQs 2005	50
English (Précis & Composition)	
Solved MCQs 2004	52
English (Précis & Composition)	
Solved MCQs 2003	54
English (Précis & Composition)	
Solved MCQs 2002	56

English (Précis & Composition)	
Solved MCQs 2001	56
English (Précis & Composition)	
Solved MCQs 2000	57
English (Précis & Composition)	
Solved MCQs 1999	58
English (Précis & Composition)	
Synonyms Solved MCQs	60
English (Précis & Composition)	
Antonyms Solved MCQs	63
English (Précis & Composition)	
Solved Pair of Words 2005-2016	67
General Science and Ability Solved MCQs	
General Science and Ability Solved	
MCQs 2021	79
General Science and Ability Solved	
MCQs 2020	81
General Science and Ability Solved	
MCQs 2019	84
General Science and Ability Solved	
MCQs 2018	87
General Science and Ability Solved	
MCQs 2017	89
General Science and Ability Solved	
MCQs 2016	94
General Science and Ability Solved	
MCQs 2014	102
General Science and Ability Solved	
MCQs 2013	108
General Science and Ability Solved	
MCQs 2012	113
General Science and Ability Solved	
MCQs 2011	119
General Science and Ability Solved	
MCQs 2010	125
General Science and Ability Solved	
MCQs 2009	131
General Science and Ability Solved	
MCQs 2008	137
General Science and Ability Solved	
MCQs 2006	142

HSM C.S.S. Compulsory Subjects Solved MCQs
by Aamer Shahzad

Published by
HSM PUBLISHERS
Lahore, Pakistan

Copyright © HSM Publishers (Pakistan) 2021

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without prior written permission of the Publisher. Any person or persons who do any unauthorised act in relation to this publication may be liable to criminal prosecution and civil claims for damages.

Trademarks: HSM, HSM Publishers, the HSM Publishers logo are trademarks of HSM Publishers, Pakistan and may not be used without written permission.

Publisher's Note

Every possible effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this book is accurate at the time of going to press, and the publisher and author cannot accept responsibility for any errors or omissions, however caused. No responsibility for loss or damage occasioned to any person acting, or refraining from action, as a result of the material in this publication can be accepted by the editor, the publisher or the author.

Whilst the author has made every effort to ensure that the content of this book is accurate, please note that occasional errors can occur in books of this kind. If you suspect that an error has been made in this book, please inform the publisher, so that it can be corrected at the next reprint.

For general information on our other products and services, please contact us at:
Lahore: (042) 37353510 - 37248129

Printed at **Mian Printers, LHR.**
Bound at **Asif Book Binder, LHR.**

Price: Rs. 625/-

General Science and Ability Solved MCQs 2005.....	143
General Science and Ability Solved MCQs 2004.....	144
General Science and Ability Solved MCQs 2003.....	145
General Science and Ability Solved MCQs 2002.....	146
General Science and Ability Solved MCQs 2001.....	149
General Science and Ability Solved MCQs 2000.....	152
General Science and Ability Solved MCQs 1999.....	156
General Science and Ability Solved MCQs 1998.....	158
General Science and Ability Solved MCQs 1997.....	159
General Science and Ability Solved MCQs 1996.....	161
General Science and Ability Solved MCQs 1995.....	162
General Science and Ability Solved MCQs 1994.....	164
General Science and Ability Solved MCQs 1993.....	166
General Science and Ability Solved MCQs 1992.....	168
General Science and Ability Solved MCQs 1991.....	170
General Science and Ability Misc MCQs Exercise No 1.....	171
General Science and Ability Misc MCQs Exercise No 2.....	181
Current Affairs Solved MCQs	
Current Affairs Solved MCQs 2021.....	187
Current Affairs Solved MCQs 2020.....	192
Current Affairs Solved MCQs 2019.....	199
Current Affairs Solved MCQs 2018.....	205
Current Affairs Solved MCQs 2017.....	210
Current Affairs Solved MCQs 2016.....	216
Current Affairs Solved MCQs 2015.....	221
Current Affairs Solved MCQs 2014.....	226
Current Affairs Solved MCQs 2013.....	231
Current Affairs Solved MCQs 2012.....	236
Current Affairs Solved MCQs 2011.....	240
Current Affairs Solved MCQs 2010.....	246

Current Affairs Solved MCQs 2009.....	251
Current Affairs Solved MCQs 2008.....	256
Current Affairs Solved MCQs 2007.....	259
Current Affairs Solved MCQs 2006.....	263
Current Affairs Solved MCQs 2005.....	268
Pakistan's Domestic Affairs Solved MCQs.....	272
Pakistan's External Affairs Solved MCQs.....	278
Latest Current Affairs 2020-2021 MCQs.....	284
Pakistan Affairs Solved MCQs	
Pakistan Affairs Solved MCQs 2021.....	296
Pakistan Affairs Solved MCQs 2020.....	300
Pakistan Affairs Solved MCQs 2019.....	306
Pakistan Affairs Solved MCQs 2018.....	312
Pakistan Affairs Solved MCQs 2017.....	316
Pakistan Affairs Solved MCQs 2016.....	320
Pakistan Affairs Solved MCQs 2015.....	327
Pakistan Affairs Solved MCQs 2014.....	331
Pakistan Affairs Solved MCQs 2013.....	335
Pakistan Affairs Solved MCQs 2012.....	338
Pakistan Affairs Solved MCQs 2011.....	342
Pakistan Affairs Solved MCQs 2010.....	347
Pakistan Affairs Solved MCQs 2009.....	350
Pakistan Affairs Solved MCQs 2008.....	354
Pakistan Affairs Solved MCQs 2007.....	357
Pakistan Affairs Solved MCQs 2006.....	360
Pakistan Affairs Solved MCQs 2005.....	362
Islamiyat Solved MCQs	
Islamiyat Solved MCQs 2021.....	365
Islamiyat Solved MCQs 2020.....	371
Islamiyat Solved MCQs 2019.....	374
Islamiyat Solved MCQs 2018.....	381
Islamiyat Solved MCQs 2017.....	386
Islamiyat Solved MCQs 2016.....	392
Islamiyat Solved MCQs 2015.....	396
Islamiyat Solved MCQs 2014.....	400
Islamiyat Solved MCQs 2013.....	405
Islamiyat Solved MCQs 2012.....	409
Islamiyat Solved MCQs 2011.....	415
Islamiyat Solved MCQs 2010.....	420
Islamiyat Solved MCQs 2009.....	426
Islamiyat Solved MCQs 2008.....	431
Islamiyat Solved MCQs 2007.....	434
Islamiyat Solved MCQs 2006.....	435
Islamiyat Solved MCQs 2005.....	438

English (Précis & Composition)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

1999-2021

English (Précis & Composition)

2021

Synonym

1) DEFENESTRATION

- (a) Ejection (b) Axe
(c) Riddance (d) Eliminations

Answer: (b)

Meaning of Defenestration: (noun) the act of throwing someone or something out of a window

کوئی سے باہر پھینک دینا، کسی کو کوئی سے باہر پھینک دینا

Defenestration is a word for the act of throwing something or someone out of a window. Fenestra is the Latin word for window. So that's how we came up with defenestration, the frighteningly specific word for throwing someone out a window.

Meaning of Riddance: (noun) the act of forcing out someone or something/ Riddance is the act of getting rid of something.

نجات۔ بریت۔ جھکا مار پال۔

Meaning of Ejection (nqun) the act of expelling or projecting or ejecting / The action of something being forced or thrown out is called ejection.

بید مل، بر طر فی، نکال پھینکے کا مل، اخراج

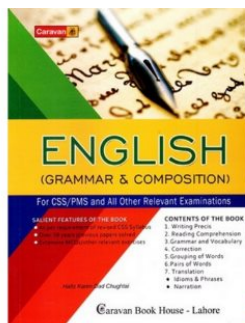
Synonyms: Riddance exclusion, expulsion, Ejection

The Defenestration of Prague in 1618 saw three Catholic officials thrown from a top-floor window of Prague (Hradčany) Castle by an angry mob of Bohemian Protestant activists. The imperial emissaries escaped uninjured, but the events of 23 May 1618 proved to be the catalyst for the bloodiest war in European history, the Thirty Years' War.



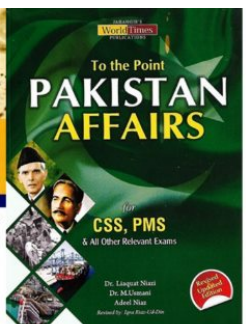
Order CSS PMS FPSC PPSC KPPSC Books at Disocunte

Prices 03325339708 or visit aghazetaleem.com



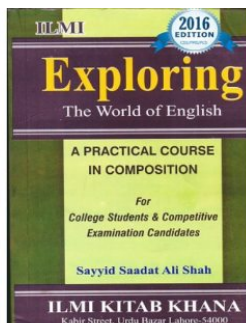
ENGLISH
(GRAMMAR & COMPOSITION)
For CSS/PMS and All Other Relevant Examinations

1600 1400



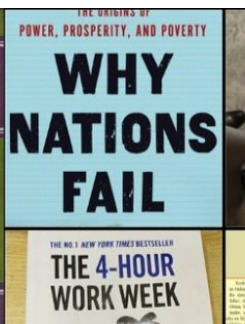
To the Point PAKISTAN AFFAIRS
For CSS, PMS & All Other Relevant Exams

700 630




Exploring
The World of English
A PRACTICAL COURSE IN COMPOSITION
For College Students & Competitive Examination Candidates

900 800



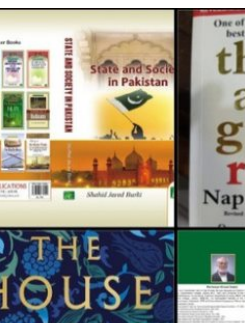
WHY NATIONS FAIL
THE ORIGINS OF POWER, PROSPERITY, AND POVERTY

1000 850




THE 4-HOUR WORK WEEK
ESCAPE THE 9-5, LIVE ANYWHERE AND UNLEASH THE POWER OF PASSION

1200 1050



THE SPIRIT OF ISLAM
THE SPIRIT OF ISLAM

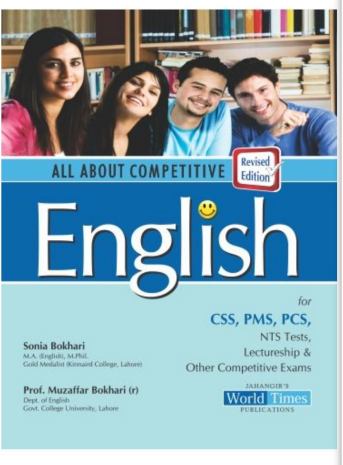
1000 850



THE HOUSE OF ISLAM
A GLOBAL

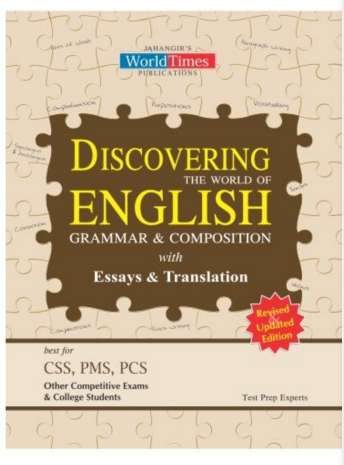
1000 850

SALE ON CSS



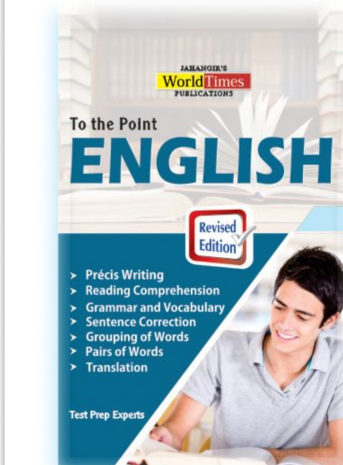
ALL ABOUT COMPETITIVE English
for CSS, PMS, PCS, NTS Tests, Lectureship & Other Competitive Exams

1000 850



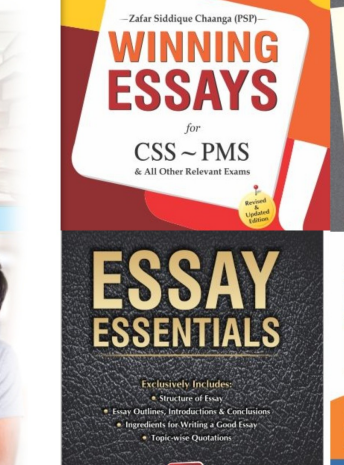
DISCOVERING THE WORLD OF ENGLISH
GRAMMAR & COMPOSITION with Essays & Translation

1000 850



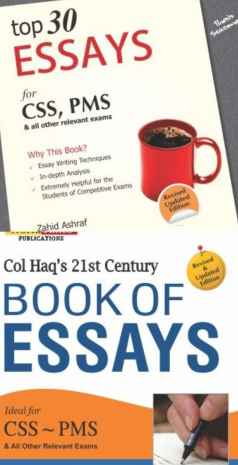
To the Point ENGLISH
Revised Edition
Précis Writing, Reading Comprehension, Grammar and Vocabulary, Sentence Correction, Grouping of Words, Pairs of Words, Translation

1000 850



WINNING ESSAYS
for CSS ~ PMS & All Other Relevant Exams

1000 850



top 30 ESSAYS
for CSS, PMS & all other relevant exams

1000 850



PMS SOLVED PAPERS
COMPULSORY SUBJECTS 2005-20 DATE

1000 850



CSS SOLVED PAPERS
2016 to 2020

1000 850



CSS MCQs
30 YEARS

1000 850



ESSAY ESSENTIALS
Exclusively Includes: Structure of Essay, Essay Outlines, Introductions & Conclusions, Ingredients for Writing a Good Essay, Topic-wise Quotations

1000 850



BOOK OF ESSAYS
Col Haq's 21st Century

1000 850

CSS PMS FPSC & other Books At Discounted prices

03325339708 whatsapp to order

Example: The re-conquest and defenestration of Kashmir was barely contested in India. (Dawn: 04-Mar-2020)

- 2) SOT
(a) Tramp (b) Drunkard
(c) Stroller (d) Addict

Answer: (b)

Meaning of SOT: (noun) a chronic drinker/ A sot is someone who frequently drinks too much alcohol. شرابی، کثرت سے خمری سے ذمت ہو جانے والا۔ عادی سے خمر۔

Sot is a somewhat old-fashioned word for a heavy drinker, also known as a lush or a wino. It's also considered insulting and derogatory. In Old English, a *sott* was a "stupid person or a fool."

Example: Sot is a somewhat old-fashioned word for a heavy drinker, also known as a lush or a wino.

- 3) VISCERAL
(a) Innate (b) Ingrained
(c) Intuitive (d) Subliminal

Answer: (b)

Meaning of Visceral: (adjective) obtained through intuition rather than from reasoning or observation

When something's *visceral*, you feel it in your guts. A *visceral* feeling is intuitive — there might not be a rational explanation, but you feel that you know what's best.

بنا کسی ثبوت یا تحقیق کہ کسی چیز کو بہت کو تسلیم کر لیا

Visceral can also mean "relating to the viscera," with *viscera* being your organs.

Synonyms: intuitive, nonrational illogical, unlogical

Example: Can't trust Modi whose political agenda is spreading *visceral* hatred of Pakistan. (Dawn: Feb 25, 2021)

The sheikhs that rule the UAE share a visceral dislike of political Islam — including its leading proponents in the Arab world, the Muslim Brotherhood and Hamas (the latter being an offshoot of the former). (Dawn: August 15, 2020)

- 4) DERACINATED
(a) Uprooted (b) Native
(c) Alien (d) Nomad

Answer: (a)

Meaning of Deracinated: (verb) move (people) forcibly from their homeland into a new and foreign environment

Deracinated means 'the one who has lost his roots or origin'.

کسی کو جبر سے زبردستی اس کے مائیں اور نسل ماحول سے نکال کر مختلف ماحول میں لے جاتا

To *deracinate* someone is to force them to move away from their native home to a new, unfamiliar place. Civil wars often *deracinate* large segments of a country's population.

Deracinate comes from the Old French *desraciner*, "pull up by the roots." When you *deracinate* people, they're figuratively pulled up by the roots, usually with the intention of "planting" them in a new location.

Bangladesh has had to pick up the pieces of the abused and deracinated Rohingya community

Example: The Zionist and Pahlavi nation-building projects shared a desire to stand outside and above the wider Arab and Muslim world in which they found themselves trapped, to produce 'new' Jews and Iranians who were 'deracinated replicas of Europeans. (Dawn: August 23, 2009)

- 5) BERICLOGE
(a) Medley (b) Assortment
(c) Fusion (d) Mixture

Answer: (-)

It's actually 'bricolage'. It means "construction or creation from a diverse range of available things - especially in Arts & Literature"

Indian politician Shashi Tharoor (Shashi Tharoor is writer and former international diplomat who has been serving as Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha from Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, since 2009.) commented on the CSS paper through a tweet which said, "Never heard of 'bericloge' myself! Are you sure it's not a typo for 'bricolage'."

The CSS question document was shared on social media. The person who shared it, tagged Shashi Tharoor, wrote: "This year's CSS paper can only be written by Shashi Tharoor. He referred to the requested difficult English words that people wrote that they would know the meaning of at most 2-3 words."



- 6) MISCEGENATION
(a) Mongrel (b) Amalgam
(c) Hybrid (d) Crossbreed

Answer: (d)

Meaning of Miscegenation: (noun) reproduction by parents of different races (especially by white and non-white persons) نچھڑنے والوں کے درمیان تولیدی میسرگ یعنی دو مختلف نسل کے افراد میں ازدواجی رشتہ

Miscegenation combines the Latin *miscere*, meaning "mix," with *genu*, meaning "race," plus the suffix *-ation*, which describes an action or process. So *miscegenation* means "a mixing of racial groups," like when people of different races live together or have kids together.

Synonyms: crossbreeding, interbreeding

It is much more prevalent to see *miscegenation* today since skin color is not a concern today.

Example: These apparent purists are surreptitiously obsessed with "transgressive, inter-racial sex, hybridity, and *miscegenation*". (Dawn: November 22, 2015)

- 7) DEMIURGE
(a) Deity (b) Divinity
(c) Immortal (d) God

Answer: (a)

Meaning of Demiurge: (noun) a subordinate deity, in some philosophies the creator of the universe فائق۔ صالح۔ آفریدگار۔ اہرمن

Synonyms: deity, divinity, god, immortal /any supernatural being worshipped as controlling some part of the world or some aspect of life or who is the personification of a force

Example: The Demiurge was Plato's creator of the material world.

8) **ALLUVIAL**

- (a) Muddy (b) Grains
(c) Deposited (d) Sandy

Answer: (a)

Meaning of Alluvial: Alluvial refers to the stuff left behind by running water.

درختوں کی سیلابی مٹی جسے دریائے جیاباہر میں چھوڑا گیا ہے

Alluvial comes from the Latin word for washed, but the stuff water leaves behind doesn't often feel clean. In fact, the word is so closely associated with leftover debris that its meaning goes beyond flooding.

Example: The jute plant needs a plain alluvial soil and standing water which is easily available in Bangladesh and India. (Dawn: June 29, 2019)

9) **HAGIOGRAPHIC**

- (a) Sycophancy (b) Flattering
(c) Adulatory (d) Drooling

Answer: (c)

Meaning of Hagiographic: (noun) a biography that idealizes or idolizes the person (especially a person who is a saint) تعریف کے ڈاؤنگرے پر سنانا، ائڈل کرنا اور لیاے سید سے متعلق، مقدس شخصیات سے متعلق

A hagiography is a type of biography that puts the subject in a very flattering light. Hagiographies are often about saints.

Originally, a hagiography was a biography of a saint written without skepticism or criticism. A hagiography idealizes the subject and puts them on a pedestal.

//In Sufi hagiography Abdal is one of the stages to the attainment of the ultimate of being a Wali, or trusted deputy of God. (Dawn: 11-Mar-2018)

Example: According to The New York Times, which ran a hagiographic article on Adar Poonawalla recently, half the world's children have been vaccinated using vaccines that originated at the Serum Institute. (Dawn: August 5, 2020)

10) **TOUSLED**

- (a) Disheveled (b) Untidy
(c) Scattered (d) Unkempt

Answer: (a)

Meaning: (adjective) in disarray; extremely disorderly تہتر کرنا، خصوصاً بالوں کو پکڑنا، بری طرح پیش آنا، بد سلوکی کرنا

Anything that's tousled is rumpled or disheveled, like your tousled hair when you first get out of bed in the morning.

The adjective tousled can be used for anything that's untidy, but you'll usually see it describing a head of hair. Tousled hair is messy, windblown, or otherwise unkempt. The verb tousle came first—today it means "make untidy," but originally to tousle was "to handle or push roughly."

Synonyms: disheveled, dishevelled, frowzed, rumpled untidy

Example: His grey eyes showed grief while his beard and hair were tousled and grimy in the humid weather. (Dawn: 23-Nov-2019)

Antonyms

1) **CLERISY**

- (a) Unselected (b) Querc
(c) Laity (d) Commoner

Answer: (d)

Meaning of Clerisy: (noun) an educated and intellectual elite تعلیم یافتہ، عقیدہ مند

English philosopher-poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834) named a hypothetical group the clerisy, a term he adapted from Klerisei, a German word for clergy (in preference, it seems, to the Russian term intelligentsia which we borrowed later, in the early 1900s). Coleridge may have equated clerisy with an old sense of clergy meaning "learning" or "knowledge," which by his time was used only in the proverb "an ounce of mother wit is worth a pound of clergy."

Example: Slovenia's first mosque's Islamic Cultural Centre comprises the community's offices; an education centre, which includes a library; a restaurant; a basketball court; housing for the Muslim clerisy; and a 40-metre (131 feet) high minaret. (Dawn: Feb 4, 2020)

2) **FERAL**

- (a) Domesticated (b) Busted
(c) Tamed (d) Mastered

Answer: (a)

Meaning of Feral: (adjective) wild and menacing / "a pack of feral dogs"

بے گام، جنگلی، جان لیوا، وحشی۔ غیر مہذب، غیر خانہ دار یا غیر تربیت یافتہ

Feral is often used to describe a wild, untamed animal, like the feral cat with its claws and sharp teeth menacingly bared, ready to strike. Qualities that are similar to a wild animal can also be called feral.

Feral dogs are usually secretive and wary of people.

Feral (stray) dogs have killed 11 people and injured 3,034 in Punjab during the last 10 months, says an official report. (Dawn: Dec 5-2019)

Synonyms: ferine, savage untamed, wild

Example: CDA, capital administration to work with animal welfare organisations to vaccinate feral (stray) dogs. (Dawn: Jan 26, 2021)

3) **DEMAGOGUE**

- (a) Kindler (b) Peacemaker
(c) Reconciler (d) Conformist

Answer: (c)

Meaning of Demagogue (noun) a political leader who seeks support by appealing to popular

غیر اچھے خطیب، ہزاروں لوگوں کو اشتعال انگیز تقریریں کرنے والا، ہزاروں لوگوں میں جذبات بھڑکانے والا

Though the Greek root for demagogue literally means "a leader of the people," the word has for centuries had a negative connotation: it actually means a leader who has manipulated the emotions and prejudices of the rabble. The reason for the negative connotation is that in ancient Athens, "the people" were considered to be an uncivilized mob.

// The shocking rise of Donald Trump to the Presidency of the United States has popularised one particular accusation; the charge of demagoguery. During his campaign, Trump did much to spark such a scornful trend; he referred to Mexicans as 'rapists' and 'murderers,' was exposed for his 'locker room banter' involving casually boasting about the sexual assault of women, and also

threatened his opponent, Hillary Clinton, with imprisonment. Trump has since discovered no sense of moderation. In a recent press conference, he openly attacked journalists, businesses, and critics in a manner one would only expect of a nascent despot. The popularisation of the term 'demagogue' is a symptom of a deeper problem which democrats have feared for over two millennia; that the greatest threat to democracy comes from the citizens themselves.

//The Pakistani mainstream has finally paid heed to the horrific online harassment of many progressives, prominent women journalists, legal practitioners, artists and activists especially so, in short, demagogues exercising governmental power are a microcosm of a much deeper societal phenomenon. (Dawn: February 5, 2021)

Synonyms: demagog, rabble-rouser

Example: The US president has taught demagogues the world over how to make strategic use of fractiousness and underhandedness in pursuit of political power (Dawn: October 25, 2020)

4) BIBULOUS

- (a) Temperate (b) Nonabsorbent
(c) Celibate (d) Dull

Answer: (b)

Meaning of Bibulous: The adjective *bibulous* describes something that is highly absorbent, like a towel or sponge that soaks up liquid well. A *bibulous* person, however, is someone who likes to drink alcohol.

Bibulous, comes from the Latin word *bibere*, which means "to drink." As it applies to people, *bibulous* means "likes to drink alcohol."

Synonyms: boozy, drunken, sottish drunk, inebriated, intoxicated

Example: To repeat E.M. Forster's devastating review of the bibulous poet Dom Moraes' book *Gone Away*, "one longs for a non-alcoholic edition". (Dawn: May 31, 2018)

5) PABULUM

- (a) Pedestrian (b) Trash
(c) Flat (d) Insipid

Answer: (b)

Meaning of Pabulum (noun) any substance that can be used as food

خوراک، خصوصاً اہل۔ بے مزہ یا لکھ یا پھل یا پانی کاوش یا نرینگی

Example: The idea that we can win over the world, or some parts of the world, by dredging up external interference is *pabulum*. (Dawn: Apr 10, 2016)

6) QUISLING

- (a) Loyalist (b) Faithful
(c) Adherent (d) Follower

Answer: (a)

Meaning of Quisling (noun) someone who collaborates with an enemy occupying force

ناروے کے ایک سیاستدان کو نرنگ کے نام پر۔ نرنگ ملک دشمن۔ نرنگ اپنے ملک سے غداری کرنے والا شخص

The term arose because in World War II, Vidkun Quisling, a Norwegian politician, volunteered to help the occupying Nazis rule Norway for Germany. Quisling was tried for treason and executed at the end of the war, and his name became synonymous with traitor and collaborator.

1945ء میں ناروے کے سابق وزیراعظم کو نرنگ کے نام پر غداری کا مقدمہ چلا۔ اس کے علاوہ کئی دوسرے کا نام نرنگ استعمال اور دولت کی خرابی کا اثر ہم بھی لگے اور اسے موت کی سزا سنائی گئی۔ چوتھیں اکتوبر کو ایک فائرنگ اسکواڈ نے انہیں ہلاک کر دیا۔ اس واقعہ کے تین سال بعد ناروے نے قانون پاس کیا اور سزائے موت پر پابندی

لگائی۔ کو نرنگ کا یہ اب نعرہ کے سنی میں استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ کو نرنگ کی ایک چھوٹی سی پارٹی تھی۔ نیشنل یونین پارٹی۔ جب نرنگی نو بیس ناروے میں داخل ہو گئی تو کچھ عرصے میں اس نے نرنگیوں کا ساتھ دینے کے ارادے کے ساتھ ہی خود کو ملک کا وزیراعظم ڈکلیئر کر دیا۔ عاشر اس کی پارٹی کے پاس ریاست کی ایک بھی نشست نہیں تھی۔

The word *quisling* is not commonly used in the United States, however, probably because the American term for a traitor is "Benedict Arnold," the name of a Revolutionary War turncoat.

Synonyms: collaborationist, collaborator

Example: The forever disgraced Kashmiri Quislings, Mir Jafars and Mir Sadiqs who ruled IHK for decades on behalf of India, but publicly repented their actions after Aug 5, 2019, are now crawling back to their Indian masters with pleas for the restoration of Articles 370 and 35A. (Dawn: September 26, 2020)

7) CHIAROSCURO

- (a) Clear (b) Bright
(c) Republic (d) Open

Answer: (b)

Meaning of Chiaroscuro (noun) a monochrome picture made by using several different shades of the same color

روشنی اور سائے کا غام۔ دھوپ چھائوں کا فرق واضح کرنا

Chiaroscuro is an Italian artistic term used to describe the dramatic effect of contrasting areas of light and dark in an artwork, particularly paintings. It comes from the combination of the Italian words for "light" and "dark."

Example: Relations between India and Pakistan always need a broad canvas to paint and most of the time the result is a bold *chiaroscuro*. (Dawn: 12-Mar-2007)

8) CAITIFF

- (a) Angel (b) Innocent
(c) Saint (d) Hero

Answer: (a)

Meaning of Caitiff (noun) a cowardly and despicable person

اوراٹھ، گھٹیا ذلیل، ناہار

Example: Attacking vulnerable Sikhs unarmed, innocent, that too in a worship place, are biggest *caitiffs*. (Dawn: Mar 27, 2020)

9) ANACHRONISTIC

- (a) Fresh (b) New
(c) Contemporary (d) Updated

Answer: (a)

Meaning of Anachronistic (adjective) chronologically misplaced

غلط زمانی یا سوا اپنی زمانہ مستحقین کرنے میں غلطی اور سیدہ استروک کے معنوں میں بھی استعمال ہوتا ہے

Something that's old-fashioned and maybe a little out of place is *anachronistic*, like a clunky black rotary-dial telephone sitting on a desk beside a sleek new smart-phone (or whatever the new technology is when you read this).

The adjective *anachronistic* comes from the Greek words *ana*, or "against", and *khronos*, or "time." It usually refers to something old-fashioned or antique, but it can also mean anything that blatantly clashes with the time in which it is seen

فرض کیجئے آپ شہنشاہ اکبر کی غلطی "مغل" معنوں "دیکھ رہے ہوں اور اس میں شہزادہ سلیم، نور جہاں سے بات کرنے کو اپنی پوشاک میں سے موبائل فون نکال لے

Any phone, in the context of the movie's time period, would be *anachronistic*

Example: A secular understanding of qawwali is *anachronistic* to the pre-modern progenitors of the art form. (Dawn: Jul 31, 2019)

10) **NYMPHOMANIAC**

- (a) Unerotic (b) Impotent
(c) Sadist (d) Voyeur

Answer: (a)

Meaning of Nymphomaniac (noun) a woman with abnormal sexual desires

نیمپھومانیاک (نوع) ایک عورت جس کی غیر معمولی جنسی خواہش ہے۔
Synonyms: nymphomaniacal neurotic, psychoneurotic

Antonym & Near Antonym for nymphomania: frigidity

Example: Apparently they think that a woman getting too close to a sick person can cause him (or her) to go berserk, turning him into a rapist or the nurse into a nymphomaniac! (Express Tribune: May 27, 2016)

English (Précis & Composition)

2020

Synonyms

1) **INCEPTION** شروع/آغاز

- (a) Incision (b) Unending
(c) Beginning (d) Growth

Answer: (c)

Meaning The *inception* is the beginning. *Inception* refers more to the beginning, to entering upon an undertaking. *Inception* implies the start of a specific thing like a campaign or a company.

Example: On the occasion of the 177th Sindh Police Raising Day, Inspector General of Police Mushnaq Ahmed Mahar said on Friday that ever since its inception, the Sindh police had steadfastly faced all sorts of challenges under trying circumstances from dealing with the menace of terrorism to pandemics. (Dawn: May 2, 2020)

2) **EXPATRIATE** مکتبہ/مکتبہ

- (a) Emigrant (b) Displaced
(c) Infirm (d) Male

Answer: (a)

Meaning An *expatriate* is someone who lives in another country by choice./ move away from one's native country and adopt a new residence abroad

Example: Pandemic may see some 900000 jobs lost in the UAE and force 10pc of its expatriate residents to leave. (Dawn: 22-Jul-2020)

3) **CONTRAPTION** گھڑی/گھڑی

- (a) Intrigue (b) Device
(c) Sticker (d) Trend

Answer: (b)

A *contraption* is a device that has a specific purpose and is often overly complicated./ a device or control that is very useful for a particular job

Example: Seher Naveed has named her exhibits *Contraptions* and the title of Farida Batool's artworks on display is *Shehr-i-Tilism-i-Hoshnaba*. (Dawn: January 6, 2021)

4) **ANIMOSITY** نفرت/بیزاری

- (a) Friendly (b) Flow
(c) Enmity (d) Vanity

Answer: (c)

Animosity is hatred./ a feeling of ill will arousing active hostility

Example: The animosity between media organisations (at least those with some semblance of an editorial policy that is not decided on by the marketing department) and corporates is not exactly a new phenomenon. (Dawn: April 26, 2021)

5) **GUILT** گناہ/گناہ

- (a) Slyness (b) Decency
(c) Blame (d) Mad

Answer: (a)

The noun *guile* has quite negative connotations, as it refers to the kind of knowledge and skill that can be used by comic book villains for evil and not good!/ shrewdness as demonstrated by being skilled in deception

Example: Pakistan T20 Internationals Musa Khan and Rumman Raees provide pace and guile to the attack. (Dawn: 15-Feb-2020)

6) **ESSAY** مضمون

- (a) Direct (b) Compose
(c) Attempt (d) Effort

Answer: (c)

A composition that is usually short and has a literary theme is called an essay. As a noun, an *essay* is also an attempt, especially a tentative initial one. As a verb, to *essay* is to make an attempt./make an effort or attempt

Example: Laying the foundation of an essay on a stipulated topic then proceeding further on it, developing it and, finally, leading it to an appropriate finishing without crossing the limits of time and words has always been a difficult task for students of all levels. (Dawn: December 8, 2013)

7) **PLAGIARISM** مضمون/مضمون کی چوری

- (a) Copy (b) Piracy
(c) Deviance (d) Plague

Answer: (b)

The act of plagiarizing; taking someone's words or ideas as if they were your own

Example: *PLAGIARISM* is a common practice these days. (Dawn: 19-Dec-2020)

8) **IMPEACHMENT** مومنہ/مومنہ

- (a) Indictment (b) Castigation
(c) Contempt (d) Charge

Answer: (a)

Impeachment is a formal document accusing a public official with misconduct.

Example: The US House of Representatives impeached President Donald Trump and sent its impeachment resolution to the Senate to convict him. (Dawn: January 20, 2021)

9) SINISTER منسوخ

- (a) Malevolent (b) Sinful
(c) Ill-famed (d) Occult

Answer: (a)

Example: By bringing down a few pieces of bronze or concrete can we drive away the sinister spectre of racism and other prejudices? (Dawn: 11-May-2021)

Antonyms

1) CONSISTENCY

- (a) Anomaly (b) Constant
(c) Regularity (d) Errant

Answer: (a)

Example: Unless our batting shows consistency we will continue to face problems," says former Test captain. (Dawn: 03-Jan-2021)

2) HYPOTHETICAL

- (a) Unreal (b) Vague
(c) Actual (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Example: The political, hypothetical and academic question deserved to be returned unanswered. (Dawn: March 13, 2021)

3) POOH-POOH

- (a) Ridicule (b) Reprehend
(c) Ravage (d) Praise

Answer: (d)

Example: Many in the government and the so-called punditry pooh-pooh Sharif's medical condition as minor, and as a ploy to escape the many legal cases he faces. (Dawn: November 16, 2019)

4) HENPECKED

- (a) Meek (b) Assertive
(c) Obedient (d) Rebel

Answer: (b)

Example: Conditions for henpecked husbands become worse still. (Dawn: 05-Dec-2010)

5) ETERNITY

- (a) Heaven (b) Transience
(c) Mundane (d) Abstract

Answer: (b)

Example: The long period of isolation for Pakistan seemed like an eternity. (Dawn: 11-Oct-2020)

6) EXTEMPORE

- (a) Sudden (b) Prepared
(c) Imprint (d) Frenzy

Answer: (b)

Example: Inevitably, the first comparison is with Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who had developed an extempore style that was quite popular. (Dawn: February 22, 2019)

7) RELINQUISH

- (a) Assume (b) Confer
(c) Leave (d) Throw

Answer: (a)

Example: Trump says he won't relinquish his claim of election theft. (Dawn: December 7, 2020)

8) LAUDABLE

- (a) Extol (b) Unworthy
(c) Ignorance (d) Praise

Answer: (b)

Example: In a laudable decision, the Punjab government has decided to run all Basic Health Units on solar energy. (Dawn: 05-Feb-2021)

9) EXAGGERATION

- (a) Fabricate (b) Understate
(c) Confab (d) Curse

Answer: (b)

Example: That is obviously an exaggeration, although the court proceedings have provided valid cause for concern. (Dawn: 14-Oct-2020)

10) PANDEMONIUM

- (a) Platform (b) Quietude
(c) Confusion (d) Tension

Answer: (b)

Example: Pandemonium gripped KP amidst a province-wide polio eradication drive, threatening to stop this critical campaign in its tracks — which was ultimately the agenda of those who instigated the mass hysteria. (Dawn: April 24, 2019)

English (Précis & Composition)

2019

Synonyms

1) PUSILLANIMOUS

- (a) Coward (b) Intrepid
(c) Gallant (d) Valorous

Answer: (a)

Example: The BBC Trust's report on Jeremy Bowen's dispatches from the Middle East is pusillanimous, cowardly, outrageous, factually wrong and ethically dishonest. (Dawn: April 17, 2009)

2) SABBATICAL

- (a) Sick leave (b) Leave of absence
(c) Shore leave (d) Recess

Answer: (b)

Looking
For
Tutors

aghazetaleem.com

ISLAMABAD
& RAWALPINDI

Home Tutors Available

Highly Qualified Energetic
Professional Teachers

0332-5339708

*Experienced & Qualified Teacher
Available for All Grade Levels
1-Week FREE Class
Graphical Explanation Approach*

KG Upto FSc

A-Level & O-Level

CSS PMS FPSC & other Books aghazetaleem.com to order

EXTRA CURRICULAR

Example: It approved adjustment of sabbatical leaves of the faculty members working on TTS and raising minimum qualification for appointment of lecturer and assistant professors according to the HEC notification. (Dawn: August 10, 2018)

- 3) **CHARLATAN**
 (a) Impostor (b) Quack
 (c) Operator (d) Maestro

Answer: (b)

Example: Forecasting is often the last refuge of the *charlatan*. (Dawn: 04-Jan-2021)

- 4) **VACILLATE**
 (a) Keep an eye on (b) Waiver
 (c) Attend (d) Nourish

Answer: (b)

Example: These steps also suggest a certain lack of clarity within the government, as it *vacillates* between lockdowns and economic activity. (Dawn: 13-Apr-2020)

- 5) **BELLICOSE**
 (a) Nasty (b) War Like
 (c) Belligerent (d) Military

Answer: (b)

Example: For its part, Pakistan has thus far rightly avoided being provoked by *bellicose* rhetoric from across the border. (Dawn: 24-Sep-2018)

- 6) **TUMULT**
 (a) Confusion (b) Commotion
 (c) Disorder (d) Agitation

Answer: (b)

Example: Marine One for the last time as president Wednesday morning, leaving behind a legacy of chaos and *tumult* and a nation bitterly divided. (Dawn: 20-Jan-2021)

- 7) **FLABBERGASTED**
 (a) Astonished (b) Fascinated
 (c) Gaping (d) Dazed

Answer: (a)

Example: The case took a long time, being shifted from terrorism courts to model courts, but the verdict left everyone in Pakistan *flabbergasted*. (Dawn: 11-Sep-2020)

- 8) **SLEAZY**
 (a) Dirty (b) Cheap
 (c) Mangy (d) Flimsy

Answer: (b)

Example: The app came under fire for allowing 'pornographic' and 'sleazy' content to propagate, especially among its younger audience. (Dawn: 25-Apr-2019)

- 9) **OXIDIZED**
 (a) Reduce (b) Rusty
 (c) Alkalize (d) Basify

Answer: (b)

Example: 'Gulnaz' by Sana Abbas showcased understated elegance in bridal wear with kora dabka, pearls, diamantes, and oxidized gold embellishments on chatta-patti borders and geometrical block print patterns in gold on a bed of kaleidoscopic colours. (Dawn: February 23, 2021)

- 10) **EMBRYONIC**
 (a) Paranoiac (b) Emblazoner
 (c) Rudimentary (d) Sardonic

Answer: (c)

Example: Doctors in Japan have successfully transplanted liver cells derived from embryonic stem cells into a newborn baby, in a world first that could provide new treatment options for infants. (Dawn: May 22, 2020)

Antonyms

- 1) **SCURRILOUS**
 (a) Decent (b) Ribald
 (c) Abusive (d) Mitigate

Answer: (a)

Ribald: Vile, despicable, dishonorable, disgusting.

Abusive: Outrageous, Offensive, Insulting.

Mitigate: Reduce, decrease, make something lessen.

Decent: respectable or moral behavior.

SCURRILOUS: Making or spreading scandalous claims about someone with the intention of damaging their reputation.

Example: Matters took an even more ominous turn when a *scurrilous* campaign on social media accused the five of posting sacrilegious material online. (Dawn: 24-Dec-2017)

- 2) **SALUTARY**
 (a) Upright (b) dependable
 (c) Injurious (d) serious

Answer: (c)

Example: The industry's growth can have many *salutary* impacts on the economy. (Dawn: 27-May-2020)

- 3) **INANE**
 (a) Sensible (b) Idiotic
 (c) Illogical (d) Imbecilic

Answer: (a)

Example: Moments of crisis tend to simultaneously bring out the best, the worst, and the most insane and inane aspects of humanity to the fore, and the coronavirus pandemic has been no different. (Dawn: March 16, 2020)

- 4) **MELANCHOLY**
 (a) Desolate (b) Exuberant
 (c) Melancholic (d) Lugubrious

Answer: (b)

Example: A group exhibition featuring the works of three National College of Arts (NCA) students depicting monotony of life and melancholy of ageing was inaugurated by Australian High Commissioner Margaret Adamson. (Dawn: 14, 2018)

- 5) **DENIGRATE**
 (a) Decry (b) Laud
 (c) Deprecate (d) Diminish

Answer: (b)

Example: Whatever the merits of the case in this situation, Dr Awan had absolutely no right to publicly denigrate and demean an officer of the government. (Dawn: May 5, 2021)

6) **STRIDENT**

- (a) Muffled (b) Enfold
(c) Encompass (d) Embrace

Answer: (a)

Example: Their rhetoric had understandably acquired a particularly strident tone since the August 2019 scrapping of Article 370, governing India-held Kashmir and its recognition as a disputed territory, by the Modi government and its unilateral annexation of Kashmir. (Dawn: March 28, 2021)

7) **CONVOLUTED**

- (a) complex (b) Labyrinthine
(c) Simple (d) Elaborate

Answer: (c)

Example: The ruling party's promise to take the country down the path of progress is lost somewhere within the leadership's convoluted ideals. (Dawn: 07-Apr-2021)

8) **ENFRANCHISE**

- (a) Emancipate (b) Loose
(c) Subjugate (d) Unbind

Answer: (c)

Example: Meanwhile, the matter of enfranchising overseas Pakistanis, while fairly persuasive conceptually, may be burdened with various complications. (Dawn: 21-May-2021)

9) **OBLITERATE**

- (a) Create (b) Annihilate
(c) Abolish (d) Liquidate

Answer: (a)

Example: One of the traumas of living in Karachi is to discover overnight decisions to cut down a huge banyan tree or to obliterate the view to the graceful Kothari parade with a network of ugly overpasses. (Dawn: October 11, 2020)

10) **ANOMALY**

- (a) Abnormality (b) Consistency
(c) Rarity (d) Aberration

Answer: (b)

Example: The Pakistan Tea Association (PTA) has urged the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) to remove the anomaly relating to withholding tax on import of bulk packing tea, which is a raw material for all importers. (Dawn: May 18, 2021)

English (Précis & Composition)

2018

Synonyms CSS-2018

1) **PICKET** (دھرنا احتجاج کرنے والا)

Synonyms: protester, demonstrator / **Antonyms:** conformist

Example: A British-era mountaintop picket in Oghi area has fallen into disrepair. (Dawn: 05-Feb-2021)

2) **Disgorge** (اخراج کرنا)

Synonyms: discharge, eject, emit, expel, evacuate / **Antonyms:** retain, keep down

Example: All the city's newspapers disgorge lies with freedom. (Dawn: August 14, 2016)

3) **Lapse** (بھول جانا، غلطی)

Synonyms: interval, failure, decline, mistake, blunder / **Antonyms:** valid, improve, strengthen

Example: The bench questioned why after the lapse of his tenure, the petition was filed in 2020 with the entreaty that the respondent should be declared disqualified from the beginning or inception of his first public office, which he possessed pursuant to first nomination papers. (Dawn: June 5, 2021)

4) **Heresy** (بدعت، کفر)

Synonyms: dissension, dissent, blasphemy, nonconformity / **Antonyms:** agreement, belief, harmony

Example: Adaptation of Shakespeare's plays is no longer a heresy. (Dawn: 13-Feb-2020)

5) **Unfazed** (بے غم، بے پروا، مطمئن)

Synonyms: calm, relaxed, cool, easy-going, confident / **Antonyms:** confounded, baffled

Example: Bilawal unfazed by PML-N criticism over Gilani's Senate appointment. (Dawn: March 28, 2021)

6) **Underling** (زیر دست، کمرہ دار)

Synonyms: sub-ordinate, inferior, servant / **Antonyms:** boss, leader, superior

Example: The underling impetus for science, philosophy and religion is the desire for clarity and emancipation from fear. (Dawn: July 5, 2020)

7) **Slack** (سست، ڈھیلا)

Synonyms: loose, lazy, lax, inefficient, incompetent / **Antonyms:** efficient, tight, meticulous, diligent, firm

Example: Paris wheat hits five-week low on slack import demand. (Dawn: March 22, 2021)

8) **Thwart** (رکاوٹ دینا، مخالف ہونا)

Synonyms: prevent, oppose, frustrate / **Antonyms:** assist, facilitate

Example: The military's top brass on Tuesday reiterated its resolve to thwart any threat to Pakistan's security. (Dawn: 21-Jul-2020)

9) **Tiff** (دھڑک، جھگڑا، معمولی جھڑپ)

Synonyms: quarrel, argument, clash, dispute, disagreement / **Antonyms:** agreement, reconciliation

Example: Opposition Leader in National Assembly Shehbaz Sharif concerned at 'tiff' over water distribution. (Dawn: June 2, 2021)

10) Inception (آغاز)

Synonyms: commencement, foundation, opening, inauguration / **Antonyms:** end, closing, conclusion

Example: Only six censuses have been held in Pakistan since its *inception* 74 years ago. (Dawn: 23-Apr-2021)

Antonyms

1) Snippet (تکڑ)

Synonyms: piece, fragment, excerpt, extract / **Antonyms:** whole, full-length, full, total

2) Pummel (پھانسی مارنا)

Synonyms: strike, hit, beat, bash / **Antonyms:** compliment, tap

3) Insuperable (غیر مستحکم)

Synonyms: unbeatable, unconquerable, invincible / **Antonyms:** surmountable, conquerable

4) Crude (غیر پختہ)

Synonyms: unrefined, untreated, rough, simple / **Antonyms:** refined, sophisticated, decent

5) Cagey (چٹاکہ)

Synonyms: secretive, guarded, reticent, cautious, careful / **Antonyms:** frank, open, naïve

6) Baleful (ہلاک کن)

Synonyms: unfriendly, hostile, wicked, nasty, malign, harmful / **Antonyms:** benevolent, friendly

7) Lax (آسائشی)

Synonyms: slack, negligent, careless, unmindful / **Antonyms:** stern, careful

8) Mesh (ملا جانا)

Synonyms: engage, connect, interlock / **Antonyms:** disengage, disconnect, withdraw

9) Placid (آرام دہ)

Synonyms: quiet, calm, tranquil, still, peaceful, smooth / **Antonyms:** excitable, temperamental, rough, stormy

10) Zealot (عزیز)

Synonyms: fanatic, enthusiast, extremist, radical / **Antonyms:** moderate, nonpartisan, unbiased

Explain the difference between the following word pairs by using each word in your own sentence:

1) Callus / Callous

Callus: (n) thickening of the skin.

Sometimes a callus occurs where there is no rubbing or pressure.

Callous: (adj) toughened or unfeeling.

The callous doctor had no problem telling the overweight man he was fat and lazy.

2) Born / Borne. (1999)

Born: brought into existence.

Embrace it like a new born child.

Borne: carried or transported by.

You have borne arms against us.

3) Faint / Feint.

Faint: (adj) dim or hardly perceptible.

Crackling is much better than that faint wheezing.

Feint: Pretended attack to distract an opponent.

The police watched as the drug dealer swapped duffel bags during the feint.

4) Dinghy / Dingy

Dinghy: A small open boat used for rescuing passengers from ships and aircrafts.

Most refugees have made the dangerous crossing in old and rickety fishing boats or dinghies.

Dingy: (Adj) Drab, Dirty looking

Her dress was a dingy grey that was two sizes too big and could have used a wash.

5) Loose / Louse (1993)

Loose: not firmly fixed.

I can't afford to loose any of them at this point.

Lose: to no longer have something because you do not know where it is, or because it has been taken away from you.

I won't lose you again

6) Wave / Waive. (1989)

Wave: to raise your hand and move it from side to side as a way of greeting someone.

In the future, if you don't recognize someone, don't wave at them.

Waive: to give up or forego.

The bank will waive the monthly account fee if I use my debit card five times in a thirty-day period.

7) Shear / Sheer.

Shear: means to cut or clip

There was no way to shear all of the thick wool without a sharp knife or scissors.

Sheer: deviate or turn suddenly.

I put up the new curtains and sheers

8) Resister / Resistor.

Resister: A resister is one who resists.

Joshua Key is a high-profile American war resister who, having served a tour of duty in Iraq, refused to return for a second, choosing instead to seek refuge in Canada in 2005

Resistor: one that actively resists policies, especially those of the government

Chanting an anti-communism slogan, the resistor was quickly arrested and toted off to jail.

Use only five of the following in sentences which illustrate

1) SHOW AND TELL.

A session where objects are presented and described

I was so proud of her, I took it to school for show and tell.

2) HELTER-SKELTER.

In confused, disorderly haste.

With little organization and poor leadership, the company's progress was helter skelter since nothing was being produced.

- 3) **TILT AT WINDMILLS.**
To Attacking an imaginary enemies.
"We'll never have a better chance to tilt at windmills than this."
- 4) **HET UP.**
worried or angry and not calm.
What are you so het up about?
- 5) **THE WHOLE BALL OF WAX.**
Everything, entire, as far as possible.
There's nothing more to tell you. That's the whole ball of wax.
- 6) **IT'S ABOUT TIME.**
used to say often in an annoyed way that something should have happened sooner.
It's about time she came home

English (Précis & Composition)

2017

Choose the ANALOGY of words written in capital letters. Attempt any FIVE.

- (1) **LION : ROAR**
(a) Snake : Slither (b) Goat : Bleat
(c) Lizard : Crawl (d) Elephant : Tusk
Answer: (b)
- (2) **SHADOW : LIGHT**
(a) Flood : Rain (b) Image : Object
(c) Reaction : Action (d) House : Bricks
Answer: (b)
- (3) **CLOT : BLOOD**
(a) Ink : Water (b) Curdle : Milk
(c) Vaporize : Camphor (d) Brew : Coffee
Answer: (b)
- (4) **FEARFUL : COWER**
(a) Humble : Boast (b) Weak : Exercise
(c) Arrogant : Strut (d) Wise : Dispute
Answer: (c)
- (5) **EXPEDITE : HASTEN**
(a) Conscript : Write down (b) Diver : Make harder
(c) Facilitate : Make easiest (d) Satirize : Praise
Answer: (c)
- (6) **WOOD : FURNITURE**
(a) Father : Child (b) Tree : Seedling
(c) Soil : Clay (d) Stone : Sculpture
Answer: (d)
- (7) **SURGEON : DEXTEROUS**
(a) Clown : Fat (b) Actress : Beautiful
(c) Athlete : Tall (d) Acrobat : Agile

Answer: (d)

(8) **LECHER : LUST**

- (a) Pith : Herb (b) Glutton : Greed
(c) Business : Profit (d) Showbiz : Fame

Answer: (b)

Re-write the following sentences (Only FIVE) after filling in the blanks appropriately.

(1) I cannot buy this car _____ this price.

- (a) for (b) in
(c) at (d) on

Answer: I cannot buy this car for this price.

(2) Send these books _____ my home address

- (a) on (b) at
(c) in (d) to

Answer: Send these books to my home address.

(3) Monkeys live _____ trees.

- (a) in (b) at
(c) upon (d) on

Answer: Monkeys live in trees.

(4) I said it _____ his face.

- (a) at (b) on
(c) to (d) upon

Answer: I said it to his face.

(5) The manager _____ the receipt of my letter promptly.

- (a) accepted (b) realized
(c) recognized (d) acknowledged

Answer: The manager acknowledged the receipt of my letter promptly.

(6) Most foreign students don't like American coffee, and _____

- (a) I don't too (b) either don't
(c) neither don't I (d) neither do I

Answer: Most foreign students don't like American coffee, and neither do I.

(7) We _____ take care of our parents when they are old.

- (a) could (b) would
(c) might (d) ought to

Answer: We ought to take care of our parents when they are old.

(8) Yousaf _____ in the garden the whole of yesterday.

- (a) has dug (b) was digging
(c) dug (d) had dug

Answer: Yousaf dug in the garden the whole of yesterday.

Synonyms

Fudge: (v): adjust or manipulate, tamper

Synonyms: misreport, tinker with, doctor, juggle

Levitate: (v): rise or cause to rise and hover in the air

Synonyms: float, hover, glide, waft, fly, and soar up

Nicety: (n): a fine or subtle detail or distinction

Synonyms: subtlety, nuance, refinement

Occult: (adj): hidden and difficult to see

Synonyms: veiled, recondite, cryptic, arcane, abstruse,

Peroration: (n): The concluding part of a speech

Synonyms: conclusion, summation, recapitulation, epilogue

Trice: (n): an instant (usually used as in a trice)

Synonyms: instant, jiff, jiffy

Wanton: (adj): sexually immodest or promiscuous (esp. woman)

Synonyms: immoral, unchaste, lecherous, lascivious, and salacious

Wilted: (adj): not firm

Synonyms: diminished, dwindled, waned, weakened

Venial: (adj): (of a fault or offence) slight and pardonable

Synonyms: condonable, tolerable, all right

Nummery: (adj): of or relating to coins or money

Synonyms: nummular, coinage

Antonyms

Awry: (adj): in the wrong position; askew.

Antonyms: straight, symmetrical

Crass: (adj): showing no intelligence or sensitivity

Antonyms: canny, astute, intuitive, discerning

Condign: (adj): (of Punishment, etc.) appropriate to the crime or wrongdoing, fitting

Antonyms: cruel, harsh, heavy, and severe

Dastard: (n): a dishonorable or despicable man

Antonyms: cad, craven, poltroon, recreant

Occlude: (v): close up, shut in

Antonyms: open (up); unblock, unclog.

Buxom: (adj): (of a woman's body); having a large bosom and pleasing curves

Antonyms: skinny, boney, scrawny

Reville: (v): criticize abusively or angrily

Antonyms: praise, extol, eulogize, and applaud

Seedy: (adj): shabby and squalid

Antonyms: classy, superior, elegant

Tortuous: (adj): Full of twists and turns

Antonyms: straight, direct, uncurving, unbending

Vociferous: (adj): loud and forceful

Antonyms: silent, quiet, soft,

English (Précis & Composition) -

2016

Choose the word that is nearly most similar in meaning.

1) **NABOB**

(a) Bigwig

(b) Doubter

(c) Frolic

(d) Converse

Answer (a)

Explanation: A nabob is a person of great wealth or importance, or a bigwig

2) **PALL**

(a) Light

(b) Satiare

(c) Carry

(d) Horror

Answer (b)

Explanation: To pall can mean to deprive of pleasure in something by satiating

3) **SACROSANCT**

(a) Prayer

(b) Sanctuary

(c) Pious

(d) Sacred

Answer (d)

Explanation: Sacrosanct means the most sacred, or holy

4) **LOUCHE**

(a) Gauche

(b) Fine

(c) Brilliant

(d) Indecent

Answer (d)

Explanation: Louché means not reputable, or indecent

5) **STENTORIAN**

(a) Violent

(b) Misbegotten

(c) Loud

(d) Stealthy

Answer (c)

Explanation: Stentorian means loud and is usually used to imply a voice of great power and range

6) **LOQUACIOUS**

(a) Talkative

(b) Thirsty

(c) Beautiful

(d) Complicated

Answer (a)

Explanation: Loquacious means excessively talkative, or garrulous

7) **CHIMERA**

(a) Chimney

(b) Protest

(c) Illusion

(d) Panache

Answer (c)

Explanation: A chimera is a fabrication of the mind, or an illusion

8) **TEMERITY**

(a) Audacity

(b) Fearfulness

(c) Shyness

(d) Stupidity

Answer (a)

Explanation: Temerity means unreasonable contempt for danger or recklessness, or audacity

9) PROPINQUITY

- (a) Habit (b) Nearness
(c) Capacity (d) Tendency

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Propinquity means nearness in place or time

10) VOCIFEROUS

- (a) Numerous (b) Bountiful
(c) Strident (d) Garrulous

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Vociferous means loud and insistent, often in presentation of demands or requests; strident also means loud and insistent

A legislator with a strident voice. Something clamorous is both vociferous and sustained; a clamorous uproar.

Ex: Faizan was vociferous in his support of the proposal.

Choose the word that is nearly most opposite in meaning.

1) GERMANE

- (a) Irrelevant (b) Indifferent
(c) Impartial (d) Improvident

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Germane means to be appropriate or relevant, therefore irrelevant is the opposite

2) IRASCIBLE

- (a) Determined (b) Placid
(c) Reasonable (d) Pliant

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Irascible means easily angered; placid means calm or serene

3) APPROBATE

- (a) Ingratitude (b) Condemn
(c) Dissatisfaction (d) Master

Answer: (b)

Explanation: to approve means to approve or sanction; to condemn means to declare wrong or to convict

4) SUPERCILIOUS

- (a) Unimportant (b) Relevant
(c) Serious (d) Meek

Answer: (d)

Explanation: supercilious means coolly or patronizingly haughty; meek means enduring injury with patience and without resentment

5) FATUOUS

- (a) Crafty (b) Frugal
(c) Sensible (d) Inane

Answer: (c)

Explanation: fatuous means inanely foolish; sensible is its nearest opposite

6) QUIESCENT

- (a) Lackadaisical (b) Active
(c) Dull (d) Prescient

Answer: (b)

Explanation: quiescent means marked by inactivity or repose, therefore active is the opposite

7) SARTORIAL

- (a) Cheerful (b) Sincere
(c) Inelegant (d) Homespun

Answer: (a)

Explanation: sartorial means of or relating to tailored clothes; homespun means homemade

8) MATUTINAL

- (a) Paternal (b) Crepuscular
(c) Maritime (d) Marsupial

Answer: (b)

Explanation: matutinal means of or relating to the morning; crepuscular means relating to or resembling twilight

9) IMPECUNIOUS

- (a) Wealthy (b) Cautious
(c) Hungry (d) Tardy

Answer: (a)

Explanation: impecunious means having little or no money, therefore wealthy is the opposite

10) SAPIENT

- (a) Hunched (b) Strong
(c) Simple (d) Simian

Answer: (c)

Explanation: sapient means possessing great wisdom, or sage; one meaning of simple is deficient in intelligence

Q 5 (a) Choose the analogy of the words written in capital letters.

1) SLAPSTICK : LAUGHTER

- (a) Fallacy : dismay (b) Genre : mystery
(c) Satire : anger (d) Mimicry : tears
(e) Horror : fear

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Slapstick results in laughter; horror results in fear.

2) CONVICTION : INCARCERATION

- (a) Reduction : diminution (b) Induction : amelioration
(c) Radicalization : estimation (d) Marginalization : intimidation
(e) Proliferation : alliteration

Answer: (a)

Explanation: A conviction results in incarceration; a reduction results in diminution.

3) PROFESSOR : ERUDITE

- (a) Aviator : licensed (b) Inventor : imaginative
(c) Procrastinator : conscientious (d) Overseer : wealthy
(e) Moderator : vicious

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Being erudite is a trait of a professor; being imaginative is a trait of an inventor.

4) METAPHOR : SYMBOL

- (a) Pentameter : poem (b) Rhythm : melody
(c) Nuance : song (d) Slang : usage
(e) Analogy : comparison

Answer: (e)

Explanation: A metaphor is a symbol; an analogy is a comparison.

- 5) **SPY : CLANDESTINE**
 (a) Accountant : meticulous (b) Furrier : rambunctious
 (c) Lawyer : ironic (d) Shepherd : garrulous
 (e) Astronaut : opulent

Answer: (a)

Explanation: A spy acts in a clandestine manner; an accountant acts in a meticulous manner.

- 6) **VERVE : ENTHUSIASM**
 (a) Loyalty : duplicity (b) Devotion : reverence
 (c) Intensity : color (d) Eminence : anonymity
 (e) Generosity : elation

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Verve and enthusiasm are synonyms; devotion and reverence are synonyms.

- 7) **DELTOID : MUSCLE**
 (a) Radius : bone (b) Brain : nerve
 (c) Tissue : organ (d) Blood : vein
 (e) Scalpel : incision

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The deltoid is a muscle; the radius is a bone.

- 8) **DEPENDABLE : CAPRICIOUS**
 (a) Fallible : cantankerous (b) Erasable : obtuse
 (c) Malleable : limpid (d) Capable : inept
 (e) Incurable : guilty

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Dependable and capricious are antonyms; capable and inept are antonyms

English (Précis & Composition)

2015

Q 1. Choose the word that is nearly most similar in meaning.

- 1) **Flagrant**
 (a) Expensive (b) Common (c) Clerical (d) Glaring
 Answer: (d)
- 2) **Imminent**
 (a) Important (b) Historical (c) Impending (d) Inopportune
 Answer: (c)
- 3) **Astute**
 (a) Tedious (b) Illogical (c) Aggressive (d) Shrewd
 Answer: (d)
- 4) **Averse**
 (a) Eager (b) Reluctant (c) Willing (d) Unresponsive
 Answer: (b)
- 5) **Prognosis**
 (a) Offering (b) Prediction (c) Warning (d) Advance
 Answer: (b)

- 6) **Pungent**
 (a) Sharp (b) Disagreeable
 (c) Smoky (d) Anesthetizing

Answer: (a)

- 7) **Fiduciary**
 (a) Trustee (b) Assistant (c) Notary (d) Attorney

Answer: (a)

- 8) **Philandering**
 (a) Spending (b) Exaggerating
 (c) Wandering (d) None

Answer: (d)

- 9) **Poignant**
 (a) Precious (b) Tender (c) Intense (d) Sorrowful

Answer: (c)

- 10) **Contingent**
 (a) Conditional (b) Questionable
 (c) Argued (d) Rejected

Answer: (a)

(b) - Antonyms

- 1) **Veteran**
 (a) Novice (b) Pious (c) Intellectual (d) Debutante

Answer: (a)

- 2) **Important**
 (a) Trivial (b) Clear (c) Turning (d) Wavy

Answer: (a)

- 3) **Irregular**
 (a) Erratic (b) Prevailing (c) Difficult (d) Enticing

Answer: (b)

- 4) **Spending**
 (a) Sober (b) Mute (c) Revenue (d) Spendthrift

Answer: (c)

- 5) **Clumsy**
 (a) Foolish (b) Inept (c) Infer (d) Dexterous

Answer: (d)

- 6) **Lauded**
 (a) Disparage (b) Applaud (c) Settle (d) Hesitate

Answer: (a)

- 7) **Cowardly**
 (a) Brave (b) Poor (c) Intrepidly (d) Ignorant

Answer: (a)

- 8) **Praise**
 (a) Censure (b) Tickle (c) Acclaim (d) Skip

Answer: (a)

- 9) **Confuse**
 (a) Lucid (b) Extraordinary
 (c) Dirty (d) Muddle

Answer: (a)

- 10) Neglect
(a) Omit (b) Destroy (c) Mistake (d) Nourish

Answer: (d)

English (Précis & Composition)

2014

Q 1. Choose the word that is nearly most similar in meaning.

- 1) APROPOS
(a) Regarding (b) Unexpected (c) Misspoken (d) Idea

Answer (a)

Explanation: The word "apropos" has several meanings, including "pertaining to," "with respect to," "regarding," "concerning," "appropriate"

- 2) BULWARK
(a) Conundrum (b) Festival (c) Rampart (d) Confuse

Answer (c)

Explanation: bulwark Meaning - Comes from German bole, "plank," and werc, "work," and originally meant "rampart made out of planks or tree trunks." "the inner-city ring road follows the line of the ancient bulwarks :wall, rampart, fortification, parapet, stockade, palisade, barricade, embankment, earthwork, breastwork, berm; Latin vallum

- 3) EPITOME
(a) Volume (b) Essence (c) Summit (d) Deliverance

Answer (b)

Explanation: (the epitome of) a person or thing that is a perfect example of a particular quality or type:

Example sentences for Epitome

She looked the epitome of elegance and good taste
His lifestyle was the epitome of unsustainable living.
Remember that epitome ends -tome.

- 4) REGURGITATE
(a) Assimilate (b) Reproduce (c) Exemplify (d) Study

Answer (b)

Explanation: Synonyms: regurgitate, reproduce

Definition: repeat after memorization

Example sentences for Regurgitate

For the exam, you must be able to regurgitate the information

- 5) PLUTOCRAT
(a) Magnate (b) Priest (c) Judge (d) Astronaut

Answer (a)

Explanation: Plutocrat (noun) (also: magnate, dives) rich person, magnate, capitalist, tycoon, nabob, millionaire, billionaire, multimillionaire, nouveau riche

Example sentences for Plutocrat

Plutocracy tradesmen become cunning enough to be more fastidious than their customers

- 6) INEBRIATE
(a) Dreamy (b) Stupefied (c) Unsteady (d) Drunken

Answer (d)

Explanation: (Often as adjective inebriated) Make (someone) drunk; intoxicate: I got mildly inebriated

- 7) PRODIGIOUS
(a) Unacceptable (b) Phenomenal (c) Discouraging (d) Vain

Answer (b)

Explanation: Prodigious is defined as something very big or powerful, or something extraordinary.

Example sentences for Prodigious

The legal costs involved in this enormous litigation could be prodigious.

- 8) NUANCE
(a) New word (b) Sense (c) Interpretation (d) Subtle meaning

Answer (d)

Explanation: Nuance Meaning a subtle distinction or variation

A subtle or slight degree of difference, as in meaning, feeling, or tone; a gradation.

Example sentences for Nuance

Even when you turn it down low you won't miss one nuance.

Now, he stops frequently to take in every nuance, even in practice rounds.

- 9) CANNY
(a) Obstinate (b) Handsome (c) Clever (d) Stout

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Canny Meaning - showing self-interest and shrewdness in dealing with others; "a cagey lawyer"; "too clever to be sound" or having or showing shrewdness and good judgment, especially in money or business matters:

Example sentences for Canny

He has found some canny ways to tempt them to settle.

Canny governments can work with the grain of this psychology.

- 10) SONORUS
(a) Loud (b) Heavy (c) Sleepy (d) Bright

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Sonorus Meaning having a sound that is deep, loud, and pleasant

Latin sonorus; akin to Latin sonus sound First Known Use: 1611

Example sentences for Sonorus

He has a deep, sonorous voice.

(b) Choose the word that is nearly most opposite in meaning.

- 11) EXTENUATE
(a) Alleviate (b) Preclude (c) Worsen (d) Subdue

Answer: (c)

EXTENUATE means to lessen the seriousness of an offense by offering excuses. Think of the phrase "extenuating circumstances." The opposite is to WORSEN.

- 12) INADVERTENT
(a) Accidental (b) Disingenuous (c) Fortright (d) Calculated

Answer: (d)

INADVERTENT means unintentional, without forethought. And CALCULATED means premeditated, with forethought.

Example sentences for INADVERTENT

Is anyone being disadvantaged, through exclusion, however inadvertent?

Inadvertent error on my part frankly leaves me feeling sick.

Inadvertent breach of his personal license conditions.

Inadvertent injection of drugs into the arterial circulation may result in vascular spasm with loss of tissue due to anoxia.

- 13) **ORNATE**
(a) Spartan (b) Blemished (c) Sturdy (d) Counterfeit

Answer: (a)

Ornate Meaning means adorned or decorated with complicated patterns or shapes

Example sentences for Ornate

The second letter was longer, and written in his own small and ornate handwriting

- 14) **FLAGITIOUS**
(a) Cardinal (b) Mercenary (c) Meritorious (d) Askew

Answer: (c)

Flagitious Meaning: (of a person or their actions) criminal; villainous.

Example sentences for Flagitious:

He was arrested and charged with spousal abuse because of his flagitious behavior.

- 15) **MALEDICTION**
(a) Blessing (b) Termination (c) Parochial (d) Simian

Answer: (a)

MALEDICTION means denunciation.

First Known Use: 14th century

Antonyms: blessing, benediction, benison,

Example sentences for MALEDICTION

I said: Because you have invoked curse and hurled malediction upon both of them

- 16) **BRUSQUE**
(a) Gold (b) Opulent (c) Gracious (d) Suspect

Answer: (c)

Brusque meaning (curt, rude) is the opposite of Gracious (Comity)

Example sentences for Brusque

The officers are often, perhaps usually, brusque to the point of rudeness.

- 17) **VERDANT**
(a) Dishonest (b) Suspicious (c) Moldy (d) Arid

Answer: (d)

VERDANT Meaning: (of countryside) green with grass or other rich vegetation: verdant valleys

- 18) **EPICUREAN**
(a) Ascetic (b) Slovenly (c) Imprecision (d) Providential

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Epicurean: Meaning involving an appreciation of fine food and drink: of or relating to an epicure or (epicurean) a person devoted to sensual enjoyment, especially that derived from fine food and drink

Opposite Word of epicurean: ascetic

Example sentences for Epicurean

Delicious epicurean delights are prepared daily from scratch by culinary arts students and expert chefs.

The epicurean enjoyed every course of the long feast.

- 19) **QUIESCENT**
(a) Active (b) Dormant (c) Weak (d) Unconcerned

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Quiescent Meaning: not active, medical: not now developing or causing symptoms, marked by inactivity or repose : tranquilly at rest

First Known Use: 1605

Example sentences for Quiescent:

These years seem relatively quiescent in terms of UFO activity.

- 20) **LOQUACIOUS**
(a) Reticent (b) Talkative (c) Garrulous (d) Verbose

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Loquacious Meaning: a person that talks a lot; talkative, tending to talk a great deal; talkative.

First Known Use: 1663

Remember that loquacious ends with -cious.

Example sentences for Loquacious:

After the defeat people were more loquacious

Recognizing the fact she had the habit of being rather loquacious, Mariam fought to hold her tongue during the meeting.

English (Précis & Composition)

2013

Q.1 Choose the word that is near most similar in meaning to the Capitalized words.

(1 Mark each) (20)

- 1) **BRISTLE:**
(a) Regulate (b) Flare up (c) Frail (d) Exhilarate
(e) None of These

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Bristle Meaning: a short, stiff hair on an animal's skin or a man's face.

First Known Use: 14th century

Example sentences for Bristle:

Bristles when he comes up against abrasive authority

- 2) **DELUGE**
(a) Immerse (b) Rescue (c) Drown (d) Overflow
(e) None of These

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Deluge Meaning: a situation in which a large area of land becomes completely covered with water

First Known Use: 14th century

Example sentences for Deluge

After we advertised the job, we were deluged with applications.

- 3) **TIRADE**
(a) Argument (b) Procession (c) Angry Speech (d) Torture
(e) None of These

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Tirade Meaning: a long, angry speech of criticism or accusation or a protracted speech usually marked by intemperate, vituperative, or harshly censorious language

First Known Use: 1802

Example sentences for Tirade:

He went into a tirade about the failures of the government.

- 4) **QUASI**
 (a) Secret (b) Improper
 (c) Seeming (d) Whole
 (e) None of These

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Quasi Meaning: apparently but not really; seemingly.

First Known Use: 1642

Example sentences for Quasi:

Scientists dismiss that as a quasi-religious argument.

- 5) **VILIFY**
 (a) To Prove (b) Boast
 (c) Defraud (d) Defame
 (e) None of These

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Vilify Meaning: speak or write about in an abusively disparaging manner or to say or write very harsh and critical things about (someone or something) (Other synonyms: disparage, denigrate, defame, run down, revile, berate, belittle, abuse, insult, slight, attack, speak ill of, speak evil of)

First Known Use: 15th century

Remember that vilify and the related word vilification are spelled with a single l.

- 6) **RIGMAROLE**
 (a) Unnecessary (b) Disorder (c) Confused Talk (d) Game

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Rigmarole Meaning: confused or meaningless talk, a lengthy and complicated procedure or a long, complicated, and annoying process, description, etc.

Example sentences for Rigmarole

Finished with the diagnostic rigmarole.

- 7) **DEIGN**
 (a) Condescend (b) Pretend
 (c) Disparage (d) Refuse
 (e) None of These

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Deign Meaning: do something that one considers to be beneath one's dignity: or to do something that you think you should not have to do because you are too important

Remember that the ending of deign is spelled -ign.

First Known Use: 14th century

Example sentences for Deign:

He doesn't deign to reply.

- 8) **PROLETARIAT**
 (a) Trade Agreement (b) Government Secretariat
 (c) Laboring Class (d) Wealthy Class
 (e) None of These

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Proletariat Meaning: the lowest social or economic class of a community or the laboring class; especially: the class of industrial workers who lack their own means of production and hence sell their labor to live

Example sentences for Proletariat

Proletariat cannot conquer

- 9) **LUDICROUS**
 (a) Liberal (b) Fearful
 (c) Comic (d) Praise Worthy
 (e) None of These

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Ludicrous Meaning: so foolish, unreasonable, or out of place as to be amusing or causing or intended to cause laughter

Example sentences for Ludicrous

He can take ludicrous things seriously enough to make them fly, but he can also laugh at himself.

- 10) **MALEFIC**
 (a) Baleful (b) Belonging to a male person
 (c) Social (d) Fighting by Nature
 (e) None of These

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Malefic Meaning: causing harm or destruction, especially by supernatural means.

First Known Use: 1652

Example sentences for Malefic

She was hypnotized by the spider's malefic eyes"

(b) Choose the word that is nearly most opposite in meaning to the Capitalized words.

- 11) **LANGUID**
 (a) Feeble (b) Dull
 (c) Vigorous (d) Weak
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Languid: Meaning (of a person, manner, or gesture) having or showing a disinclination for physical exertion or effort: or drooping or flagging from or as if from exhaustion Or weak or faint from illness or fatigue: she was pale, languid, and weak, as if she had delivered a child (Other antonyms: racy, dynamic, active, stoked, hasty, vigorous, greedy, nippy, ardent, quick.)

Example sentences for Languid

They proceeded at a languid pace.

It was a hot, languid summer day.

- 12) **HIGH-STRUNG**
 (a) Nervous (b) Tense
 (c) Costly (d) Calm
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: High -Strung Meaning: having an extremely nervous or sensitive temperament

Example sentences for High -Strung

By the end of the day, we'll all be so high strung we'll need sleep medication to get to bed.

- 13) **METTLE**
 (a) Courage (b) Boldness
 (c) Cowardice (d) Spirit
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Mettle Meaning: a person's ability to cope well with difficulties; spirit and resilience: Or strength of spirit: ability to continue despite difficulties: alteration of metal First Known Use: 1581

Example sentences for Mettle:

The first two days of the strike tested the **mettle** of both sides.
Let's give him a chance to show his **mettle**.
For every instrument, there is music that tests a player's **mettle**.

14) ABRIDGMENT

- (a) Epitome (b) Dissect
(c) Abstract (d) Synopsis
(e) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Abridgment Meaning: a shortened version of a larger work; or a shortened form of a work retaining the general sense and unity of the original

Example sentences for Abridgment

The very period of sleep, so necessary for the young, is too often **abridged**.
He wrote because he liked to write; he did not **abridge**, because he cared not to **abridge**.
This Italian-English pocket dictionary is an **abridgment** of the hardback edition

15) CAJOLE

- (a) Flaunt (b) Coax
(c) Beguile (d) Flatter
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Cajole Meaning: persuade (someone) to do something by sustained coaxing or flattery; or persuade someone to do something; convince with gentle pleading; sweet-talk

Example sentences for Cajole

Each time we dine there, Howard manages to **cajole** the waiter into giving us something for free.
We had to **cajole** him out of going to USA for higher studies.

16) CELIBACY

- (a) Virginity (b) Wedlock
(c) Chastity (d) Single
(e) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Celibacy Meaning: the state of abstaining from marriage and sexual relations; or abstention by vow from marriage

Example sentences for Celibacy

He is vowed to the cult, and becomes **celibate** for at least duration of this stage.
He maintains his state of **celibacy** in order to become a Priest.

17) INCLEMENT

- (a) Rough (b) Unpleasant
(c) Unfavorable (d) Genial
(e) None of these

Answer: (d)

Inclement Meaning: (of the weather) unpleasantly cold or wet
Definition (adj) used of persons or behavior; showing no clemency or mercy
The harsh sentence of an inclement judge

(Other Antonyms Mild, Pleasant, Favorable, Balmy, Clement, Merciful)

Example sentences for inclement

The game was postponed due to inclement weather.

18) IRRESOLUTE

- (a) Ineffective (b) Without resolution
(c) Yielding (d) Sturdy
(e) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Irresolute Meaning not certain about what to do : not resolute or describes someone who feels stuck. A decision must be made, a plan acted on, but the irresolute person just doesn't know what to do.

Example sentences for Irresolute

Scientists irresolute over cancer being caused by cell phone usage.
The committee was timid and mediocre and irresolute

19) ANNEXATION

- (a) Supplement (b) Augmentation
(c) Appendix (d) Contraction
(e) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Annexation Meaning: to add to something earlier, larger, or more important, to add (an area or region) to a country, state, etc.; to take control of (a territory or place)

First Known Use: 14th century

Example sentences for Annexation

Kashmiris are raising slogans of **annexation** with Pakistan
The United States annexed Texas in 1845.
The Indonesian government planned to annex the islands.

20) INCUR

- (a) Shun (b) Run
(c) Blamed (d) Meet
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Incur Meaning: to cause yourself to have or experience (something unpleasant or unwanted)

First Known Use: 15th century

Spelling rule

If a verb ends with a single vowel plus a consonant, and the stress is at the end of the word (as in refer), double the last letter when adding **-ing** or **-ed**: (incurs, incurring, incurred)

Example sentences for incur

What did he do to **incur** such wrath?

They **incur** painful costs of transition, however, which are often imposed unfairly.

They don't want to **incur** a big, immediate loss by writing down a mortgage.

Our company has **incurred** a loss of Rs 5, 00, 00 this year.

English (Précis & Composition)

2012

Q Use ONLY FIVE of the following in sentences which illustrate their meaning. Extra attempt shall not be considered.

- 1-Wool-gathering: absent-minded dreaming.
Be practical and give up your habit of wool-gathering.
- 2- Under the harrow: In a difficult situation because of one's own blunder.
I asked him not to resign and now he is under the harrow.
- 3- A gold digger: A woman who treats a man chiefly as a source of material gain.
His new lady-secretary is a gold-digger.
- 4- On the thin ice: To be in a delicate, difficult or potentially embarrassing situation.
He finds himself on the thin ice because of his careless attitude.
- 5- Cold comfort: Little if any comfort
His small pension is just a cold comfort.
- 6- A queer fish: A person of odd habits.
My father-in-law is a queer fish.
- 7- Unearthly hour: At a very odd time.
It is midnight; what brings you here at an unearthly hour?

Q. (a) Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered.

- 1 A ten feet long snake made people run here and there
- 2 We are going to the concert, and so they are.
- 3 Enclosed with this letter was a signed Affidavit and a carbon copy of his request to our main office.
- 4 Fear from God.
- 5 Pakistan has and will support the Kashmiris.
- 6 He has come yesterday.
- 7 Arshad's down fall was due to nothing else than pride.
- 8 Do not avoid to consult a doctor.

Answers

1. A ten-foot long snake made people run here and there.
2. We are going to the concert and so are they.
3. Enclosed with this letter were a signed affidavit and a carbon copy of his request to our main office.
4. Fear God.
5. Pakistan has supported and will support the Kashmiris.
6. He came yesterday.
7. Arshad's downfall was because of nothing else other than pride.
8. Do not avoid consulting a doctor.

(b) Change the narration from direct to indirect or indirect to direct speech (DO ONLY FIVE) Extra attempt shall not be considered.

- 1 He said to us, "You cannot do this problem alone".
- 2 The beggar asked the rich lady if she could not pity the sufferings of an old and miserable man and help him with a rupee or two.
- 3 The Commander said to the soldiers, "March on".

- 4 He entreated his master respectfully to pardon him as it was his first fault.
- 5 "Do you really come from America? How do you feel in Pakistan?" Said I the stranger.
- 6 The officer threatened the peon to come in time otherwise he would be turned out.
- 7 People wished that the Quaid e Azam had been alive those days to their fate.
- 8 They said, "Brave! Nasir, what a shot".

Answers

1. He told us that we could not do that problem alone.
2. The beggar said to the rich lady, "Will you not pity the sufferings of an old and miserable man and help him with a rupee or two?"
3. The Commander ordered the soldiers to march on.
4. He said to his master, "Please, pardon me as it is my first fault."
5. I asked the stranger whether he really came from America and how he felt in Pakistan.
6. The officer said to the peon, "Come in time otherwise you will be turned out."
7. People said, "Would that the Quaid-e-Azam was alive these days to see our fate!"
8. They applauded Nasir exclaiming that it was a great shot.

English (Précis & Composition)

2011

Q.1. (a) Choose the word that is nearly similar in meaning to the word in Capital letters.

1) CHRONICLE:

- (a) Daily ritual (b) Widely held belief (c) Account of events.

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Chronicle Meaning: record (a series of events) in a factual and detailed way; or a historical account of events arranged in order of time usually without analysis or interpretation <a chronicle of the Civil War>

Example sentences for Chronicle

Most superhero stories chronicle the rise of heroes above their humanity.
It is a rare life that hasn't a few deplorable incidents in its chronicle.

2) FLUME:

- (a) Sea bird with a wing span four times its body length
(b) Narrow gorge with a stream running through it
(c) Warm summer wind.

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Flume Meaning: an inclined channel for conveying water (as for power) or a ravine or gorge with a stream running through it

Example sentences for Flume

They have some water rides too - their log flume is great fun!
Flume tank of still water from an overhead reservoir.

3) EPITAPH:

- (a) Editorial (b) Clever head line (c) Tomb stone inscription.

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Epitaph Meaning: something written or said in memory of a dead person; especially: words written on a gravestone Or a phrase or form of words written in memory of a

person who has died, especially as an inscription on a tombstone Middle English epitaph, from Anglo-French & Medieval Latin; Anglo-French, from Medieval Latin epitaphium, from Latin, funeral oration, from Greek epitaphion, from epi- + taphos tomb, funeral First Known Use: 14th century

Example sentences for Epitaph

Young or old, death awaits us all, and the epitaph-writer knows it.

Most carved epitaphs ignore punctuation.

Most of us would prefer a more generous epitaph when we leave this world.

4) LACONIC:

- (a) Concise (b) Weekly (c) Circular.

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Laconic Meaning (of a person, speech, or style of writing) using very few words; (Other Synonyms: brief, concise, terse, succinct, short, economical, elliptical, crisp, pithy, to the point)

Example sentences for Laconic

The crew members themselves are laconic about the planned mission.

His tone is low to the ground and world-weary, yet laconic.

5) SHINGLE:

- (a) Gravelly beach (b) Exposed sand bar (c) Group of dolphins.

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Shingle Meaning a mass of small rounded pebbles, especially on a seashore; Or a small thin piece of building material often with one end thicker than the other for laying in overlapping rows as a covering for the roof or sides of a building

Example sentences for Shingle

No one looks divine on a horse who is not thin as a shingle

Avoid skimpy shingle coverage and heavy building papers.

6) FILIAL:

- (a) Related by marriage (b) Of sons and daughters (c) Of brothers.

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Filial Meaning: relating to or due from a son or daughter: of or relating to a son or daughter : appropriate for a son or daughter

First Known Use: 14th century

Example sentences for Filial

In an age when filial duty was a point of pride, especially for daughters, this was especially hurtful.

In truth, such a defense is full of filial affection.

7) MISOPEDIA:

- (a) A hatred for children (b) Middle age (c) Family history.

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Misopedia Meaning: an abnormal dislike of children Morbid hatred of all children. His misopedia caused him to kill a child.

8) MENAGE:

- (a) Marriage vow (b) Household (c) Golden years.

Answer: (b)

Ménage Meaning: a domestic establishment: the members of a household:

(b) Choose the word that is nearly most opposite in meaning to the Capitalized words

9) ANNIHILATE:

- (a) Supplement (b) Augment (c) Append (d) Contract.

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Annihilated Meaning to destroy (something or someone) completely: to defeat (someone) completely destroy utterly; obliterate. Remember that annihilate and the related word annihilation are spelled with a double n, then -ih-.

Example sentences for

The enemy troops were annihilated.

He annihilated his opponent in the last election

10) CURB:

- (a) Bridle (b) Encouragement (c) Reproach (d) Ameliorate
(e) Perjure

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Curb Meaning: a check or restraint on something: Curb means 'control or limit something' (she promised to curb her temper) or 'a thing that controls or limits'.

Example sentences for Curb

Curb what was once normal behavior.

Curb the worst excesses of advertising.

11) BRUSQUE:

- (a) Gruff (b) Curt (c) Smooth (d) Discourteous.

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Brusque Meaning: talking or behaving in a very direct, brief, and unfriendly way Spell brusque with -que at the end.

Example sentences for Brusque

She asked for a cup of coffee and received a brusque reply: "We don't have any."

The teacher was brusque and impatient.

It was a brusque apology, short and almost snappy, but it was genuine.

12) CONCORD:

- (a) Amity (b) Accord (c) Variance (d) Unity.

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Concord Meaning: a state in which people or things agree with each other and exist together in a peaceful way / a state of agreement (Other Antonyms Conflict, discord, dissension (also dissention), variance) formal agreement or harmony between people or groups:

Example sentences for Concord

Plato represents this position as one in which the soul's parts agree and are in harmony and concord.

13) CONSCIENTIOUS:

- (a) Unconscup (b) Honorable (c) Principled (d) Profligate.

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Conscientious Meaning: very careful about doing what you are supposed to do : concerned with doing something correctly Or wishing to do one's work or duty well and thoroughly:

Example sentences for Conscientious

She has always been a very conscientious worker.

- 14) **DIPLOMATIC:**
 (a) Sagacious (b) Shrewd (c) Bungling (d) Prudent.

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Diplomatic Meaning: involving the work of maintaining good relations between the governments of different countries : of or relating to diplomats or their work in sense 1, from New Latin diplomaticus, from Latin diplomat-, diploma; in other senses, from French diplomatique connected with documents regulating international relations, from New Latin diplomaticus First Known Use: 1711

Example sentences for Diplomatic

It will also enhance foreign trade and diplomatic relations with neighboring countries.

Negotiators are working to restore full diplomatic relations.

China did not agree to an exchange of ambassadors with India until diplomatic relations between Pakistan and India were restored in July 1976

- 15) **HYPOCRISY:**
 (a) Uprightness (b) Pretence (c) Cant (d) Deceit.

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Hypocrisy Meaning a feigning to be what one is not or to believe what one does not; especially : the false assumption of an appearance of virtue or religion Remember that hypocrisy begins with hypo-; the ending is -isy.

Example sentences for Hypocrisy.

When his private letters were made public, they revealed his hypocrisy.

The hypocrisy of people who say one thing but do another

Teenagers often have a keen awareness of their parents' hypocrisies.

- 16) **ONEROUS:**
 (a) Burdensome (b) Wearing (c) Difficult (d) Fluent.

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Onerous Meaning: difficult and unpleasant to do or deal with / Or (of a task or responsibility) involving a great deal of effort, trouble, or difficulty Middle English, from Middle French honereus, from Latin onerosus, from oner-, onus burden; akin to Sanskrit anas cart First Known Use: 14th century

Example sentences for Onerous

The government imposed onerous taxes on imports.

When Shiraz agreed to help his father cut the grass, he did not realize the chore would be so onerous

English (Précis & Composition)

2010

Q1: Pick the word that is nearly similar in meaning to the capitalized word.

- 1) **ACRIMONIOUS**
 (a) Bitter (b) Provocative (c) Cheap (d) Volatile

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Acrimonious Meaning: (typically of speech or discussion) angry and bitter/caustic, biting, or rancorous especially in feeling, language, or manner <an acrimonious dispute>

Example sentences for Acrimonious:

Your acrimonious arguments about religion only sever friendships

He went through an acrimonious divorce

The deal was reached on Sunday after five days of sometimes acrimonious negotiations

- 2) **CALLIGRAPHY**
 (a) Computers (b) Handwriting (c) Blood Pressure (d) Brain waves

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Calligraphy Meaning: the art of making beautiful handwriting / decorative handwriting or handwritten lettering

First Known Use: 1604

Example sentences for Calligraphy

Aqeel specializes in scrollwork with beautiful calligraphy / leaving no doubt; unambiguous;

The history of calligraphy itself, however, was not peaceful.

The manuscripts that have survived-fair copies-are models of calligraphy.

- 3) **UNEQUIVOCAL**
 (a) Variable (b) Plain (c) Unmistakable (d) Negligent

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Unequivocal Meaning: very strong and clear: not showing or allowing any doubt: not equivocal

Example sentences for Unequivocal:

His answer was an unequivocal yes

They thought that was unequivocal evidence of a riding bit.

- 4) **DEMISE**
 (a) Conclude (b) End (c) Affection (d) Death

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Demise Meaning: the end or failure of an enterprise or institution Or an end of life: the end of something that is thought of as being like a death

Example sentences for Demise

Demise of Soviet communism, however, the entire movement was dealt a decisive blow.

- 5) **INCENDIARY**
 (a) Happy (b) Sneer (c) Causing fire (d) Jolly

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Incendiary Meaning: (of a device or attack) designed to cause fires

Example sentences for Incendiary

Incendiary ammo is also available, which sets zombies on fire after gunshots

Incendiary bombs started fires, but the atmosphere itself fed and fanned the flames

- 6) **TOUCHSTONE**
 (a) Remind (b) A hall (c) at rest (d) Criterion

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Touchstone Meaning: something that is used to make judgments about the quality of other things / a standard or criterion by which something is judged or recognized: Or a black siliceous stone related to flint and formerly used to test the purity of gold and silver by the streak left on the stone when rubbed by the metal

Example sentences for Touchstone

His rational worldview became a touchstone for both supporters and critics

- 7) **VOID**
 (a) Emptiness (b) Lea (c) Anger (d) Trick

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Void Meaning: having no legal force or effect / not containing anything / completely empty:

Example sentences for Void:

Instead they have found a home in the void zone between success and failure.

This sales offer is void where prohibited by law.

An agreement is void if obtained by force

- 8) **ESSAY**
(a) Direct (b) Compose (c) Attempt (d) Suppose

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Essay Meaning: attempt or try / a short piece of writing on a particular subject.

Example sentences for Essay:

Essay on a topic of your choice within the scope of the program.

They will also be required to submit three essays during the course.

b) Indicate the most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters

- 1) **IGNOBLE**
(a) Lowly (b) Vile (c) Good (d) Noble

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Ignoble Meaning: not deserving respect : not noble or honorable (Or , of humble origin or social status. "All right, Tarzan has no black characters, not even servants, neither noble nor ignoble savages.")

First Known Use: 15th century

Example sentences for Ignoble:

Ignoble animal that he deals with

There is nothing ignoble in a man's desire to live with the best people, if he do nothing.

In both cases, it is alleged, the ignoble search for profit distorts and corrupts.

- 2) **MELANCHOLY**
(a) Sorrowful (b) Happy (c) Forbidden (d) Brisk

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Melancholy Meaning: a sad mood or feeling

Example sentences for Melancholy

The bleakness of winter sometimes gives me cause for melancholy

A morose mood of deep melancholy has descended upon me this afternoon.

- 3) **OBLITERATE**
(a) Preserve (b) Destroy (c) Ravage (d) Design

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Obliterate Meaning: destroy utterly; wipe out: Or to remove from existence: destroy utterly all trace, indication, or significance of

Example sentences for Obliterate

Obliterated the competition as if their lives depended on it.

End of the year ever invented in today virtually obliterated capacity increase over.

Every single one had to be vanquished, killed, destroyed, obliterated, and dead

- 4) **ALLY**
(a) Alloy (b) Foe (c) Partner (d) Accessory

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Ally Meaning: a person or organization that cooperates with or helps another in a particular activity: / to join (yourself) with another person, group, etc., in order to get or give support

Example sentences for Ally

Pakistan is Chinas Number 1 ally and the most special country for China

Humanity's indispensable insect ally is facing an array of threats, many man-made.

By the spring of 1912 Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro and Serbia had concluded an alliance.

- 5) **VULGAR**
(a) Coarse (b) Gross (c) Exquisite (d) Obscene

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Vulgar Meaning: not having or showing good manners, good taste, or politeness

Example sentences for Vulgar:

He was a vulgar man.

I will not tolerate such vulgar language in my home.

- 6) **PRETEND**
(a) Sham (b) Substantiate (c) Feign (d) Fabricate

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Pretend Meaning to act as if something is true when it is not true to imagine and act out (a particular role, situation, etc.)

Example sentences for Pretend

He had a big stain on his shirt, but I pretended not to notice.

The children pretended to be asleep.

She looked like she was enjoying the party but she was just pretending.

It was a mistake, and to pretend otherwise would be foolish.

The children were pretending to be animals.

- 7) **LIBERTY**
(a) Permission (b) License (c) Serfdom (d) Bound

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Liberty Meaning: the state or condition of people who are able to act and speak freely the power to do or choose what you want to a political right

Example sentences for Liberty:

He was at liberty to choose for himself.

This is a regular place of entertainment, and one is at liberty to praise it without violation of delicacy.

- 8) **CONSCIENTIOUS**
(a) Uncorrupt (b) Honorable (c) Principled (d) Profligate

Answer: (d)

Conscientious Meaning: very careful about doing what you are supposed to do : concerned with doing something correctly

Example sentences for Conscientious:

The company is looking to hire a dependable and conscientious accountant.

Carrie is a conscientious worker who completes every task

Although Tahir is a conscientious student, he failed yesterday's math test.

English (Précis & Composition)

2009

- 1) **OBSCURE** (b) Doubtful
(a) Unclear

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Obscure Meaning: not clearly expressed or easily understood; / not discovered or known about; uncertain

Example sentences for Obscure:
Yet the origins of those forms are, in many cases, obscure.
Not having heard of an obscure foreign rule is no defense.

- 2) **AMIALE** (b) Affable
(a) Obnoxious

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Amiable Meaning: having or displaying a friendly and pleasant manner;

Example sentences for Amiable:
Everyone knew him as an amiable fellow.
She had an amiable conversation with her friend.

- 3) **HOODWINK** (b) Avoid
(a) Delude

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Hoodwink Meaning: to deceive or trick (someone)

Example sentences for Hoodwink:
To put it in simpler language, we do not hoodwink the workers.
Fishermen, however, may not be able to hoodwink consumers for much longer.

- 4) **GUILEFUL** (b) Disingenuous
(a) Honorable

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Guileful Meaning: the use of clever and usually dishonest methods to achieve something

Example sentences for Guileful:
A shady salesman who usually relies on a combination of quick thinking and guile
A person so full of guile he can't even be trusted to give you the correct time of day

- 5) **OBSESSION** (b) Delusion
(a) Fixed ideas

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Obsession Meaning: an idea or thought that continually preoccupies or intrudes on a person's mind;

Example sentences for Obsession:
He was fascinated by the actress and tracking her every move had become an obsession.
She has an obsession about cleanliness.
Money has become an obsession for him

- 6) **RADICAL** (b) Moderate
(a) Innate

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Radical Meaning: forming an inherent or fundamental part of the nature of someone or something;

Example sentences for Radical

Indeed, free radicals have an impact on all of our lives
There is a truly radical change involved in true mission.
The whole system must before long undergo a radical change.

- 7) **PRESUMPTIVE** (b) Timid
(a) Credible

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Presumptive Meaning: based on probability or presumption <the presumptive nominee> giving grounds for reasonable opinion or belief / Law giving grounds for the inference of a fact or of the appropriate interpretation of the law

Example sentences for Presumptive:

We are not so presumptive as to prescribe what needs to be done.

This presumption gives parents the proper presumptive rights in their children; and children, the proper presumptive rights in their parents.

- (b) Pick the most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized word: (5)
8) **PRESENTABLE**

- (a) Unable (b) Scruffy (c) Suitable (d) Personable

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Presentable Meaning: clean, smart, or in good enough condition to be seen by someone; not too dirty, messy, etc

Example sentences for Presentable

I have to make myself presentable before our guests arrive

The game's environments, although limited, were more than presentable.

- 9) **SALVATION** (d) Rescue
(a) Escape (b) Starvation (c) Doom

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Salvation Meaning The redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death, and the conferring on him of everlasting happiness.

Saving power; that which saves.

Example sentences for Salvation

It is believed that a dip in its waters cleanses all the sins and is the surest way to achieve salvation from the cycles of life.

It wants you to worry about sin and salvation, while it controls your mind and restricts your thoughts.

- 10) **PLAIN** (d) Frugal
(a) Clean (b) Distinct (c) Ambiguous

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Plain Meaning: in a plain manner; without obscurity or ambiguity easy to perceive or understand; clear; / not decorated or elaborate; simple or basic in character;

Example sentences for Plain

Plain speaking

Again, declaring that his speech is plain, he disclaimed any rhetorical show of elegance.

The plain language of the statute shows that the infringer's knowledge or intent does not affect its application.

- 11) **ODIOUS**
(a) Porus (b) Charming (c) Horrid (d) Offensive

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Odious Meaning: extremely unpleasant; repulsive

Example sentences for Odious:

Yes, I suppose these comparisons can get rather odious, or as you say "redundant"
Odious crime and not to be pardoned readily.

- 12) **INFLAME**
(a) Calm (b) Anger (c) Excite (d) Kindle

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Inflammation Meaning: provoke or intensify (strong feelings, especially anger) in someone:

Example sentences for Inflammation

Good therapists usually work to resolve conflicts, not inflame them.
Ozone can aggravate asthma, and can inflame and damage cells that line your lungs.

English (Précis & Composition)

2008

- 1) **MORATORIUM..**
(a) Large tomb (b) Waiting period (c) Security for debt (d) Funeral house

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Moratorium Meaning a temporary prohibition of an activity: / Law a legal authorization to debtors to postpone payment:

Example sentences for Moratorium.

Pakistan has declared a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests

Moratorium on the planting of GM food crops.

As a result, she's promised to put a moratorium on it.

- 2) **PROLIFIC**
(a) Skilful (b) Fruitful (c) Wordy (d) Spread out

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Prolific Meaning (of a plant, animal, or person) producing much fruit or foliage or many offspring:

Example sentences for Prolific

Soft yellow wintertime flowers are small but prolific and long lasting.

William Bouguereau was a prolific painter.

- 3) **BI-PARTISAN**
(a) Narrow minded (b) Progressive. (c) Representing two parties (d) Divided

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Bipartisan Meaning : involving the agreement or cooperation of two political parties that usually oppose each other's policies:

Example sentences for Bipartisan

Efforts at the bipartisanship he promised have withered.

He talked endlessly about bipartisanship and national unity.

- 4) **UNEQUIVOCAL.**

(a) Careless (b) Unmistakable (c) Variable (d) Incomparable

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Equivocal Meaning: leaving no doubt; unambiguous / very strong and clear : not showing or allowing any doubt

Example sentences for Equivocal

Her answer was an unequivocal yes

Few of the candidates have yet staked out unequivocal positions on the hot-button issues

- 5) **COVENANT**

(a) Prayer (b) Debate (c) Garden (d) Agreement

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Covenant Meaning: an agreement / law: a formal written agreement between two or more people, businesses, countries, etc.

Example sentences for Covenant

An international covenant on human rights

The restrictive covenants of the building development prohibit the construction of buildings over 30 feet tall.

And this must have happened before any formal covenant, by express words or signs, was concluded.

- 6) **TENTATIVE**

(a) Expedient (b) Nominal (c) Provisional (d) Alternative

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Tentative Meaning not done with confidence : uncertain and hesitant

Example sentences for Tentative

Each has had to come up with her own tentative, often unsatisfactory explanation and way of coping.

My tentative take is that there's an inchoate quality to their fears that's new.

- 7) **DEMOGRAPHIC.**

(a) Relating to the (b) Demons (c) Communications (d) Population

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Demographic Meaning: relating to the dynamic balance of a population especially with regard to density and capacity for expansion or decline

Example sentences for Demographic

The demographic trend is towards an older population

The demographic information shows that the population increased but the average income went down.

- 8) **SONAR...**

(a) Apparatus to Detect (b) Locate objects
(c) Measure rain (d) Anticipate Earthquake

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Sonar Meaning a method or device for detecting and locating objects especially underwater by means of sound waves sent out to be reflected by the objects; also : a device for detecting the presence of a vessel (as a submarine) by the sound it emits in water

Example sentences for Sonar

They detected the submarine by using sonar.

The bat uses these reflected signals for orientation and as part of its sonar system to detect food
Navy engineers aren't the only ones who can jam sonar.

English (Précis & Composition)

2007

Pick the word that is nearly similar in meaning to the capitalized word

1) - LACUNAE (a) Tiny marine life (b) Shallow water (c) Local dialect (d) Missing parts

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Lacuna an unfilled space; a gap:

Example sentences for Lacuna

A lacuna in its collection of Impressionists that the museum is trying to fill.
In fact, the book's lacunae are in some cases not inconsiderable.

2) PAROXYSMS (a) Moral lesson (b) Sudden outburst (c) Contradiction (d) Pallid imitation

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Paroxysmal a sudden attack or outburst of a particular emotion or activity:

Example sentences for Paroxysmal

Paroxysm of pain.

Each new paroxysm will bear a more severe and dangerous character.

3) GROTTTO (a) statue (b) Cavern (c) Neighborhood (d) Type of moth

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Grotto a naturally formed underground chamber with an opening to the surface

Example sentences for Grotto

The first thing he saw as he entered the grotto was the train on the tracks above his head.

4) FETTER (a) Rot (b) To restrain (c) Make better (d) Enable to fly

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Fetter a restraint or check on someone's freedom to act:

Example sentences for Fetter

A time-honored tradition is fine as long as it doesn't become a fetter that prevents us from trying something new

I am not fettered by adoration of your travel plans.

5) STOICISM (a) Indifference (b) Boldness (c) Deep affection (d) Patient endurance

Answer: (d)

Stoicism the endurance of pain or hardship without the display of feelings and without complaint.

6) SUCCULENT

(a) edible (b) Parched (c) Generous (d) Mature

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Succulent Meaning full of juice

Example sentences for Succulent

Vines weighted down with plump, succulent grapes

7) MALEDICTION

(a) Benediction (b) Summary (c) Perfume (d) Awkwardness

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Malediction Meaning: a magical word or phrase uttered with the intention of bringing about evil; a curse: / a prayer that harm will come to someone

Example sentences for Malediction

They are defeated from the start by some nameless malediction.
It's not even a malediction to say so

(b) Pick the most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized words.

1) TWINE (a) Straighten (b) Continue (c) Unravel (d) Detach

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Twin Meaning: one of two children or animals born at the same birth: / to follow a circular or spiral course / the snake silently twined around the tree trunk

Example sentences for Twin

I thought you must have a double or be a twin

They can have an identical twin which takes over should the original fail.

2) FRUGAL (a) Prodigal (b) Intemperate (c) Extravagant (d) Profuse

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Frugal Meaning careful about spending money or using things when you do not need to: using money or supplies in a very careful way

Example sentences for Frugal

A frugal meal of bread and cheese

By being frugal, the family is able to stretch its monthly budget

We are both frugal so there have not been any arguments about money.

3) GAWKY (a) Neat (b) Handy (c) Graceful (d) Handsome

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Gawky Meaning awkward and clumsy (Antonyms: Coordinated, graceful)

Example sentences for Gawky

Most picture a tourist as a gawky sightseer from far, far away.

4) CAPRICIOUS (a) Firm (b) Decided (c) Inflexible (d) Constant

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Capricious Meaning: changing often and quickly; especially: often changing suddenly in mood or behavior

Example sentences for Capricious

Employees who are at the mercy of a capricious manager

The court ruled that the punishment was arbitrary and capricious.

5) CONGEAL (a) Liquefy (b) Mollify (c) Harden (d) Solidify

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Congeal Meaning: to change from a fluid to a solid state by or as if by cold

Example sentences for Congeal

The gravy began to congeal in the pan.

Congeaed cheese

English (Précis & Composition)

2006

Pick the word that is nearly similar in meaning to the capitalized word

- 1) **FINICKY:** (a) Unstable (b) Troubled (c) Fussy (d) Unpleasant

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Finicky Meaning: extremely or excessively particular, exacting, or meticulous in taste or standards

Example sentences for Finicky

My teacher is finicky about grammar.

Mom called him a "garbage can" because he was not finicky about his highs.

- 2) **SAMIZDAT:** (a) Underground press (b) Secret police (c) Twirling jig (d) Large metal tea urn

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Samizdat Meaning: the clandestine copying and distribution of literature banned by the state, especially formerly in the communist countries of Eastern Europe:

Samizdat:

The term samizdat, originally coined by the poet Nikolai Glazkov, means "I-self-publish". Samizdat includes the politically-minded essays and newsletters, novels, poetry, and banned foreign works which circulated among dissident and intellectual classes in the Eastern Bloc. The creators of samizdat were motivated by a variety of factors, and the term represents a system of publication rather than a unified ideology. At the outset, most of these writers, poets, and musicians only sought to exercise their creative talents outside the limitations of state media, using samizdat as an outlet for material unacceptable to the official press or recording industry. As political conditions became more restrictive in the 1960s and 1970s, others used the underground press to criticize the human rights and international treaty violations of their regimes.

Example sentences for Samizdat:

By the Czech communist government in the 1950s and reappearing as samizdat (self-published) before its legal reinstatement in 1989.

- 3) **VELD:** (a) Arctic wasteland (b) European plains (c) South African grassland (d) Deep valley

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Veld Meaning: an area of grassy land with few trees or shrubs especially in southern Africa

Example sentences for Veld:

Lions prowling the African veld

And yet there was joy in speeding through the African veld.

- 4) **CAJUN:** (a) French-Canadian descendant (b) American Indian (c) Native of the Everglades (d) Early inhabitant of the Bahamas Islands

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Cajun Meaning: a person from Louisiana whose ancestors were French Canadian Any descendant of French Canadians who in the 18th century were driven by the British from the captured French colony of Acadia (now Nova Scotia and adjacent areas) and settled in the fertile bayou lands of southern Louisiana, U.S.

Example sentences for Cajun:

Born and raised in Cajun country, he's an expert on Louisiana wildlife and the swamplands of the region.

Set in New Orleans and its neighboring Cajun parishes.

Rescuers waded through water or used boats and helicopters to search for people stranded in Louisiana's flooded Cajun country.

- 5) **LOGGIA:**

- (a) Pathway (b) Marsh (c) Gallery (d) Carriage

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Loggia Meaning: a roofed open gallery especially at an upper story overlooking an open court

Hall, gallery, or porch opens to the air on one or more sides. It evolved in the Mediterranean region as an open sitting room with protection from the sun. It is often a roofed, arcaded open gallery on an upper story overlooking a court, though it can also be a separate arcaded or colonnaded structure. In medieval and Renaissance Italy, it was often used in conjunction with a public square, as in Florence's Loggia dei Lanzi (begun 1375)

Example sentences for Loggia:

The apartment has a lower-level great room with two entrances to the loggia, and three bedrooms with en-suite baths.

Main floor opens up to wonderful outdoor living area featuring a loggia overlooking the pool and gardens.

(b) Pick the most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized word:

- 1) **CAPTIOUS:**

- (a) Tolerant (b) Capable (c) Winning (d) Recollected

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Captious Meaning: given to making or expressing unfavorable judgments about things

Example sentences for Captious

A captious and cranky eater who's never met a vegetable he didn't hate

In trying to be more serious, the play only becomes more captious.

- 2) **PENCHANT:**

- (a) Dislike (b) Attitude (c) Imminence (d) Distance

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Penchant Meaning: a habitual attraction to some activity or thing

Example sentences for Penchant

A penchant for sitting by the window and staring moodily off into space

He had a penchant for violence.

You may have developed a strange penchant for interior decorating.

- 3) **PUTATIVE:**

- (a) Powerful (b) Colonial (c) Undisputed (d) Unremarkable

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Putative Meaning: generally considered or reputed to be something / commonly accepted or supposed / appearing to be true on the basis of evidence that may or may not be confirmed

Example sentences for Putative

The putative reason for her dismissal was poor job performance

Putative hybrid between these two!

Some people use the term to refer to the putative singularity at which space and time came into existence.

Suppose, that is, you have a set of premises and a putative conclusion.

- 4) **FACSIMILE:**
(a) Imitation (b) Model (c) Mutation (d) Pattern

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Facsimile Meaning: an exact copy, especially of written or printed material:

Example sentences for Facsimile

A facsimile of the world's first computer was exhibited in the museum.

In general no photocopying will be allowed from items where there is an adequate digital facsimile.

Facsimile transmission shall be deemed to have been received on the day of transmission.

- 5) **LARCENY:**
(a) Appropriation (b) Peculation (c) Purloining (d) Indemnification

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Larceny Meaning: Law: the act of stealing something / the unlawful taking of personal property with intent to deprive the rightful owner of it permanently

Example sentences for Larceny

He was arrested and charged with larceny

He has been accused of several larcenies

English (Précis & Composition)

2005

- (a) Choose the word that is nearly similar in meaning to the word in capital letters

- 1) **ANATHEMA**

- (a) Curse (b) Cure (c) Anemia (d) Asthma

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Anathema Meaning a person or thing detested or loathed: That subject is anathema to him. / a person or thing accused or consigned to damnation or destruction.

Example sentences for Anathema

The amount of money spent at general elections seems a complete anathema to most people.

Blind faith is anathema to science.

Secrecy is anathema to a democracy.

- 2) **TORPOR**

- (a) Fever (b) Lethargy (c) Taciturn (d) Torrid

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Torpor Meaning a state of physical or mental inactivity; lethargy:

Example sentences for Torpor

Even during the summer, bats can enter torpor during cool spells.

But it had been a long day, and the meal was inducing a pleasant torpor.

- 3) **TOUCHSTONE**

- (a) Criterion (b) Gold (c) Character (d) Characteristics

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Touchstone Meaning: something that is used to make judgments about the quality of other things / a black siliceous stone related to flint and formerly used to test the purity of gold and silver by the streak left on the stone when rubbed by the metal

Example sentences for Touchstone

Because, he responded, this is a common touchstone of human experience.

Touchstone for the next generation of 'liberated women'.

- 4) **SEQUESTER**

- (a) Eliminate (b) Finalize (c) Sedate (d) Isolate

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Sequester Meaning: to keep (a person or group) apart from other people / law: to take (property) until a debt has been paid

(Other Synonyms: cut off, insulate, seclude, segregate, separate, isolate)

Example sentences for Sequester

The jury was sequestered until a verdict was reached.

He was sequestered in his room.

- 5) **DENOUEMENT**

- (a) Denunciation (b) Dormancy (c) Termination (d) Explanation

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Denouement Meaning: the final outcome of the main dramatic complication in a literary work

Denouement can also be spelled *dénouement*, with an accent on the first e (as in the original French)

A story that ends without a denouement is called an open narrative

Example sentences for Denouement

There are, I think, a number of problems with the story's denouement.

This skill becomes important at the book's denouement which, it must be said, is not wholly convincing.

- (b) Pick the most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized letters

- 1) **DELETERIOUS**

- (a) Nourishing (b) Injurious (c) Vital (d) Fatal

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Deleterious Meaning: causing harm or damage: / harmful often in a subtle or unexpected way

Example sentences for Deleterious

The chemical is deleterious to the environment.

The drug has no deleterious effects on patients

I think, to that degree, it may have had a deleterious effect upon the medium since then.

- 2) **VALEDICTORY**

- (a) Farewell (b) Final (c) Hopeful (d) Parting

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Valedictory Meaning: serving as a farewell

Example sentences for Valedictory

The biography's valedictory pages are rather stunningly anticlimactic.

She was an valedictorian of her high school and an engineering major.

- 3) **SEDENTARY**
 (a) Afraid (b) Loyal (c) Active (d) Torpid

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Sedentary Meaning (of a person) tending to spend much time seated; somewhat inactive; / doing or involving a lot of sitting; not doing or involving much physical activity

Example sentences for Sedentary

Sedentary lifestyle wishing to maintain their current weight.

Sedentary habits needs about 2,500 calories a day to maintain a stable weight.

- 4) **TURBID**
 (a) Muddy (b) Clear (c) Invariable (d) Improbable

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Turbid Meaning: confused or obscure in meaning or effect; / (of a liquid) cloudy, opaque, or thick with suspended matter: First Known Use: 1626

(Antonyms: clear, crystal clear, crystalline)

Example sentences for Turbid:

It only became turbid because of its reliance on the world of turbidity

Cloudy or turbid water can quickly clog a filter and shorten the life of the unit

- 5) **PHLEGMATIC**
 (a) Dull (b) Active (c) Lymphatic (d) Frigid

Answer: (b)

Phlegmatic Meaning: (of a person) having an unemotional and stolidly calm disposition; / having or showing a slow and stolid temperament

Example sentences for Phlegmatic:

He was phlegmatic as a child; rarely went outside to play.

You actually sound quite phlegmatic about your own learning.

The normally phlegmatic Sibite was nearly crying in his excitement and dismay.

English (Précis & Composition)

2004

Choose the word that is nearly similar in meaning to the word in capital letters. 5.

- 1) **ARCHIPLAGO**
 (a) Reef (b) Glacier (c) Glacier
 (d) Cluster of islands (e) lagoon

Answer: (c)

Explanation: An archipelago sometimes called an island group or island chain, is a chain, cluster or collection of islands.

Example sentences for Archipelago

The Maldives is a group of low-lying coral islands, forming an archipelago of 26 major atolls, situated south west of Sri Lanka.

Archipelago islands are basically sandy islands that lie in a figure of '7' configuration

- 2) **PIAZZA**
 (a) Cheese dish (b) Veranda
 (c) Public square (d) Style or dash

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Piazza Meaning: a public square or marketplace, especially in an Italian town.

Example sentences for Piazza:

We booked in to the Hotel Regge San Paulo just off the main piazza.

Piazza in front of it

- 3) **BAKLAVA**
 (a) Stringed instrument (b) dessert
 (c) Whirling dance (d) gratuity

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Baklava Meaning: a dessert originating in the Middle East made of filo pastry filled with chopped nuts and soaked in honey.

Example sentences for Baklava:

Desserts fall into two categories: baklava and milk-based.

Filo dough, which is used to make baklava, is also used in many dishes.

- 4) **IONIC**
 (a) Indian stone monument (b) Greek architecture
 (c) Roman Sculpture (d) Mediterranean Sea

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Ionic Meaning: the Ionic order of architecture. / of or relating to the ancient Greek architectural order distinguished especially by fluted columns on bases and scroll volutes in its capitals

Example sentences for Ionic:

He composed in a variety of rhythms; the dialect is Ionic vernacular with some epic features.

- 5) **CICERONE**
 (a) Teacher (b) Literary Classic
 (c) Chaperone (d) Guide

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Cicerone Meaning: a guide who gives information about places of interest to sightseers.

Example sentences for Cicerone:

Each waiter is a trained cicerone, which is basically a sommelier for beer.

b) Pick the one most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized word:

- 1) **DESICCATE**
 (a) Lengthen (b) Hallow (c) exonerate
 (d) Saturate (e) Anesthetize

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Desiccate Meaning: to dry up

Example sentences for Desiccate:

There were what appeared to be desiccated river systems.

Perhaps my dosage was too low, or my nutmeg too desiccated.

- 2) **APOTHEOSIS**
 (a) Departure from tradition (b) Impatience with stupidity
 (c) Demotion from glory (d) Surrender to impulse
 (e) Cause for grief

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Apotheosis Meaning: the perfect form or example of something / the highest or best part of something

Example sentences for Apotheosis:

Surely this is the ultimate apotheosis of free market thinking.

Apotheosis of the man by those willing to believe it.

- 3) SPUNK
 (a) Success (b) Timidity
 (c) Growing awareness (d) Loss of prestige
 (e) Lack of intelligence

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Spunk Meaning: spirit, courage, and determination

Example sentences for Spunk

That little girl has a lot of spunk.

She is a likeable character with real spirit and spunk.

- 4) CAVIL
 (a) Discern (b) Disclose
 (c) Introduce (d) Flatter
 (e) Commend

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Cavil Meaning: make petty or unnecessary objections.

Example sentences for Cavil:

The critics will doubtless find new reasons to cavil soon enough.

Some newspapers will cavil, arguing that without sensation and intrusion they cannot survive.

- 5) RAUCOUS
 (a) Orderly (b) Absorbent
 (c) Buoyant (d) Mellifluous
 (e) Contentious

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Raucous Meaning: making or constituting a disturbingly harsh and loud noise; / behaving in a very rough and noisy way

Example sentences for Raucous

It is sometimes raucous, sometimes humorous and quite often just plain weird!

They were screeching at the kids, and the kids were raucous

English (Précis & Composition)

2003

Correct the following sentences:

- The hostel provides boarding and lodging to students.
 Answer: The hostel provides boarding and lodging facility to students.
- My cousin-brother will come to meet me.
 Answer: My cousin will come to meet me.
- He lives backside of my house.
 Answer: He lives backside to my house.
- You have read it. Isn't it?
 Answer: You have read it. Hasn't it?
- We discussed about this question.
 Answer: We discussed over this question.
- I am studying in an University for an year.
 Answer: I have been studying in n University for n year.

- 7) Neither he nor I are at fault.
 Answer: Neither he nor I am at fault.

- 8) The committee have issued a notice.
 Answer: The committee has issued a notice.

- 9) One must boast of his great qualities.
 Answer: One must boast of one's great qualities.

- 10) It is one of the best speeches that has ever been made in the General Assembly.
 Answer: It is one of the best speeches that have ever been made in the General Assembly.

Use the following in your own sentences to bring out their meaning:

- Kick the bucket
 Meaning: To kick the bucket is an English idiom, considered a euphemistic, informal, or slang term meaning 'to die'. Its origin remains unclear, though there have been several theories.
 Use in Sentence: As soon as he kicked the bucket, he started to become famous.
- Bolt from the blue
 Meaning: A sudden, unexpected event, usually of a catastrophic nature. The term refers to a bolt of lightning or thunder that comes from a blue (cloudless) sky and hence is not anticipated.
 Use in Sentence: If something happens unexpectedly and suddenly, it is a bolt from the blue.
- Put your foot down
 Meaning: to say very firmly that someone must do something or must stop doing something
 Use in Sentence: When he started borrowing my clothes without asking, I had to put my foot down.
- Worth your salt
 Meaning: Warranting respect in a certain field or area, typically because one does one's job well. Used directly after the person or thing being described.
 Use in Sentence: Any teacher worth his salt is able to inspire his students
- Down the drain
 Meaning: if time, effort, or money goes down the drain, it is wasted or produces no results
 Use in Sentence: Well that's it. 18 months' work down the drain.

English (Précis & Composition)

2002

Correct the following sentences:

- a) I shall not come here unless you will not call me.
Answer: I shall not come here unless you call me.
- b) He does not have some devotion for the project you have given him.
Answer: He does not have any devotion to the project you have given him.
- c) I went to either of the four hill stations.
Answer: I went to all of four hill stations.
- d) Who did you meet on your way to school?
Answer: Whom did you meet on your way to school?
- e) You must remember that you are junior than Hamid.
Answer: You must remember that you are junior to Hamid.
- f) Aslam, as well as, his four friends were planning to visit the museum.
Answer: Aslam, as well as, his four friends was planning to visit the museum.
- g) Where you went in the vacation?
Answer: Where did you go in the vacation?
- h) This is the youngest and most intelligent of my two sons.
Answer: This is the younger and more intelligent of my two sons.
- i) He is one of those who always succeed.
Answer: He is the one of those who always succeeds.
- j) I congratulate you for your success.
Answer: I congratulate you on your success.

English (Précis & Composition)

2001

Correct the following sentences.

- (a) His wisdom consisted of his handling the dangerous situation successfully.
Answer: His wisdom consisted of handling the dangerous situation successfully.
- (b) Many a girls were appearing in the examination.
Answer: Many girls were appearing in the examination.
- (c) The vehicles run fastly on the Motorway.
Answer: The vehicles run fast on the Motorway.
- (d) Smoking is injurious for health.
Answer: Smoking is injurious to health.
- (e) He availed of this situation very intelligently.
Answer: He availed himself of this situation very intelligently.
- (f) The black vermin is an odious creature.
Answer: The black vermin are odious creature.
- (g) What to speak of meat, even, vegetables were not available now.
Answer: No sooner did we leave our home than it started raining.

- (h) No sooner we left our home when it started raining.
Answer: No sooner had we left our home when it started raining.
- (i) Little money I had I spent on the way.
Answer: The Little money that I had I spent on the way.
- (j) The criminal was sent on the goal.
Answer: The criminal was sent to the goal.

Use FIVE of the following in sentences to make their meaning clear.

- (i) The teeming meanings
Meaning: Present a number of meanings
Use in sentence: During the lecture, the professor gave the teeming meanings on the topic.
- (ii) To kick the bucket
Meaning: to die, to pass away, to stop living
Use in sentence: The old man down the street has kicked the bucket.
- (iii) To push to the walls
Meaning: To place in a desperate or extreme position
Use in sentence: If the Modi government continues pushing its citizens to the wall, it shouldn't be surprised when they rise up to destroy it.
- (iv) To read between the lines
Meaning: To infer or understand the real or hidden meaning behind the superficial appearance of something. "Lines" refers to lines of text on a printed page.
Use in sentence: Reading between the lines, it looks like the company is bracing for a hostile takeover.
- (v) To be at daggers drawn
Meaning: To be prepared to verbally or physically fight another person or group.
Use in sentence: The police have had to intervene because those rival gangs have been at daggers drawn lately.

English (Précis & Composition)

2000

Correct the following sentences:

- (a) The lake freezed rapidly.
Answer: The Lake froze rapidly.
- (b) The firm was unwilling to forego its usual commission.
Answer: The firm was unwilling to let go its usual commission.
- (c) We watched the lambs gamble on the green.
Answer: We watched the lambs grazing on the green.
- (d) He belonged to the gild of carpenters.
Answer: He belonged to the guild of carpenters.
- (e) He had not ought to have spoken.
Answer: He ought not to have spoken.

- (f) Is this his half – brother?
Answer Is he his step brother?
- (g) Hay! Watch out for the car!
Answer Hey! Watch out the car.
- (h) This is the historical spot where he was shot dead.
Answer This is the historic spot where he was shot dead.
- (i) We bought a Japanese print.
Answer We bought Japanese print.
- (j) Fresh flowers smell sweetly.
Answer Fresh flowers smell sweet.

Use any FIVE of the following idioms in sentences to make their meaning clear:

- (i) Blow one's top / blow one's stack **خود کو ہلکا کر دینا**
Meaning: To lose one's temper.
Use in Sentence: If she calls about this one more time I'm going to blow my top.
- (ii) A cock-and-bull story **خود ساختہ کہانی / بھڑکائی کہانی**
Meaning: A fanciful and unbelievable tale/ a story that is obviously not true, especially one given as an excuse
Use in Sentence: He gave me some cock-and-bull story about having to be at his cousin's engagement party.
- (iii) Find one's feet **کسی نئے ماحول میں خود کو اچال لینا**
Meaning: to start to be comfortable in a new situation: to begin to be confident or successful
Use in Sentence: I was away for a long time, so it will take me a while to find my feet again.
- (iv) Call it a night **سوچنا کہ اب کوئی کام سر نہ چڑھاؤ، مکمل کرنے کیلئے وقت ہو**
Meaning: To go to bed to sleep/ to go home or go to bed at the present time
Use in Sentence: We have been working on these photographs for over 12 hours. We need to just call it a night and start anew in the morning.
- (v) The tip of the iceberg **کسی بڑی سمیت کا چھوٹا حصہ**
Meaning: the small perceptible part of a much larger situation or problem that remains hidden.
Use in Sentence: I had hoped that in their case the fight was not the tip of an iceberg, but I was wrong.

English (Précis & Composition)

1999

Make sentences of any FIVE of the following idioms.

- (a) A jaundiced eye
Meaning: The phrase "jaundiced eye" means to look at something with a prejudiced view, usually in a rather negative or critical manner.
Use in sentence: I depart without a souvenir, but with a jaundiced eye.

- (b) A left-handed compliment / backhanded compliment
Meaning: A backhanded (or left-handed) compliment is an ambiguous statement that seems to be or is intended to be a compliment but is actually critical and could be seen as an insult; an insult disguised as praise.
Use in sentence: When someone pays you a backhanded compliment, they are actually being condescending.
- (c) The ruling passion
Meaning: a person's most important interest:
Use in sentence: His ruling passion is music
- (d) Tower of strength
Meaning: a person who gives you help and support when you are in a difficult situation
Use in sentence: He was a tower of strength to me when I was ill.
- (e) Steal a march on someone
Meaning: to gain an advantage over someone by doing something that they had planned to do before them
Use in sentence: He was afraid another scholar was going to steal a march on him and publish first.

English (Précis & Composition)

Practice Exercises

Synonyms Solved MCQs

- 1) **Culmination**
(a) Realization (b) disaster (c) Serendipity (d) persuasion
- 2) **Feign**
(a) Jab (b) swoon (c) Pretend (d) dread
- 3) **Auspicious**
(a) Deceitful (b) foreboding (c) Favorable (d) dangerous
- 4) **Gambit**
(a) Frolic (b) Ploy (c) Testimony (d) Sentence
- 5) **Voracious is most similar to**
(a) Ravenous (b) Violent (c) Voluble (d) Rambunctious
- 6) **Facile**
(a) Ability (b) Section (c) Vindictive (d) Glib
- 7) **Eschew**
(a) Revert (b) Accompany (c) Admire (d) Abstain
- 8) **Abscond**
(a) Rob (b) Obscure (c) Flee (d) Absolve
- 9) **Knack**
(a) Bruise (b) Ability (c) Keepsake (d) Scoundrel
- 10) **Apropos**
(a) Opportune (b) Unexpected (c) Misspoken (d) Idea
- 11) **Veritable**
(a) Deep (b) Authentic (c) Ancient (d) Irascible
- 12) **Unmitigated**
(a) Audacious (b) Unpersuasive (c) Utter (d) Dense
- 13) **Epitome**
(a) Volume (b) Essence (c) Summit (d) Deliverance
- 14) **Edict**
(a) Decree (b) Vacate (c) Correction (d) Destiny
- 15) **Extol**
(a) Praise (b) Tax (c) Burden (d) Berate
- 16) **Abeyant**
(a) False (b) Disgusting (c) Pending (d) Novice
- 17) **Knell**
(a) Copse (b) Hill (c) Toll (d) Rattle
- 18) **Soporific**
(a) Juvenile (b) Drunken (c) Delightful (d) Hypnotic

- 19) **Iterate**
(a) Unsettled (b) Repeat (c) Impoverish (d) Announce
- 20) **Bulwark**
(a) Conundrum (b) Festival (c) Rampart (d) Confuse
- 21) **Pedantic**
(a) Pedestrian (b) Arduous (c) Fickle (d) Consequential
- 22) **Bumptious**
(a) Backward (b) Arrogant (c) Clumsy (d) Rugged
- 23) **Expiation**
(a) Breathing (b) Immigration (c) Divergence (d) Atonement
- 24) **Flagitious**
(a) Deliberate (b) Fatiguing (c) Villainous (d) Habitual
- 25) **Inveigle**
(a) Cajole (b) Complexity (c) Hoodwink (d) Distress
- 26) **Heed**
(a) Trek (b) Consider (c) Consolidate (d) Bound
- 27) **Edge**
(a) Diffuse (b) Point (c) Force (d) Dissuade
- 28) **Elevate**
(a) Lessen (b) Mention (c) Affix (d) Hoist
- 29) **Appoint**
(a) Score (b) Discuss (c) Nominate (d) Ensure
- 30) **Hoard**
(a) Stockpile (b) Burrow (c) Mine (d) Dessert
- 31) **Homogeneous**
(a) Alike (b) Strange (c) Polite (d) Alkaline
- 32) **Hub**
(a) Counsel (b) Elder (c) Center (d) Extension
- 33) **Tame**
(a) Lost (b) Evasive (c) Pushy (d) Submissive
- 34) **Irk**
(a) Shrug (b) Irritate (c) Devour (d) Avoid
- 35) **Loom**
(a) Disappear (b) Cut (c) Surface (d) Teach
- 36) **Fitful**
(a) Erratic (b) Angry (c) Tired (d) Pronounced
- 37) **Gaudy**
(a) Massive (b) Mindful (c) Tasteful (d) Flashy
- 38) **Flaunt**
(a) Conceal (b) Parade (c) Trust (d) Fray
- 39) **Flex**
(a) Bend (b) Binge (c) Rid (d) Consume
- 40) **Tantalize**
(a) Pronounce (b) Reign (c) Equal (d) Flirt

41. **Dastardly**
(a) Devastating (b) Cowardly (c) Clever (d) Munificent
42. **Aficionado**
(a) Novice (b) Trickster (c) Devotee (d) Agent
43. **Contiguous**
(a) Catching (b) Divided (c) Adjoining (d) Circumstantial
44. **Swindler**
(a) Charlatan (b) Expert (c) Divinity (d) Debonair
45. **Rogue**
(a) Knave (b) Wander (c) Buffoon (d) Color
46. **Apologist**
(a) Liar (b) Defender (c) Failure (d) Admirer
47. **Proxy**
(a) Spasm (b) Closeness (c) Delegate (d) Court
48. **Buffet**
(a) Protect (b) Barricade (c) Armoire (d) Strike
49. **Travesty**
(a) Confusion (b) Mockery (c) Disaster (d) Speculation
50. **Bristle**
(a) Aloof (b) Seethe (c) Wave (d) Doubt
51. **Admonish**
(a) Laud (b) Decorate (c) Caution (d) Admire
52. **Wheedle**
(a) Retreat (b) Deceive (c) Plead (d) Question
53. **Aplomb**
(a) Mine (b) Clumsiness (c) Complication (d) Poise
54. **Aver**
(a) Dissipate (b) Create (c) Hate (d) State
55. **Mien**
(a) Carriage (b) Average (c) Vicious (d) Disguise
56. **Paroxysm**
(a) Conundrum (b) Fit (c) Contraction (d) Spite
57. **Aegis**
(a) Superstition (b) Reference (c) Sponsorship (d) Archive
58. **Sepulture**
(a) Burial (b) Parasite (c) Verse (d) Sermon
59. **Harridan**
(a) Governor (b) Vessel (c) Witch (d) Lawyer
60. **Apothegm**
(a) Medicine (b) Adage (c) Speculation (d) Resistance
61. **Grandiloquence**
(a) Respect (b) Bluster (c) Denial (d) Solemnity
62. **Fulmination**
(a) Explosion (b) Recession (c) Achievement (d) Blessing

63. **Pococurante**
(a) Native (b) Hot (c) Blasé (d) Hidden
64. **Escarpment**
(a) Warning (b) Cliff (c) Campsite (d) Tomb
65. **Plutocrat**
(a) Banker (b) Priest (c) Judge (d) Astronomer

Answers

1.	a	2.	c	3.	c	4.	b	5.	a
6.	d	7.	d	8.	c	9.	b	10.	a
11.	b	12.	c	13.	b	14.	a	15.	a
16.	c	17.	c	18.	d	19.	b	20.	c
21.	a	22.	b	23.	d	24.	c	25.	a
26.	b	27.	a	28.	d	29.	c	30.	a
31.	a	32.	c	33.	d	34.	b	35.	c
36.	a	37.	d	38.	b	39.	a	40.	d
41.	b	42.	c	43.	c	44.	a	45.	a
46.	b	47.	c	48.	d	49.	b	50.	b
51.	c	52.	c	53.	d	54.	d	55.	a
56.	b	57.	c	58.	a	59.	c	60.	b
61.	b	62.	a	63.	c	64.	b	65.	a

Antonyms
Solved MCQs

1. **Mite**
(a) Weakness (b) Tend (c) Bulk (d) Drive
2. **Supernal**
(a) Nocturnal (b) Special (c) Despicable (d) Hellish
3. **Reprobate**
(a) Sage (b) Elevated (c) Possess (d) Dismiss
4. **Specious**
(a) Genuine (b) Logical (c) Common (d) Deliberate
5. **Effete**
(a) Conquer (b) Proper (c) Prosperous (d) Civilized
6. **Rabble**
(a) Order (b) Clear (c) Open (d) Union
7. **Protean**
(a) Unformed (b) Unchanging (c) Elaborate (d) Selective
8. **Vertiginous**
(a) Horizontal (b) Litigious (c) Constant (d) Lowly
9. **Parvenu**
(a) Wallflower (b) Highway (c) Melody (d) Plan
10. **Lapidarian**
(a) Square (b) Secular (c) Pasture (d) Inelegant
11. **Tragic**
(a) Boring (b) Mysterious (c) Comic (d) Incredulous

12. **Able**
(a) Willful (b) Inept (c) Careful (d) Feasible
13. **Tireless**
(a) Exhausted (b) Unfailing (c) Broke (d) Driving
14. **Wean**
(a) Flourish (b) Flush (c) Strengthen (d) Addict
15. **Haste**
(a) Delay (b) Frugal (c) Debauchery (d) Solemnity
16. **Malice**
(a) Goodwill (b) Bitterness (c) Coddle (d) Distress
17. **Permanent**
(a) Loose (b) Fierce (c) Fleeting (d) Unhappy
18. **Attain**
(a) Crave (b) Lose (c) Harbor (d) Credit
19. **Taint**
(a) Cheer (b) Worry (c) Clear (d) Purify
20. **Belittle**
(a) Plain (b) Detract (c) Magnify (d) Torment
21. **Tedious**
(a) Unwavering (b) Frightening (c) Horrible (d) Pleasurable
22. **License**
(a) Restriction (b) Allow (c) Join (d) Gather
23. **Frivolous**
(a) Pious (b) Inexpensive (c) Serious (d) Contemptuous
24. **Plain**
(a) Meadow (b) Ugly (c) Lovely (d) Unadorned
25. **Denounce**
(a) Covet (b) Condemn (c) Blame (d) Deplore
26. **Contrary**
(a) Urbane (b) Agreeable (c) Unpleasant (d) Despicable
27. **Glower**
(a) Prairie (b) Smile (c) Raise (d) Throw
28. **Exacting**
(a) Upright (b) Lenient (c) Sober (d) general
29. **Curtail**
(a) Remain (b) Detain (c) Placate (d) Prolong
30. **Eminent**
(a) Imminent (b) Obscure (c) Retire (d) Unsure
31. **Abdicate**
(a) Deny (b) Usurp (c) Blame (d) Renounce
32. **Indolent**
(a) Industrious (b) Complimentary (c) Native (d) Smooth
33. **Fortuitous**
(a) Undefended (b) Gratuitous (c) Deliberate (d) Impoverished
34. **Disparage**
(a) Hesitate (b) Settle (c) Trouble (d) Applaud

35. **Dubious**
(a) Reliable (b) Pleasing (c) Rhythmic (d) Careful
36. **Interdict**
(a) Continue (b) Abstain (c) Wallow (d) Sanction
37. **Mendacious**
(a) Bashful (b) Capacious (c) Veracious (d) Quiet
38. **Lassitude**
(a) Release (b) Demure (c) Fatigue (d) Vigor
39. **Verdant**
(a) Dishonest (b) Suspicious (c) Moldy (d) Arid
40. **Ductile**
(a) Unfeeling (b) Arrogant (c) Precious (d) Rigid
41. **Asperity**
(a) Moistness (b) Amenity (c) Sour (d) Generosity
42. **Epicurean**
(a) Ascetic (b) Slovenly (c) Imprecision (d) Providential
43. **Traduce**
(a) Deduce (b) Laud (c) Presuppose (d) Converge
44. **Bridle**
(a) Heckle (b) Dissuade (c) Vent (d) Persist
45. **Spare**
(a) Rotund (b) Pacify (c) Impolite (d) Impose
46. **Proclivity**
(a) Calm (b) Antipathy (c) Desire (d) Dearth
47. **Vituperation**
(a) Alacrity (b) Alertness (c) Reparation (d) Acclaim
48. **Gambol**
(a) Trudge (b) Hedge (c) Crone (d) Misplace
49. **Quixotic**
(a) Simple (b) Staid (c) Passé (d) Unpredictable
50. **Lachrymose**
(a) Quick (b) Loquacious (c) Blithe (d) Plentiful
51. **Prudent**
(a) Simple (b) Rapid (c) Foolish (d) Verbose
52. **Forced**
(a) Quick (b) Solid (c) Trusting (d) Natural
53. **Acquaint**
(a) Alienate (b) Luxurious (c) Bleach (d) Stall
54. **Expansive**
(a) Generous (b) Honest (c) Narrow (d) Troublesome
55. **Benign**
(a) Malignant (b) Converse (c) Cautious (d) Malicious
56. **Foster**
(a) Discourage (b) Believe (c) Heal (d) Brag
57. **Ample**
(a) Complete (b) Insufficient (c) Quiet (d) Supple

58. Deviant (a) Winding (b) Careful (c) Normal (d) Sad
59. Abolish (a) Vote (b) Punish (c) Avoid (d) Establish
60. Forsake (a) Craft (b) Embrace (c) Shun (d) Infer
61. Tractable (a) Invisible (b) Stubborn (c) Unadvisable (d) Special
62. Dexterous (a) Clumsy (b) Saline (c) Cunning (d) Precious
63. Aerate (a) Argue (b) Placate (c) Suffocate (d) Destroy
64. Venerable (a) Impervious (b) Constant (c) Sophomoric (d) Infirm
65. Rancor (a) Ritual (b) Argument (c) Collect (d) Accord
66. Daunt (a) Calm (b) Believe (c) Inspirit (d) Dispel
67. Paucity (a) Excess (b) Certainty (c) Timidity (d) Beauty
68. Heedless (a) Heartless (b) Attentive (c) Speedy (d) Unaware
69. Abound (a) Rest (b) Discourage (c) Bless (d) Dwindle
70. Confederate (a) Enemy (b) Confuse (c) Wander (d) Cluster
71. Resplendent (a) Illuminated (b) Disarming (c) Dowdy (d) Delightful
72. Onerous (a) Permissive (b) Easy (c) Unforgiving (d) Public
73. Sagacity (a) Incredulity (b) Belligerence (c) Stupidity (d) Tolerance
74. Dilettante (a) Puritan (b) Professional (c) Aesthete (d) Conniver
75. Unalloyed (a) Dismayed (b) Impure (c) Circumspect (d) Disastrous

Answers

1.	c	2.	d	3.	b	4.	a	5.	b
6.	d	7.	b	8.	c	9.	a	10.	d
11.	c	12.	b	13.	a	14.	d	15.	a
16.	a	17.	c	18.	b	19.	d	20.	c
21.	d	22.	a	23.	c	24.	c	25.	a
26.	b	27.	b	28.	b	29.	d	30.	b
31.	b	32.	a	33.	c	34.	d	35.	a
36.	d	37.	c	38.	d	39.	d	40.	d

41.	b	42.	a	43.	b	44.	c	45.	a
46.	b	47.	d	48.	a	49.	b	50.	c
51.	c	52.	d	53.	a	54.	c	55.	d
56.	a	57.	b	58.	c	59.	d	60.	b
61.	b	62.	a	63.	c	64.	c	65.	d
66.	c	67.	a	68.	b	69.	d	70.	a
71.	c	72.	b	73.	c	74.	b	75.	b

Solved Pair of Words

2005-2016

English (Précis and Composition) 2005

Counsel:

Meaning: to give advice, especially on social or personal problems

Use in sentence: He did not accept my counsel.

Council:

Meaning: a body of persons specially designated or selected to act in an advisory, administrative, or legislative capacity:

Use in sentence: You will meet the Council this evening

Distinct:

Meaning: clearly noticeable; that certainly exists

Use in sentence: There's a distinct smell of cigarettes in here.

Distinctive:

Meaning: Something that is distinctive is easy to recognize because it is different from other things

Use in sentence: She's got a very distinctive voice.

Apposite:

Meaning: suitable and right for the occasion

Use in sentence: It is, however, apposite to note that this process will continue in the year ahead.

Opposite:

Meaning: completely different

Use in sentence: You'd never know they're sisters - they're completely opposite to each other in every way.

Deprecate

Meaning: to not approve of something

Use in sentence: We deprecate this use of company funds for political purposes.

Depreciate:

Meaning: to (cause something to) lose value, especially over time

Use in sentence: If the value of our currency continues to depreciate, it will soon be worthless abroad.

Punctual:

Meaning: arriving, doing something or happening at the expected, correct time

Use in sentence: He's fairly punctual.

Punctilious:

Meaning: very careful to behave correctly or to give attention to details

Use in sentence: He was always punctilious in his manners.

Judicial:**Meaning:** involving a court of law**Use in sentence:** The defense team will seek a judicial review of the sentence.**Judicious:****Meaning:** having or showing reason and good judgment in making decisions**Use in sentence:** We should make judicious use of the resources available to us.**Salutary:****Meaning:** producing good benefits**Use in sentence:** The vitamins have had a salutary influence on Junaid by giving him more energy.**Salubrious:****Meaning:** describes a place that is pleasant, clean, and healthy to live in**Use in sentence:** He doesn't live in a very salubrious part of town.**Canvas:****Meaning:** a piece of cloth used by artists for painting on, usually with oil paints, or the painting itself**Use in sentence:** He spotted the canvas and smiled, shaking his head in disbelief.**Canvass:****Meaning:** to try to get political support or votes, especially by visiting all the houses in an area**Use in sentence:** The younger activists were excited to canvass door-to-door for Bilawal.**English (Précis and Composition) 2006****Voracity:****Meaning:** excessive desire to eat**Use in sentence:** Nothing can satiate my greed and voracity.**Veracity:****Meaning:** the quality of being true, honest or accurate**Use in sentence:** The veracity of the second claim can be tested against the findings of archeology.**Persecute:****Meaning:** to treat someone unfairly or cruelly over a long period of time because of their race, religion, or political beliefs or to annoy someone by refusing to leave them alone**Use in sentence:** Religious minorities were persecuted and massacred during the thirty-year regime.**Prosecute:****Meaning:** to officially accuse someone of committing a crime in a court of law, or (of a lawyer) to try to prove that a person accused of committing a crime is guilty of that crime**Use in sentence:** He was prosecuted for fraud.**Moat:****Meaning:** a long wide hole which is dug all the way around a place such as a castle, and usually filled with water, to make it more difficult to attack**Use in sentence:** The palace contains no moat, or armed guards, nor do I detect any sophisticated security system.**Mote:****Meaning:** something, especially a bit of dust, that is so small it is almost impossible to see**Use in sentence:** Dust motes swam alongside the gloomy corridor.**Loath:****Meaning:** to be unwilling to do something**Use in sentence:** I'm loath to spend it all at once.**Loathe:****Meaning:** to hate someone or something**Use in sentence:** From an early age the brothers have loathed each other.**Ingenious:****Meaning:** very clever and skillful**Use in sentence:** She was ingenious at finding ways to work more quickly.**Ingenuous:****Meaning:** honest, sincere and trusting/ showing innocent or childlike simplicity and candidness**Use in sentence:** It has to be said it was rather ingenuous of him to ask a complete stranger to look after his luggage.**Fain:****Meaning:** glad; ready**Use in sentence:** He is fain to do all things himself.**Feign:****Meaning:** to pretend to feel something, usually an emotion**Use in sentence:** You know how everyone feigns surprise when you tell them how old you are.**Immigrant:****Meaning:** a person who has come to a different country in order to live there permanently**Use in sentence:** Illegal immigrants are sent back across the border if they are caught.**Emigrant:****Meaning:** a person who emigrates**Use in sentence:** There was only a small number of emigrants on board.**Wreck:****Meaning:** to destroy or badly damage something**Use in sentence:** Our greenhouse was wrecked in last night's storm.**Wreak:****Meaning:** to cause something to happen in a violent and often uncontrolled way**Use in sentence:** The recent storms have wreaked havoc on crops.**English (Précis and Composition) 2007****Affluence:****Meaning:** having a lot of money or owning a lot of things**Use in sentence:** When the economy crashed, many people of affluence became poor.**Effluence:****Meaning:** a thing that flows out or forth**Use in sentence:** Its manifestation in time is not a creation; it is an *effluence* from the eternal fount of spirit.**Wretch:****Meaning:** a person who experiences something unpleasant**Use in sentence:** A gentleman said that a week ago he was the wretch in the county, but now saved.

Retch:

Meaning: to react in a way as if you are vomiting
Use in sentence: The sight of blood makes him retch.

Euphemistic:

Meaning: a word or phrase used to avoid saying an unpleasant or offensive word
Use in sentence: 'Senior citizen' is a euphemism for 'old person'.

Euphuistic:

Meaning: Affected elegance of language.
Use in sentence: Euphuistic style has been used in many of his writings.

Amoral:

Meaning: without moral principles
Use in sentence: During battle, many soldiers become amoral and forget the difference between wrong and right while fighting for their lives.

Immoral:

Meaning: morally wrong
Use in sentence: It's an immoral tax, because the poor will pay relatively more.

Imperial:

Meaning: belonging or relating to an empire or the person or country that rules it
Use in sentence: Although the imperial child was so young, he still became the next king.

Imperious:

Meaning: unpleasantly proud and expecting obedience
Use in sentence: He sent them away with an imperious wave of the hand.

Degrade:

Meaning: to lower in rank or status
Use in sentence: He likes to degrade people by calling them embarrassing names.

Denigrate:

Meaning: to say that someone or something is not good or important
Use in sentence: You shouldn't denigrate people just because they have different beliefs from you.

Temporal:

Meaning: relating to practical matters or physical things, rather than spiritual ones
Use in sentence: Her starting point: 'The future is the only temporal area over which people have power'.

Temporary:

Meaning: not lasting or needed for very long
Use in sentence: The ceasefire will only provide a temporary solution to the crisis.

Precipitate:

Meaning: to make something happen suddenly or sooner than expected
Use in sentence: Fear of losing her job precipitated her into action.

Precipitous:

Meaning: very steep, perpendicular
Use in sentence: People were shocked by his precipitous fall from political power.

English (Précis and Composition) 2008**Mitigate:**

Meaning: to make something less harmful, unpleasant or bad
Use in sentence: It is unclear how to mitigate the effects of tourism on the island.

Alleviate:

Meaning: to make something bad such as pain or problems less severe
Use in sentence: The drugs did nothing to alleviate her pain/suffering.

Persecute:

Meaning: to treat someone unfairly or cruelly over a long period of time because of their race, religion, or political beliefs or to annoy someone by refusing to leave them alone
Use in sentence: Religious minorities were persecuted and massacred during the ten-year regime.

Prosecute:

Meaning: to bring legal action against for redress or punishment of a crime or violation of law
Use in sentence: He was prosecuted for fraud.

Popular:

Meaning: liked, enjoyed or supported by many people
Use in sentence: She's the most popular teacher in school.

Populace:

Meaning: the ordinary people who live in a particular country or place
Use in sentence: The populace has suffered greatly.

Compliment:

Meaning: remark that expresses approval, admiration or respect
Use in sentence: I take it as a compliment when people say I look like my mother.

Complement:

Meaning: to make something else seem better or more attractive when combining with it
Use in sentence: The music complements her voice perfectly.

Excite:

Meaning: to make someone have strong feelings of happiness and enthusiasm
Use in sentence: Nothing about my life excites me at present.

Incite:

Meaning: to encourage someone to do or feel something unpleasant or violent
Use in sentence: She was expelled for inciting her classmates to rebel against their teachers.

Voracity:

Meaning: excessive desire to eat
Use in sentence: On reaching the ship they were offered some bread, which they devoured with a voracious appetite.

Veracity:

Meaning: the quality of being true, honest or accurate
Use in sentence: The veracity of the second claim can be tested against the findings of archeology.

Virtuous:

Meaning: having good moral qualities and behavior
Use in sentence: He described them as a virtuous and hard-working people.

Virtual:

Meaning: describes something that can be done or seen using a computer and therefore without going anywhere or talking to anyone
Use in sentence: In tests, we have found the virtual machine runs at a reasonable speed.

Exceptional:

Meaning: much greater than usual, especially in skill, intelligence, quality, etc.

Use in sentence: The Company has shown exceptional growth over the past two years.

Exceptionable:

Meaning: offensive or upsetting

Use in sentence: This action is normally only taken in exceptionable circumstances.

English (Précis and Composition) 2009**Persecute:**

Meaning: to treat someone unfairly or cruelly over a long period of time because of their race, religion, or political beliefs or to annoy someone by refusing to leave them alone

Use in sentence: Religious minorities were persecuted and massacred during the ten-year regime.

Prosecute:

Meaning: to bring legal action against for redress or punishment of a crime or violation of law

Use in sentence: He was prosecuted for fraud.

Luxuriant:

Meaning: growing thickly, strongly and well

Use in sentence: This stretch of land was once covered with luxuriant forest, but is now bare.

Luxurious:

Meaning: very comfortable and expensive

Use in sentence: They have a very luxurious house.

Mean:

Meaning: to express or represent something such as an idea, thought, or fact

Use in sentence: These figures mean that almost 7% of the working population is unemployed.

Mien:

Meaning: a person's appearance, especially the typical expression on their face

Use in sentence: His aristocratic mien and smart clothes singled him out.

Observation:

Meaning: when you observe something or someone

Use in sentence: The police are keeping the suspect under observation.

Observance:

Meaning: when someone obeys a law or follows a religious custom

Use in sentence: The State must enforce the observance of human rights in its domestic legal order.

Naughty:

Meaning: not behaving properly; mischievous or disobedient

Use in sentence: Now that's naughty - you mustn't throw food on the floor!

Knotty:

Meaning: complicated and difficult to solve

Use in sentence: That's rather a knotty question.

Ghostly:

Meaning: pale and transparent

Use in sentence: The image is fading which gives the figure a rather ghostly appearance.

Ghastly:

Meaning: unpleasant and shocking

Use in sentence: Today's newspaper gives all the ghastly details of the murder.

Hew:

Meaning: to cut a large piece out of rock, stone or another hard material in a rough way

Use in sentence: The monument was hewn out of the side of a mountain.

Hue:

Meaning: a particular shade or tint of a given color

Use in sentence: In the Caribbean waters there are fish of every hue.

English (Précis and Composition) 2010**Adverse:**

Meaning: having a negative or harmful effect on something

Use in sentence: The match has been canceled due to adverse weather conditions.

Averse:

Meaning: strongly disliking or opposed to

Use in sentence: Few MPs are averse to the attention of the media.

Maize:

Meaning: a tall plant grown in many parts of the world for its yellow seeds which are eaten as food, made into flour or fed to animals

Use in sentence: Some of our foods may contain ingredients produced from genetically modified maize.

Maze:

Meaning: An intricate, usually confusing network of interconnecting pathways

Use in sentence: The old part of the town was a maze of narrow passages.

Medal:

Meaning: a small, flat piece of metal with a design or inscription stamped or inscribed on it, made to commemorate some event, or awarded for some distinguished action

Use in sentence: She won three Olympic gold medals.

Meddle:

Meaning: to concern oneself with or take part in other people's affairs without being asked or needed

Use in sentence: People shouldn't meddle with things they don't understand.

Imperial:

Meaning: belonging or relating to an empire or the person or country that rules it

Use in sentence: Although the imperial child was so young, he still became the next king.

Imperious:

Meaning: unpleasantly proud and expecting obedience

Voracity:

Meaning: excessive desire to eat

Use in sentence: On reaching the ship they were offered some bread, which they devoured with a voracious appetite.

Veracity:

Meaning: the quality of being true, honest or accurate

Use in sentence: The veracity of the second claim can be tested against the findings of archeology.

Illusion:

Meaning: an idea or belief which is not true

Use in sentence: He had no illusions about his talents as a singer.

Allusion:

Meaning: something that is said or written that is intended to make you think of a particular thing or person

Use in sentence: Her novels are packed with literary allusions.

Ordinance:

Meaning: a law or rule made by a government or authority

Use in sentence: City Ordinance 126 forbids car parking in this area.

Ordnance:

Meaning: all military weapons together with ammunition, combat vehicles, etc. and the equipment and supplies used in servicing these

Use in sentence: Do not touch any military ordnance that may be found lying around this area.

Willing:

Meaning: inclined or favorably disposed in mind

Use in sentence: He was a willing participant in the crime.

Willful:

Meaning: said or done deliberately or intentionally

Use in sentence: Willful killing is a grave breach.

English (Précis and Composition) 2011**Capital:**

Meaning: a city which is the centre of government of a country or smaller political area

Use in sentence: Australia's capital city is Canberra.

Capitol:

Meaning: the building in which a state legislature meets

Use in sentence: A state legislature will meet in a capitol building.

Assay:

Meaning: an examination or testing

Use in sentence: A positive result has been obtained in a mouse lymphoma assay.

Essay:

Meaning: attempt/ a short piece of writing on a particular subject

Use in sentence: The Diploma is assessed by three essays of 3,000 words each.

Envelop:

Meaning: to cover or surround something completely

Use in sentence: The graveyard looked ghostly, enveloped in mist.

Envelope:

Meaning: a flat, usually square or rectangular, paper container for a letter

Use in sentence: A stamped, addressed envelope should be enclosed for reply.

Decree:

Meaning: an official statement that something must happen

Use in sentence: More than 200 people were freed by military decree.

Degree:

Meaning: amount or level of something

Use in sentence: This job demands a high degree of skill.

Desolate:

Meaning: describes a place that is empty and not attractive

Use in sentence: The house stood in a bleak and desolate landscape.

Dissolute:

Meaning: immoral

Use in sentence: He led a dissolute life.

Species:

Meaning: a set of animals or plants in which the members have similar characteristics to each other

Use in sentence: Over a hundred species of insect are found in this area.

Specie:

Meaning: Coined money

Use in sentence: The next insinuation is that the Bank has refused specie payments.

Tortuous:

Meaning: not direct or simple

Use in sentence: He took a tortuous route through back streets.

Torturous:

Meaning: causing torture

Use in sentence: It was torturous to think that he could have stopped the boy from running into the road.

Wet:

Meaning: covered in water or another liquid

Use in sentence: My bike got wet in the rain.

Whet:

Meaning: to increase someone's interest in and wish for something

Use in sentence: I've read an excerpt of the book on the Web and it's whetted my appetite.

English (Précis and Composition) 2013**Adjoin:**

Meaning: be next to and joined with

Use in sentence: The kitchen adjoins the dining room.

Adjourn:

Meaning: break off (a meeting, legal case, or game) with the intention of resuming it later

Use in sentence: The meeting was adjourned until December 4th.

Allay:

Meaning: diminish or put at rest (fear, suspicion, or worry)

Use in sentence: The report attempted to educate the public and allay fears.

Ally:

Meaning: a person or organization that cooperates with or helps another in a particular activity

Use in sentence: He was forced to dismiss his closest political ally.

Bases:

Meaning: plural form of basis

Use in sentence: That rather covers all the bases, doesn't it?

Basis:

Meaning: the underlying support or foundation for an idea, argument, or process; status

Use in sentence: Trust is the only basis for a good working relationship. She needed coaching on a regular basis.

Click:
Meaning: a short, sharp sound as of a switch being operated or of two hard objects coming quickly into contact
Use in sentence: She heard the click of the door.

Clique:
Meaning: a small group of people, with shared interests, who spend time together and do not readily allow others to join them; Circle
Use in sentence: Almost no one from her clique showed up at the reunion.

Distract:
Meaning: prevent (someone) from giving full attention to something
Use in sentence: Don't allow noise to distract you from your work.

Detract:
Meaning: reduce or take away the value of
Use in sentence: These quibbles in no way detract from her achievement.

Liable:
Meaning: responsible by law
Use in sentence: The supplier of goods can become liable for breach of contract in a variety of ways.

Libel:
Meaning: a published false statement that is damaging to a person's reputation
Use in sentence: She sued two newspapers for libel.

English (Précis and Composition) 2015

Plaintive:
Meaning: expressive of suffering or woe
Use in sentence: We could hear the plaintive cry of a wounded animal in the woods.

Plaintiff:
Meaning: a person who brings a legal action
Use in sentence: The judge decided against the plaintiff.

Valet:
Meaning: a man's male servant who performs personal services (as taking care of clothing)
Use in sentence: The valet opened the door, and he dropped into the passenger seat

Varlet:
Meaning: an attendant or servant / A king's personal male attendant
Use in sentence: At one time he took service with a minstrel and was his varlet.

Monitor:
Meaning: Observer
Use in sentence: The monitor in November reported that more than 10 percent of the population uses Facebook in 51 countries.

Mentor:
Meaning: Adviser
Use in sentence: Bad publicity surrounding Hasan's mentor may rebound, to Saleh's embarrassment.

Complacent:
Meaning: pleased, especially with oneself or one's merits, advantages, situation, etc.
Use in sentence: The unofficial rules that had kept Democrats in the majority with a complacent Republican minority were changing.

Complaisant:
Meaning: inclined or disposed to please; obliging; agreeable or gracious; compliant
Use in sentence: the most complaisant child I've ever met.

Penitence:
Meaning: The action of feeling or showing sorrow and regret for having done wrong
Use in sentence: The penitent sinner asked for forgiveness during his confessional.

Penance:
Meaning: self-inflicted punishment for a misdeed
Use in sentence: The man gave away all of his money to charity as penance for his greed.

Crevice:
Meaning: a tight opening or gap
Use in sentence: The vacuum cleaner attachment is the perfect tool for cleaning the crevice between the front car seats.

Crevasse:
Meaning: A deep open crack, especially one in a glacier
Use in sentence: Once more an Alaskan snow machine rider has plummeted into a glacier crevasse

Beneficent:
Meaning: (of a person) generous or doing good. "A beneficent landowner"
Use in sentence: Doctors without Borders is a beneficent organization that travels around the world providing free healthcare to third world countries.

Beneficial:
Meaning: Resulting in good; favorable or advantageous. "The beneficial effect on the economy"
Use in sentence: Some doctors suggest that taking vitamin pills is not really very beneficial to our health.

English (Précis and Composition) 2016

Adverse:
Meaning: having a negative or harmful effect on something
Use in sentence: The match has been canceled due to adverse weather conditions.

Averse:
Meaning: strongly disliking or opposed to
Use in sentence: Few MPs are averse to the attention of the media.

Altogether:
Meaning: Completely, Entirely
Use in sentence: When he first saw the examination questions, he was altogether baffled.

All together:
Meaning: In a group
Use in sentence: The wedding guests were gathered all together in the garden.

Allude:
Meaning: To make indirect reference
Use in sentence: He alluded to the problem but did not mention it.

Elude:
Meaning: To evade or escape from.
Use in sentence: The thief eluded the police.

General Science & Ability



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

1991-2021

General Science and Ability

2021

1) Vitamin K helps in:

- (a) Synthesis of albumin
- (b) Increasing acidity
- (c) Glycogenesis
- (d) Blood coagulation

Answer: (b)

2) The most splendid and the most magnificent constellation on the sky is:

- (a). Orion
- (b). Columbia
- (c). Canis Major
- (d). Taurus
- (e). None of these

Answer: (a)

3) Average energy value of carbohydrates in food is

- (a) 3 kcal/g
- (b) 4 kcal/g
- (c) 5 kcal/g
- (d) 6 kcal/g

Answer: (b)

4) Which of the following processes acts to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere?

- (a) Burning fossil fuels
- (b) Photosynthesis
- (c) Deforestation
- (d) Lightning

Answer: (b)

5) An eggshell is composed of:

- (a) Iron
- (b) Starch
- (c) Carbon
- (d) Protein
- (e) None of these.

Answer: (c)

6) Botanically a fruit is a/an

- (a) ripened ovule
- (b) mature stigma
- (c) ripened ovary
- (d) fully mature flowering stalk

Answer: (c)

7) The cell structure that controls movements of material into and out of the cell is the

- (a) Mitochondria
- (b) Cell membrane
- (c) Centriole
- (d) Golgi body

Answer: (b)

8) One of the main functions of the earth's ozone layer is to:

- (a) Prevent global warming (b) Filter out ultraviolet rays
(c) Absorb pollution (d) All of the above

Answer: (c)

9) Bronze medal is made up of metals:

- (a) Copper, nickel (b) Copper, tin
(c) Copper, silver (d) (Copper, zinc)

Answer: (b)

10) Yeast is used in making bread because it produces:

- (a) Carbon dioxide (b) Sugar
(c) Bacteria (d) Oxygen

Answer: (a)

11) Find out the correct word from the given jumbled spellings

- 1 UORSEIS SERIOUS
2 REGAHT GATHER
3 TYLEAL LATELY
4 RAMYR MARRY
5 RYUHR HURRY

12) Find the missing number in the series?

- 4, 18, ?, 100, 180, 294, 448
(a) 48 (b) 50
(c) 58 (d) 60

Answer: (a)

13) Find the missing number in the series?

- 3, 7, 15, ?, 63, 127
(a) 30 (b) 31
(c) 47 (d) 52

Answer: (b)

14) Find the missing number in the series?

- 1, 8, 27, 64, 125,?
(a) 256 (b) 512
(c) 729 (d) 1000

Answer: (a)

15) Find the missing number in the series?

- 132, 156, ?, 210, 240, 272
(a) 196 (b) 182
(c) 199 (d) 240

Answer: (b)

16) Find the missing number in the series?

- 8, 24, 12, 36, 18, 54, ?
(a) 27 (b) 108
(c) 68 (d) 72

Answer: (a)

General Science and Ability 2020

1) What is the shape of our galaxy?

- (a) Elliptical (b) Spiral
(c) Lenticular (d) Irregular

Answer: (b) The Milky Way is a large barred spiral galaxy comprising an estimated 200 billion stars (some estimates range as high as 400 billion) arrayed in the form of a disk, with a central elliptical bulge (some 12,000 light-years in diameter) of closely packed stars lying in the direction of Sagittarius.

The first attempts to map out our Galaxy were done by William Herschel, who counted the number of stars that were in the sky. By looking at different patches of sky, and assuming that the areas of the sky with more stars had more galaxy behind them, he was able to draw the first map. This method led to a pretty irregular, simple-looking map of the Galaxy, particularly compared to the images we have now. We have to remember that this is the first time this map has ever been attempted, and the principle of this mapping was sound.

2) Which cell organelles is called the powerhouse of the cell?

- (a) Endoplasmic reticulum (b) Mitochondria
(c) Vacuoles (d) Lysosomes

Answer: (b) Mitochondria are known as the powerhouses of the cell. They are organelles that act like a digestive system which takes in nutrients, breaks them down, and creates energy rich molecules for the cell. The biochemical processes of the cell are known as cellular respiration.

3) Humidity is measured with a

- (a) Barometer (b) Thermometer
(c) Hygrometer (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

4) Different types of electromagnetic radiation (x-rays, infrared, radio, etc.)

- (a) travel at different speeds in a vacuum
(b) have different amounts of energy for each photon
(c) have the same wavelength
(d) do not always obey the inverse square law

Answer: (b)

5) Of the following diseases, which one is caused by insect bite?

- (a) Scurvy (b) Dengue
(c) Pneumonia (d) Asthma

Answer: (b) Dengue virus is carried and spread by mosquitoes of genus *Aedes* which includes a number of mosquito species. The primary vector of the dengue virus is the species *Aedes aegypti*.

6) Polio is caused by-

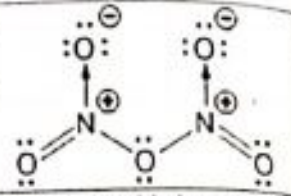
- (a) Fungus
(b) Bacteria
(c) Virus with single stranded RNA
(d) Virus with single stranded DNA

Answer: (c) Poliovirus is the causative agent of polio. The poliovirus is composed of single-stranded RNA genome.

7) The bonds present in N_2O_4 are:

- (a) only ionic (b) covalent and coordinate
(c) only covalent (d) covalent and ionic

Answer: (b) Since nitrogen and oxygen are non-metals, the bonds between them are NOT ionic. The structure of N_2O_4 is given below. There are both covalent and coordinate covalent bonds.



- 8) Impurities like boron, aluminum, gallium or indium are added to intrinsic semiconductor to form
(a) N-type doped semiconductor (b) P-type doped semiconductor
(c) A junction diode (d) All of these

Answer: (b)

9) The temperature is lowest here:

- (a) Stratosphere. (b) Mesopause.
(c) Tropopause. (d) Stratopause

Answer: (b)

10) Which one of the following is a not sedimentary rock?

- (a) Limestone (b) Sandstone
(c) Granite (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Granite is a light-colored igneous rock with grains large enough to be visible with the unaided eye. It forms from the slow crystallization of magma below Earth's surface. Granite is composed mainly of quartz and feldspar with minor amounts of mica, amphiboles, and other minerals.

11) The gas used in the manufacture of Vanaspathi Ghee from Vanaspathi Oil is

- (a) Hydrogen (b) Oxygen
(c) Nitrogen (d) Carbon dioxide

Answer: (a) Vanaspathi ghee is manufactured from vegetable oil by a process called 'hydrogenation'. By passing hydrogen gas, Vegetable Oil contains unsaturated fatty acids; upon hydrogenation it is converted into saturated fatty acids to form vanaspathi ghee.

12) The following Disease is water borne

- (a) Typhoid (b) Tuberculosis
(c) Hepatitis B (d) Scurvy

Answer: (a) Typhoid is a waterborne disease which affects some 17 million people each year. The ailment is caused by pathogenic bacteria in a victim's intestinal tract and bloodstream. Typhoid symptoms include a severe fever, malaise, headache, constipation or diarrhea, chest spotting and an enlarged liver and spleen.

13) WHO permitted concentration of arsenic in drinking water?

- (a) 1 or 2 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (b) 10 $\mu\text{g/l}$
(c) 12 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (d) 200 $\mu\text{g/l}$

Answer: (b) Arsenic is one of WHO's 10 chemicals of major public health concern. WHO's work to reduce arsenic exposure includes setting guideline values, reviewing evidence, and providing risk management recommendations. WHO publishes a guideline value for arsenic in its Guidelines

for drinking-water quality? The Guidelines are intended for use as the basis for regulation and standard setting worldwide. The current recommended limit of arsenic in drinking-water is 10 $\mu\text{g/L}$, although this guideline value is designated as provisional because of practical difficulties in removing arsenic from drinking-water. Every effort should therefore be made to keep concentrations as low as reasonably possible and below the guideline value when resources are available.

14) Set of programs with full set of documentation is considered as

- (a) Database packages (b) File package
(c) Software (d) Software packages

Answer: (d)

15) The High level language has now become the dominant AI programming language.

- (a) Ada (b) Lisp
(c) AI pro (d) High AI

Answer: (b)

16) What is the size of MAC Address?

- (a) 16-bits (b) 32-bits
(c) 48-bits (d) 64-bits

Answer: (c)

17) Which of the following is an example of unsaturated fatty acids?

- (a) Lauric acid or dodecanoic acid
(b) Linolenic acid
(c) Palmitic acid, or hexadecanoic acid
(d) Myristic acid (tetradecanoic acid)

Answer: (b) The name of fatty acids is given by the number of carbons, and presence of a double bond, with the suffix -anoic in saturated fatty acid and -enoic in unsaturated fatty acids.

18) The vitamin essential for blood clotting is _____

- (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B
(c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin K

Answer: (d) Vitamin K is an essential nutrient necessary for responding to injuries. It regulates normal blood clotting. It also helps for bone health.

19) The two planets between the Earth and the Sun are

- (a) Mars and Jupiter (b) Mercury and Venus.
(c) Mercury and Saturn (d) Venus and Jupiter

Answer: (b) The order of the planets is as follows: Mercury, Venus Earth, Mars, Jupiter Saturn, Uranus, Neptune. Thus, the two planets between the Earth and the Sun are Mercury and Venus.

20) Karnal Bunt is a disease of-

- (a) Barley crop (b) Wheat crop
(c) Bajra Crop (d) Jowar crop

Answer: (b) Karnal bunt is a fungal disease of wheat, durum wheat, and triticale. The causative organism is *Neovossia indica* (*Tilletia indica*)

General Science and Ability

2019

- 1) White blood cells (WBCs) fight infections from
 (a) Bacteria (b) Viruses
 (c) Fungi (d) All of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: White blood cells (WBCs) fight infections from bacteria, viruses, fungi, and other pathogens (organisms that cause infection). One important type of WBC is the neutrophil. These cells are made in the bone marrow and travel in the blood throughout the body. This makes it harder for the body to fight off pathogens. White blood cells begin in the bone marrow in a process called hematopoiesis. All blood cells, including white blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets, descend from a common hematopoietic stem cell, or "pluripotent" stem cell. These stem cells evolve (differentiate) in different stages.

- 2) How many bones are there in the average person's body?
 (a) 36 (b) 206
 (c) 113 (d) It varies by the individual

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The adult human skeleton is made up of 206 bones. These include the bones of the skull, spine (vertebrae), ribs, arms and legs. Bones are made of connective tissue reinforced with calcium and specialised bone cells. Most bones also contain bone marrow, where blood cells are made.

- 3) A Hexadecimal number is a number to the base
 (a) 8 (b) 20
 (c) 16 (d) 2

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The hexadecimal numeral system, also known as just hex, is a numeral system made up of 16 symbols (base 16). The standard numeral system is called decimal (base 10) and uses 10 symbols. Hexadecimal uses the decimal numbers and includes six extra symbols.

- 4) Unavailable energy (UE) in a system is called
 (a) Minimum energy (b) Entropy
 (c) Thermal energy (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Entropy, the measure of a system's thermal energy per unit temperature that is unavailable for doing useful work. Because work is obtained from ordered molecular motion, the amount of entropy is also a measure of the molecular disorder, or randomness, of a system.

- 5) Permanent hardness of water is caused due to presence of dissolved
 (a) Calcium hydrogen carbonates
 (b) Magnesium hydrogen carbonates
 (c) Both A and B
 (d) Sulphate and chlorides of calcium or magnesium

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Permanent hardness is due to presence of dissolved chlorides and Sulphate of calcium, magnesium, iron and other heavy metals. Temporary hardness is called temporary because it is removed when water boils. Permanent hardness is called permanent because it is not removed when water boils.

- 6) Which of the following is the main nitrogenous waste in humans?
 (a) Ammonia (b) Urea
 (c) Uric Acid (d) Ammonium Nitrate

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Urea is the major nitrogenous waste in humans. It's removed from the body via filtration in the kidneys, transport to temporary storage in the urinary bladder, and removal by animal kingdom (the others being Ammonia and Uric Acid), but it requires the most energy and water to produce, move, and store.

- 7) Graphite is used in nuclear reactor as:-
 (a) Fuel (b) Control rods (c) Moderator (d) Coolant

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Control rods are an important technology for maintaining the desired state of fission reactions within a nuclear reactor. They constitute a real-time control of the fission process, which is crucial for both keeping the fission chain reaction active and preventing it from accelerating beyond control.

The nuclear fission chain reaction is the fundamental process by which nuclear reactors produce usable energy. Most commonly, Uranium U-235 is the fissionable material used in this chain reaction although the basic outline is applicable generally. In this process, a U-235 atom is struck by an incident neutron, causing the atom to fission into two smaller atoms (Krypton K-92 and Barium B-141) and also release an average of 2.5 new neutrons. These new neutrons can then collide into more U-235 atoms, which undergo the same fission process, creating a chain reaction that releases substantial energy with each fission event. Therefore, the key to sustaining the fission chain reaction is the amount of neutrons that propagate to the next generation of fissions. However, not all of the fission-produced neutrons trigger another fission event (some may simply escape the reactor or be absorbed by non-fissile isotopes, for example), so it is necessary to carefully engineer every parameter of the reactor to ensure that at least one neutron from each fission event is able to trigger another fission. Control rods are one such adjustable parameter.

- 8) Which of the following is a conventional designation of pre-released software?
 (a) Raw (b) Alpha
 (c) Omega (d) Beta

Answer: (d)

Explanation: A conventional designation of pre-release software. A beta version of software is usually in secondary testing (alpha versions are earlier releases), and is sometimes publically available, but sometimes only available to particular users (beta testers). Beta software is usually somewhat unstable, and may have more bugs than a regular release.

- 9) The input hexadecimal representation of 1110 is _____
 (a) 0111 (b) E
 (c) 15 (d) 14

Answer: (b)

Explanation: In hexadecimal number system, $1110 = 15$, which is represented by the alphabet E. Some representations are:

- A 10
 B 11
 C 12
 D 13
 E 14
 F 15

- 10) How many countries does the equator pass through?
 (a) 9 countries (b) 11 countries (c) 13 countries (d) 17 countries

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The equator passes through 13 countries: Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Sao Tome & Principe, Gabon, and Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia, Maldives, Indonesia and Kiribati.

- 11) The liver is supplied by two main blood vessels on its
 (a) Gallbladder (b) Right lobe
 (c) Left lobe (d) Caudate

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The liver is supplied by two main blood vessels on its right lobe: the hepatic artery and the portal vein. The portal vein brings venous blood from the spleen, pancreas, and small intestine so that the liver can process the nutrients and byproducts of food digestion.

- 12) The best coal suitable for the production of energy is _____.
 (a) Lignite (b) Bituminous
 (c) Anthracite (d) Peat

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Coal is a rock made of almost pure carbon. The coal in different deposits have different compositions, therefore, coal is classified in various categories. Anthracite categorized as a dark black form of coal and the highest quality grade. It is very hard, has a low moisture content—and a carbon content of nearly 95%. Also, anthracite is usually the oldest type of coal, having formed from biomass that was buried 350 million years ago.

The formation of anthracite not only takes a long time, but also requires very high temperatures. The temperatures necessary for the development of anthracite coal are only possible on the borders of mountain belts. These regions are suitable because the process of building a mountain pushes sheets of rock over the layers where coal is being formed. This results in the layers containing coal being pushed down to depths of 8 to 10 km—where the temperature can reach 300°C.

- 13) Which one of the following African country is located on the Equator?
 (a) Egypt (b) Kenya
 (c) Mali (d) South Africa

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The equator runs across Kenya almost in the middle. The country thus lies on the Equator and has the sun directly overhead at noon on the two equinoxes – near March and September 21. The Equator divides the planet into the Northern and Southern hemispheres.

- 14) Which of the following is not associated with earth's environment?
 (a) Lithosphere (b) Thermosphere
 (c) Stratosphere (d) Troposphere

Answer: (a)

- 15) The unit used to measure the distance between stars is
 (a) Galactic unit (b) Light year
 (c) Cosmic kilometer (d) stellar mile

Answer: (b)

Explanation: A light-year is a unit of distance. It is the distance that light can travel in one year. Light moves at a velocity of about 300,000 kilometers (kni) each second. So in one year, it can travel about 10 trillion km. More precisely, one light-year is equal to 9,500,000,000,000 kilometers.

In our solar system, we tend to describe distances in terms of the Astronomical Unit (AU). The AU is defined as the average distance between the Earth and the Sun. It is approximately 150 million km (93 million miles). Mercury can be said to be about 1/3 of an AU from the Sun and Pluto averages about 40 AU from the Sun. The AU, however, is not big enough of a unit when we start talking about distances to objects outside our solar system. For distances to other parts of the Milky Way Galaxy (or even further), astronomers use units of the light-year or the parsec. The light-year we have already defined. The parsec is equal to 3.3 light-years. Using the light-year, we can say that:

- The Crab supernova remnant is about 4,000 light-years away.
- The Milky Way Galaxy is about 150,000 light-years across.
- The Andromeda Galaxy is 2.3 million light-years away.

- 16) Three elements needed for the healthy growth of plants are
 (a) N P K (b) N K C
 (c) N S P (d) N Ca P

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Soil is a major source of nutrients needed by plants for growth. The three main nutrients are nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K). Together they make up the trio known as NPK. Other important nutrients are calcium, magnesium and sulfur. Plants also need small quantities of iron, manganese, zinc, copper, boron and molybdenum, known as trace elements because only traces are needed by the plant.

General Science and Ability 2018

- 1) Astronomical Unit of light year is used to measure
 (a) Distance (b) Time Period
 (c) Light intensity (d) Time
 (e) None of these
- Answer: (e)
- 2) The use of antibiotic is a very effective way of killing disease causing bacteria. Sometime people don't finish all of their pills. This can result in:
 (a) Some bacteria left unkilld
 (b) Production of more bacteria
 (c) Bacteria becoming sensitive to antibiotics
 (d) Bacteria becoming resistant to antibiotics

Answer: (d)

- 3) Proteins are made up of
 (a) Polynucleotide (b) Polypeptide
 (c) Oxyacetylene (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 4) The principle used in radar is the same as that of Sonar. In radar we use radio waves; whereas in sonar we use:
 (a) Red waves (b) Infrared waves
 (c) Ultrasonic (d) Super sonic
 (e) None of these

Answer: (e)

- 5) How is dengue fever transmitted?
 (a) Bite of an infected mosquito
 (b) Bite of an infected male Aedes mosquito
 (c) Bite of an infected female Anopheles mosquito
 (d) Bite of an infected female Aedes mosquito

Answer: (d)

- 6) The sky is blue because of:
 (a) Rayleigh scattering.
 (b) Reflection.
 (c) Mie scattering.
 (d) Absorption.
 (e) Refraction

Answer: (a)

The blue color of the sky is caused by the scattering of sunlight off the molecules of the atmosphere. This scattering, called Rayleigh scattering is more effective at short wavelengths (the blue end of the visible spectrum) Therefore the light scattered down to the earth at a large angle with respect to the direction of the sun's light is predominantly in the blue end of the spectrum.

- 7) Cyclones:
 (a) experience Coriolis effects that deflect air to the right in the Southern Hemisphere.
 (b) are associated with super geostrophic winds.
 (c) are typically regions of fair weather.
 (d) are associated with low-pressure systems.

Answer: (d)

- 8) Rainbow formation is due to
 (a) Absorption of sunlight by water droplets
 (b) Diffusion of sunlight through water droplets
 (c) Ionization of water droplets
 (d) Refraction and reflection of sunlight by water droplets

Answer: (d)

- 9) Layer of atmosphere in which Ozone layer lies is
 (a) Exosphere
 (b) Mesosphere
 (c) Troposphere
 (d) Stratosphere

Answer: (d)

- 10) Which distance is bigger - an astronomical unit (AU) or a light-year (LY)?
 (a) An astronomical unit (AU)
 (b) Neither one is a measurement of distance.
 (c) They're both about the same distance.
 (d) A light-year (LY)

Answer: (d)

- 11) Rotation in which Earth rotates is from
 (a) West to east
 (b) East to west
 (c) North to south
 (d) South to north

Answer: (a)

- 12) Collection of water droplets which are suspended in air are called
 (a) Wind
 (b) Cloud
 (c) Gases
 (d) Sleet

Answer: (b)

- 13) How Many Calories Should You Eat Per Day to Lose Weight?
 (a) 2000
 (b) 2500
 (c) 1500
 (d) 3000

Answer: (a)

An average woman needs to eat about 2000 calories per day to maintain, and 1500 calories to lose one pound of weight per week. An average man needs 2500 calories to maintain, and 2000 to lose one pound of weight per week.

General Science and Ability

2017

- 1) The gas used for artificial ripening of green fruit is
 (a) Ethylene
 (b) Ethane
 (c) Carbon dioxide
 (d) Acetylene

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Ethylene (C_2H_4 , also known as *ethene*) is a gaseous organic compound that is the simplest of the alkene chemical structures (alkenes contain a carbon-carbon double bond) Ethylene is the most commercially produced organic compound in the world and is used in many industrial applications. Ethylene is also a gaseous plant hormone.

Ethylene gas is used commercially to ripen tomatoes, bananas, pears, and a few other fruits postharvest. Ethylene can be explosive if it reaches high concentrations, so it has to be used cautiously. Several commercial liquid products release ethylene (ethephon, trade name Ethrel) These are only used preharvest. There are three main ways to produce ethylene: 1) gas from a cylinder, 2) catalytic generator, and 3) ethephon. Other sources of ethylene include ripening fruit, exhaust from internal combustion engines/heaters, smoke (including cigarettes), welding, rotting vegetation, natural gas leaks, and manufacturing plants of some kinds.

- 2) What is the Closest Planet to Earth?

- (a) Mars
 (b) Venus
 (c) Mercury
 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: A new article in Physics Today (2019) lays out a more accurate way to determine which planets are closest together. It turns out the averages are highly counterintuitive. Mercury (above) is the closest planet to Earth — in fact, it's the closest planet to every other planet.

- 3) Sulfuric acid was prepared by?

- (a) Johann Glauber
 (b) Peregrine Phillips
 (c) Jabir bin Hayyan
 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Jabir bin Hayyan was born in 721 A.D. in the Persian city of Tus. He gained excellence in the fields of Alchemy, Astronomy, Physics, Pharmacy, Philosophy, Astrology, and Geography. Jabir bin Hayyan prepared chemicals, discovered many acids, and prepared, as well as, improved many chemical processes. He stressed the significance of experimenting one's theory, and this is why we see a lot of inventions and discoveries made by him. In fact, he was the one who introduced experimental techniques in the field of chemistry. He gave a detailed description of acetic acid, tartaric acid, and citric acid. Discovery of hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, and nitric acid are few of the greatest contributions made by Jabir bin Hayyan. He combined nitric acid with the hydrochloric acid and invented another acid termed today as "Aqua Regia". The latter is strong enough to dissolve gold.

- 4) The name of the disease called Lock-jaw is?
 (a) Arthritis (b) Hypertropia
 (c) Tetanus (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Tetanus, commonly called lockjaw, is a bacterial disease that affects the nervous system. It is contracted through a cut or wound that becomes contaminated with tetanus bacteria. The bacteria can get in through deep puncture wounds or cuts like those made by nails or knives, but even a scratch provides an entryway. Tetanus bacteria are present worldwide and are commonly found in soil and most surfaces. The infection causes severe muscle spasms, leading to "locking" of the jaw, making it hard to open the mouth or swallow. In severe cases, tetanus infections may lead to death by suffocation. Tetanus is the only vaccine-preventable disease that is not transmitted from person to person.

- 5) The longest and largest bone in the human body is
 (a) Spinal Cord (b) Humerus
 (c) Fibula (d) Femur

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The femur, or thigh bone, is the longest, heaviest, and strongest bone in the entire human body. All of the body's weight is supported by the femurs during many activities, such as running, jumping, walking, and standing. Extreme forces also act upon the femur thanks to the strength of the muscles of the hip and thigh that act on the femur to move the leg.

- 6) The branch of physics which deals with the atomic nuclei is called?
 (a) Nuclear physics (b) Atomic physics
 (c) Particle physics (d) Modern physics

Answer: (a)

Explanation: While atomic physics deals with atoms as a whole, nuclear physics deals specifically with the nucleus of the atom. Physicists still need to understand the area around the nucleus, but they are more concerned with the forces at work keeping that nucleus together. Once they understand those forces, they often try to create new types of fusion and fission reactions.

- 7) Sonar is used to measure?
 (a) The speed of sound (b) Ocean depth
 (c) Water properties of temperature (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: SONAR is a system that sends sound waves to locate objects under the surface of the water. SONAR stands for Sound Navigation and Ranging. In most of the applications, we used light as the medium to transmit information from one place to another place because it travels large distance at high speed. However, light could not travel deep into the ocean. The sunlight entered into the water may travel only 200 meters into the ocean. Sound waves travel large distances in the water than light waves. Hence, sound waves are used to detect the objects in the ocean.

- 8) Stone used in whitewash:
 (a) Claystone (b) Stonelime
 (c) Sandstone (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The base material of white wash is a fat lime or shell lime. Fat lime which is also called stone-lime or white lime is high calcium lime with about 6 per cent material insoluble in acid, chiefly obtained by burning (called calcination) in a kiln pure limestone, chalk or sea shells, etc. (calcium carbonate)

- 9) Radar receives waves called:
 (a) Electromagnetic Waves (b) Mechanical waves
 (c) Radio waves (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The basics of radars is that a beam of energy, called radio waves, is emitted from an antenna. The radio waves used by radar are produced by a piece of equipment called a magnetron. Radio waves are similar to light waves: they travel at the same speed—but their waves are much longer and have much lower frequencies. Light waves have wavelengths of about 500 nanometers (500 billionths of a meter, which is about 100–200 times thinner than a human hair), whereas the radio waves used by radar typically range from about a few centimeters to a meter—the length of a finger to the length of your arm—or roughly a million times longer than light waves.

- 10) Plaster of Paris is obtained from:
 (a) Brochantite (b) Gypsum
 (c) Chalcantite (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Plaster of Paris is created by heating gypsum crystals, a soft mineral made of calcium sulphate dihydrate, to turn them into a dry powder. When it is mixed with water it reforms into a gypsum paste which is used as a building material for wall surfacing and fireproofing, or for creating sculptures and other art works.

A chemical reaction occurs when the water is added to the dry plaster, in some cases reaching temperatures of up to up to 302F (150C), capable of causing serious injury.

The name plaster of Paris derives from the huge gypsum deposit at Montmartre, north Paris.

It was used to create some of the most important art works of the Renaissance period, including Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel ceiling, which was painted on a thin layer of wet plaster of Paris. Plaster of Paris has been illegally used by some boxers in their hand-wraps under their gloves to harden their punches.

- 11) Phosphorus helps plant growth of:
 (a) Leaves (b) Seeds
 (c) Root (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Each root tip uses phosphorus as a stimulating agent to grow deep and wide in search of moisture, nutrients and air. As phosphorus helps the roots grow, it also encourages mineral and moisture absorption throughout the root lengths. However, phosphorus itself is not easily absorbed by the roots -- your plants readily absorb phosphate ions from rock phosphate or added fertilizer. Along with vigorous root growth, phosphorus strengthens the overall plant when it comes to environmental changes, especially for emerging seedlings -- the plant acclimates quickly to temperature swings and soil pH value changes.

- 12) The blue color of sky is due to:
 (a) Rayleigh scattering (b) Mie scattering
 (c) Sky Saturation (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The blue color of the sky is caused by the scattering of sunlight off the molecules of the atmosphere. This scattering, called Rayleigh scattering, is more effective at short wavelengths (the blue end of the visible spectrum) Therefore the light scattered down to the earth at a large angle with respect to the direction of the sun's light is predominantly in the blue end of

the spectrum. Rayleigh scattering refers to the scattering of light off of the molecules of the air and can be extended to scattering from particles up to about a tenth of the wavelength of the light. It is Rayleigh scattering off the molecules of the air which gives us the blue sky. Lord Rayleigh calculated the scattered intensity from dipole scatterers much smaller than the wavelength to be: Rayleigh scattering can be considered to be elastic scattering since the photon energies of the scattered photons is not changed. Scattering in which the scattered photons have either a higher or lower photon energy is called Raman scattering. Usually this kind of scattering involves exciting some vibrational mode of the molecules, giving a lower scattered photon energy, or scattering off an excited vibrational state of a molecule which adds its vibrational energy to the incident photon.

- 13) Newspaper can be recycled:
 (a) 5 to 7 times (b) 5 times
 (c) 4 times (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Some industry sources estimate that an ordinary sheet of paper made from cellulose fibers derived from wood can survive only four to six trips through the recycling process. The paper is shredded and chopped, then subjected to a mixture of chemicals and water and heated as it is repulped. It is centrifuged and screened to remove impurities; de-inked with more chemicals; then sprayed onto a wire screen, drained, dried and squeezed through heated rollers. With each step, the fibers become shorter, coarser and stiffer, so that eventually, recycled fiber needs to be mixed with virgin fiber to make paper of the desired quality.

- 14) Blood clotting happens in which part of human body?
 (a) Veins (b) Heart
 (c) Brain (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: A blood clot is a gel-like mass formed by platelets and fibrin in the blood to stop bleeding. When blood clots form inappropriately inside an artery or vein, they may cause significant problems because blood flow past the clot is decreased.

- 15) Lens used to correct short sightedness:
 (a) Concave polygon (b) Concave
 (c) Concave mirror (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Someone with short-sightedness can see near objects clearly, but cannot focus properly on distant objects. This is caused by the eyeball being elongated, so that the distance between the lens and the retina is too great. It can be corrected by placing a concave lens in front of the eye.

- 16) Catalyst to convert oil into ghee:
 (a) Nickel (b) Aluminium isopropoxide
 (c) Phosphonium borate (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The transition metal nickel is used in the hydrogenation of vegetable oils to make margarines and soft-spreads.

Hydrogenation means adding hydrogen to a substance.

Liquid vegetable oils that are unsaturated will react with hydrogen at about 60 °C in the presence of a nickel catalyst.

This is an example of an addition reaction where hydrogen adds across the double bond leaving only single bonds.

The picture below shows hydrogenation of a double bond.

Hydrogenation raises the melting point above room temperature and makes the liquid oil become solid in a process called hardening. The solid product is used as a margarine or spread.

- 17) Conversion of oil into ghee:
 (a) Crystallisation (b) Hydrogenation
 (c) Oxidation (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: A chemical process called hydrogenation changes vegetable oil. Vegetable oil into solid fat (Banaspatti ghee). When hydrogen is passed through combines with hydrogen and vegetable oil in the presence of nickel, it converts into solid fat. Converts into solid fat or ghee. This process is called hydrogenation. Vegetable oil is liquid while fat (ghee) is solid at room temperature. A large amount of heat is used to bring about this chemical change.

- 18) In a certain code language COMPUTER is written as RFUVQNPC. How will MEDICINE be written in code language?
 (a) MFEDJJOE (b) EOJDEJFM
 (c) MFEJDJOE (d) EOJDJEFM

Answer: (d)

Explanation: - There are 8 letters in the word.

The coded word can be obtained by taking the immediately following letters of word, except the first and the last letters of the given word but in the reverse order. That means, in the coded form the first and the last letters have been interchanged while the remaining letters are coded by taking their immediate next letters in the reverse order.

- 19) A told B that C is his father's nephew. D is A's cousin but not the brother of C. What relationship is there between D and C?
 (a) Father (b) Brother & Sister
 (c) Mother (d) Aunt

Answer: (b)

Explanation: A has two cousins C and D. Since C is male so D must be female (according to the data) and both are the nephew and niece of A's father.

- 20) It takes Ali 30 minutes to mark a paper. Aslam only needs 25 minutes to mark a paper. If they both start marking papers at 11:00 AM, at what time they will finish marking at the same time.
 (a) 12:30 (b) 12:45
 (c) 1:30 (d) 12:25

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Question clearly asking about LCM.

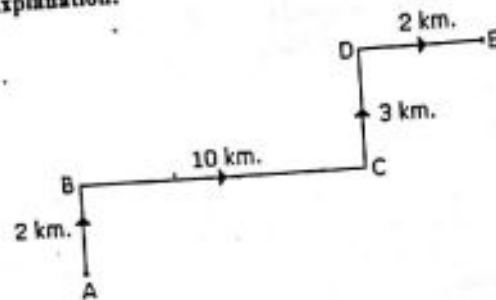
so LCM of 25 and 30 is 150 minutes.

Answer is 2:30 hour and it mean 1:30 PM

- 21) A man walks 2 km towards North. Then he turns to East and walks 10 km. After this he turns to North and walks 3 km. Again he turns towards East and walks 2 km. How far is he from the starting point?
 (a) 10 (b) 13
 (c) 15 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation:



Required distance = AE

$$= \sqrt{5^2 + 12^2}$$

$$= 13 \text{ km.}$$

General Science and Ability

2016

- 1) Which of the following does not vary predictably with the depth of the aquatic environment?
- (a) Salinity (b) Temperature
(c) Penetration by sunlight. (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 2) The ozone layer protects the earth from rays sent by the sun:
- (a) Ultraviolet rays (b) Infrared rays
(c) Gamma rays (d) Radioactive rays
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

Ultraviolet (UV) radiation that reaches the Earth's surface is in wavelengths between 290 and 400 nm (nanometers, or billionths of a meter). This is shorter than wavelengths of visible light, which are 400 to 700 nm.

UV radiation from the sun has always played important roles in our environment, and affects nearly all living organisms. Biological actions of many kinds have evolved to deal with it. Yet UV radiation at different wavelengths differs in its effects, and we have to live with the harmful effects as well as the helpful ones. Radiation at the longer UV wavelengths of 320-400 nm, called UV-A, plays a helpful and essential role in formation of Vitamin D by the skin, and plays a harmful role in that it causes sunburn on human skin and cataracts in our eyes.

- 3) The ozone layer is present in atmosphere above earth. The stratum (layer) of atmosphere in which ozone layer lies is called as:
- (a) Exosphere (b) Mesosphere
(c) Stratosphere (d) Ionosphere
(e) Troposphere

Answer: (c)

The ionosphere is defined as the layer of the Earth's atmosphere that is ionized by solar and cosmic radiation. It lies 75-1000 km (46-621 miles) above the Earth.

- 4) One of the main functions of the earth's ozone layer is to
- (a) Prevent global warming (b) Filter out ultraviolet rays
(c) Absorb pollution (d) All of the above

Answer: (b)

The ozone layer acts as a filter for the shorter wavelength and highly hazardous ultraviolet radiation (UVR) from the sun, protecting life on Earth from its potentially harmful effects. When the sky is clear, there is an inverse relationship between stratospheric ozone and solar UVR measured at the Earth's surface. That is, the lower the ozone levels, the higher the solar UVR.

The level of UVR from the sun measured at the Earth's surface varies linearly with latitude. There are higher UVR levels nearer the equator and lower UVR nearer the poles

- 5) The Pakistani population receives the largest dose of ionizing radiation from:
- (a) Natural sources. (b) Fallout from nuclear weapons testing.
(c) Nuclear medicine. (d) Nuclear power plants.

Answer: (a)

- 6) Which are air pollutants?

- (a) Aerosols (b) Sewage
(c) DDT (d) Fertilizers

Answer: (a)

- 7) Which of the following does not cause soil erosion?

- (a) Wind (b) Overgrazing
(c) Sun (d) Water

Answer: (c)

- 8) The gas associated with global warming is:

- (a) CO₂ (b) H₂S
(c) CH₄ (d) SO₂

Answer: (a)

- 9) In water pollution, industries are said to be the:

- (a) Line sources (b) Point sources
(c) Area sources (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 10) Among the following, the only secondary pollutant is:

- (a) Sulphur Tetraoxide (b) Sulfur dioxide (SO₂)
(c) Ozone (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

A primary pollutant is an air pollutant emitted directly from a source.

A secondary pollutant is not directly emitted as such, but forms when other pollutants (primary pollutants) react in the atmosphere.

Examples of a secondary pollutant include ozone, which is formed when hydrocarbons (HC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) combine in the presence of sunlight; NO₂, which is formed as NO combines with oxygen in the air; and acid rain, which is formed when sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides react with water.

- 11) Which of the following groups of plants can be used as indicators of SO₂ pollution of air?
 (a) Epiphytic lichens (b) Ferns
 (c) Liverworts (d) Hornworts

Answer: (a)

Epiphytic lichens is well known as indicators of air pollution and widely used to assess air quality

- 12) Prevailing winds affect a region's climate by
 (a) creating desert areas.
 (b) causing more precipitation on one side of a mountain.
 (c) affecting how much precipitation it receives.
 (d) controlling the amount of solar energy it receives.

Answer: (c)

- 13) Carbohydrate content in potato is:
 (a) 12% (b) 22%
 (c) 32% (d) 12%

Answer: (b)

- 14) Which refrigerant is commonly used in cold storage in our country
 (a) Ethylene (b) Carbide
 (c) Liquid Ammonia (d) Sodium Benzoate

Answer: (c)

Liquid Ammonia is commonly used as a refrigerant. Standard practices of maintaining hygienic conditions in cold stores are not well known, and often the owners maintain the units as per need and experience the status of cold storages in Pakistan is concerned, the current total estimated cold storage capacity of fruit and vegetable in the country is around 0.85 million tons which is about 6% of production, out of which 90% cold stores are in Punjab-mostly confined to the big cities.

- 15) Those at greatest risk for food-borne illness include:
 (a) Infants and children
 (b) Pregnant woman
 (c) Immunosuppressed individuals.
 (d) All of the above.

Answer: (a)

Children under 5 years of age carry 40% of the food borne disease burden, with 125 000 deaths every year.

- 16) One of the following is a water soluble vitamin:
 (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin D
 (c) Vitamin K (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

B-complex vitamins and vitamin C are water-soluble vitamins that are not stored in the body and must be replaced each day.

- 17) Mango variety having strong flavor is
 (a) Sindhri (b) Chaunsa
 (c) Langra (d) Fazli

Answer: (c)

- 18) Proteins are made up of
 (a) Polynucleotide (b) Polypeptide
 (c) Oxyacetylene (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

A protein is one or more polypeptide (more than about 50 amino acids long). An oligopeptide consists of only a few amino acids (between two and twenty)

- 19) Pineapple variety suitable for canning is
 (a) Queen (b) Kew
 (c) Mauritius (d) Cayenne

Answer: (b)

- 20) Richest source of Riboflavin is:
 (a) Papaya (b) Mango
 (c) Bael (d) Karonda

Answer: (c)

- 21) Richest source of iron is:
 (a) Mango (b) Bael
 (c) Pomegranate (d) Dry Karonda (کروندا)

Answer: (d)

The karonda fruit is a rich source of iron and contains a fair amount of Vitamin C and, therefore, is very useful for cure of anaemia

- 22) Which one of the following is a Climacteric type of fruit?
 (a) Banana (b) Citrus
 (c) Litchi (d) Grape

Answer: (a)

The climacteric is a stage of fruit ripening associated with increased ethylene production and a rise in cellular respiration. Apples, bananas, melons, apricots, tomatoes (among others) are climacteric fruit.

- 23) For Low Sugar content, potato tubers are stored at:
 (a) 5°C (b) 10 °C
 (c) 15°C (d) 20°C

Answer: (b)

- 24) For long-term storage, potato should be stored at:
 (a) 0-5°C (b) 5-10°C
 (c) 10-15°C (d) 15-20°C

Answer: (d)

- 25) Proteins are made up of (CSS 2012)
 (a) Polynucleotide (b) Polypeptide
 (c) Oxyacetylene (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Polypeptides are chains of amino acids. Proteins are made up of one or more polypeptide molecules. The amino acids are linked covalently by peptide bonds. The graphic on the right shows how three amino acids are linked by peptide bonds into a tripeptide.

- 26) Milk that can remain on supermarket shelves, free of microbial growth, for many years has been processed by which of the following methods?
 (a) Using antibiotics in animal feed (b) Sequestrates
 (c) Aseptic processing (d) Use of humectants

Answer: (c)

- 27) The dominant phase of life cycle in these organisms is haploid:
 a) Mosses
 b) Bacteria
 c) Protozoa
 d) None of these

Answer: (a)

The dominant phase of the moss life cycle is the gametophyte (haploid). The small green plant you find as a moss in the woods is the haploid gametophyte. Many people think of mosses as living only in moist woods. But this idea misses a lot of mosses. Mosses can be found growing on bare rocks and sand dunes...even glaciers!

- 28) The term cell was coined by
 (a) Schwann
 (b) Robert Hooke
 (c) de Ban/
 (d) Tatum

Answer: (b)

The Englishman Robert Hooke (18th July 1635 - 3rd March 1703) was an architect, natural philosopher and brilliant scientist, best known for his law of elasticity (Hooke's law), his book *Micrographia*, published in 1665 and for first applying the word "cell" to describe the basic unit of life.

- 29) Cell theory was proposed by
 (a) Beadle and Tatum
 (b) Robert Hooke
 (c) Schwann and Schleiden
 (d) Antony van Leeuwenhoek

Answer: (c)

The cell was first discovered by Robert Hooke in 1665 using a microscope. The first cell theory is credited to the work of Theodor Schwann and Matthias Jakob Schleiden in the 1830s.

- 30) Which of the following, lists the four stages of food processing in order?
 (a) Ingestion, digestion, absorption, elimination
 (b) Digestion, ingestion, absorption, elimination
 (c) Ingestion, absorption, elimination, digestion
 (d) Absorption, digestion, ingestion, elimination
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

1. Ingestion is another word for eating.
2. Digestion is the breakdown of food into molecules small enough for the body to absorb.
3. Absorption is the uptake of the small nutrient molecules by cells lining the digestive tract.
4. Elimination is the disposal of undigested materials left over from food.

- 31) Artificial selection was practiced by the (CSS 2012)
 (a) Arabs
 (b) Chinese
 (c) Romans
 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Artificial Selection also known as selective breeding involves modification of plant or animal species by human intervention to make sure those traits which are desirable appear in successive generations.

The origin of artificial selection can be traced back to 2,000 years ago as documented in various treatises and was used by the Romans. Later in the 11th century Abu Rayhan Biruni a Persian polymath expressed the idea of artificial selection

- 32) Identify the non-membranous organelle from the following
 (a) Ribosome
 (b) Endoplasmic reticulum (ER)
 (c) Nucleus
 (d) Chloroplast

Answer: (a)

Ribosome is complex molecular machines that build proteins. Bacterial ribosome, with the small subunit in green and the large subunit in blue.

- 33) Microfilaments are composed mainly of a protein called
 (a) Actin
 (b) Tubulin
 (c) Myosin
 (d) Chitin

Answer: (a)

Actin is a globular multi-functional protein that forms microfilaments. It is found in essentially all eukaryotic cells (the only known exception being nematode sperm), where it may be present at concentrations of over 100 μ M.

- 34) In mitosis, chromosomes line up at the equatorial plate during
 (a) Anaphase
 (b) Metaphase
 (c) Prophase
 (d) Telophase

Answer: (b)

Chromosomes line up at the equatorial plate during metaphase.

- 35) Which one of the following is the largest terrestrial wild animal?
 (a) South Asian elephant
 (b) African elephant
 (c) Giraffe
 (d) White tiger

Answer: (b)

- 36) Defect of color blindness can be remedied by the use of
 (a) Concave lens
 (b) Convex lens
 (c) Cylindrical lens
 (d) None of the above

Answer: (d)

- 37) There are 40 coins in a bag, consisting of Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 coins. If the total amount is Rs. 140, how many Rs. 2 and Rs. 5 coins are there in the bag?
 (a) 20 each
 (b) 25 and 15
 (c) 30 and 10
 (d) 22 and 18

Answer: (a)

- 38) Which one of the following planets has largest number of natural satellites or moons?
 (a) Jupiter
 (b) Mars
 (c) Saturn
 (d) Venus

Answer: (a)

- 39) Which of the following planets rotates clock wise?
 (a) Mars
 (b) Jupiter
 (c) Venus
 (d) Mercury

Answer: (d)

- 40) Which of the following order is given to the planets of solar system on the basis of their sizes?
 (a) Jupiter, Saturn, Earth, Mercury
 (b) Saturn, Jupiter, Mercury, Earth
 (c) Mercury, Earth, Jupiter, Saturn
 (d) Earth, Mercury, Saturn, Jupiter

Answer: (d)

- 41) The time taken by the Sun to revolve around the center of our galaxy is
 (a) 22 million years
 (b) 100 million years
 (c) 220 million years
 (d) 225 million years

Answer: (c)

- 42) The planet having the largest diameter is
 (a) Earth
 (b) Jupiter
 (c) Venus
 (d) Uranus

Answer: (b)

- 43) The planet Mercury completes one revolution around the sun in (CSS 2010)
 (a) 88 days
 (b) 225 days
 (c) 88 days
 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

A year in Mercury is just 88 days long. One solar day (the time from noon to noon on the planet's surface) in Mercury is the equivalent of 176 Earth days while the sidereal day (the time for 1 revolution in relation to a fixed point) is 88 Earth days. Mercury is nearly tidally locked to the Sun and over the time has slowed the rotation of the planet to almost match its orbit around the Sun. Mercury has the highest orbital eccentricity of all the planets with its distance from the Sun ranging from 46 to 70 million km.

- 44) Although the mass of a man on moon remains same as on the earth he will
 (a) Be much heavier there
 (b) Weigh one sixth as much
 (c) Weigh twice as much
 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

The Moon's gravity is one sixth of the Earth's gravity. A 120 kg astronaut weighs 1200 N on Earth. On the Moon they would weigh only 200 N. The astronaut's mass is 120kg wherever they are.

- 45) The planet of the solar system which has maximum numbers of Moon is: (CSS 2011)
 (a) Jupiter
 (b) Venus
 (c) Saturn
 (d) Uranus
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 46) The earth rotates on its axis from
 (a) North to south
 (b) South to north
 (c) East to west
 (d) West to east

Answer: (d)

- 47) Name two planets which revolve around their axis from east to west
 (a) Earth and Venus
 (b) Mars and Earth
 (c) Venus and Uranus
 (d) Mars and Uranus

Answer: (c)

- 48) Our sun is classified as (CSS 2012)
 (a) A Blue giant
 (b) A Yellow dwarf
 (c) Supernova
 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 49) The hottest planet of our solar system is
 (a) Mercury
 (b) Venus
 (c) Mars
 (d) Earth

Answer: (b)

- 50) Relative to the center of our galaxy, ____
 (a) its stars are stationary
 (b) its stars move entirely at random
 (c) its stars revolve
 (d) Population I stars are stationary and Population II stars revolve

Answer: (c)

$$6(3-x)-5(2x-4)=4(3x-)+14$$

In the above equation the value of x is:

- (a) 3
 (b) 2
 (c) 1
 (d) 1/2

Answer: (c)

- 51) The sum of the interior angles of a polygon is twice the sum of its exterior angles. How many sides does the polygon have?
 (a) 8 sides
 (b) 9 sides
 (c) 12 sides
 (d) 6 sides

Answer: (a)

- 52) Shikhrad said to Hira "Your mother's husband's sister is my aunt". How is Hira related to Shikhrad?
 (a) Daughter
 (b) Niece
 (c) Sister
 (d) Mother

Answer: (c)

- 53) Four years ago, the average age of A and B was 18 years. At present the average age of A, B and C is 24 years. What would be the age of C after 8 years?
 (a) 30 years
 (b) 32 years
 (c) 28 years
 (d) 25 years

Answer: (a)

- 54) Unscramble the letters of words and find odd one out:
 (a) ORNT
 (b) ICAO
 (c) PPREOC
 (d) ZENRBO

Answer: (d)

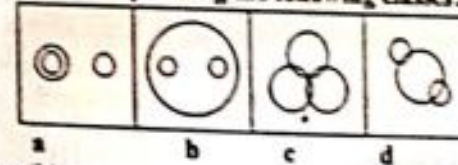
- 55) Which is the greatest five digit number exactly divisible by 279?
 (a) 99603
 (b) 99882
 (c) 99550
 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 56) Oranges are bought at 5 for Rs. 10 and sold at 6 for Rs. 15. The profit or loss as percentage is:
 (a) 50%
 (b) 40%
 (c) 35%
 (d) 25%

Answer: (d)

- 57) Which of the given Venn diagrams out of 1, 2, 3 or 4 correctly illustrates the relationship among the following classes? Reptiles, Cobras, Turtles.



Answer: (b)

- 59) The marks obtained by 10 students in Science (out of 50) are 30, 41, 40, 41, 30, 41, 30, 28, 41, 40. The modal mark is:
 (a) 40 (b) 30
 (c) 41 (d) 35

Answer: (c)

- 60) 6, 18, 24, 9, 27, 33, 11?, ?
 (a) 15, 19 (b) 22, 27
 (c) 33, 39 (d) 44, 47

Answer: (c)

- 61) The L.C.M. of two numbers is 12 times their H.C.F. The sum of the H.C.F. and L.C.M. is 403. If one number is 93, then the other number is:
 (a) 134 (b) 124
 (c) 128 (d) 310

Answer: (b)

General Science and Ability 2014

- 1) Who was the early dentist and also inventor of many surgical instruments?
 (a) Avicenna (b) Al-Zahrawi (Abulcasis)
 (c) Ibn al-Haytham (d) Al-Jahiz

Answer: (b)

Explanation: in the field of dentistry, Al-Zahrawi sketched various instruments used in addition to describing many important dental operations. He also developed the technique of replacing defective teeth by artificial ones.

- 2) The echo of Big Bang can be heard in the form of:
 (a) Cosmic rays (b) Gamma rays
 (c) Microwave radio signals (d) Infrared radiations

Answer: (c)

Explanation: On May 20, 1964, American radio astronomers Robert Wilson and Arno Penzias discovered the cosmic microwave background radiation (CMB), the ancient light that began saturating the universe 380,000 years after its creation. And they did so pretty much by accident. The two radio astronomers won the 1978 Nobel Prize in physics for their work, sharing the award with Soviet scientist Pyotr Kapitsa. It is also called as the 3K microwave background radiation.

- 3) Omar Khayyam was a:
 (a) Poet (b) Mathematician
 (c) Astronomer (d) All of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Khayyam was an astronomer, astrologer, physician, philosopher, and mathematician; he made outstanding contributions in algebra. His poetry is better known in the West than any other non-Western poet.

- 4) Who was the first Muslim mathematician who used "Zero"?
 (a) Ahmad ibn al-Baitar (b) Ibn Rushd
 (c) Ibn al-Haytham (d) Al Khwarizmi

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Abu Ja'far Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi, (780 – 850 CE), was the grandfather of computer science and the father of Algebra. He was the popularizer of Arabic numerals, adopter of zero (the symbol, that is) and the decimal system, astronomer, cartographer, in briefs an encyclopedic scholar.

- 5) Why some nebulae shine?

- (a) because they emit light (b) due to burning process
 (c) because they contain bright stars (d) because they reflect light

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Reflection nebulae are composed of dust and cool, neutral hydrogen. They shine by the reflected light of nearby stars. Without the nearby stars, they would be dark nebulae.

- 6) A shooting star is

- (a) Sun (b) A comet
 (c) A meteor (d) An asteroid

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Shooting stars look like stars that quickly shoot across the sky, but they are not stars. A shooting star is really a small piece of rock or dust that hits Earth's atmosphere from space. It moves so fast that it heats up and glows as it moves through the atmosphere. Shooting stars are actually what astronomers call meteors. Most meteors burn up in the atmosphere before they reach the ground. However, once in a while a meteor is large enough that some of it survives and reaches Earth's surface. Then it is called a meteorite.

- 7) A 'clinical death' takes place when:

- (a) There is no pulse
 (b) There is no heart beat
 (c) Pupils are fixed and dilated and there is no reaction to light
 (d) All of above

Answer: (d)

Explanation: CLINICAL DEATH (0-4 minutes) - occurs from the time the person stops breathing and the heart stops pumping.

- 8) What is Hubble Classification?

- (a) Classification of stars (b) Classification of planets
 (c) Classification of galaxies (d) Classification of earth's zones

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Hubble classification of galaxies also referred to as the 'tuning fork' diagram because of its shape, classes' galaxies along three main lines into:

- o Elliptical galaxies
- o Spiral galaxies
- o Barred Spiral Galaxies

- 9) Sun rises in the east and sets in the west due to the:

- (a) Shape of earth (b) Rotation of earth around the sun
 (c) Rotation of earth on its axis (d) Movement of the sun

Answer: (c)

- 10) What are cyclones?

- (a) Sudden heavy floods (b) No rain for a long period
 (c) Heavy showers (d) Violent wind and rain

Answer: (d)

- 11) From ecological point of view human beings are taken as:

- (a) Decomposers (b) Consumers
 (c) Producers (d) All of these

Answer: (c)

- 12) The major cause of land pollution is:
 (a) Pesticides (b) Chemical fertilizers
 (c) Insecticides (d) All of these
 Answer: (d)
- 13) The sharp-bitter taste of unripe fruits is due to high concentration of:
 (a) Phenolic compounds (b) Volatile compounds
 (c) Organic acids (d) Starch
 Answer: (c)
- 14) The use of antibiotic is a very effective way of killing disease causing bacteria. Sometime people don't finish all of their pills. This can result in:
 (a) Some bacteria left unkilld
 (b) Production of more bacteria
 (c) Bacteria becoming sensitive to antibiotics
 (d) Bacteria becoming resistant to antibiotics
 Answer: (d)
- 15) Flesh eaters are called:
 (a) Omnivores (b) Carnivores
 (c) Herbivores (d) Scavengers
 Answer: (b)
- 16) Chromosomes are made up of:
 (a) DNA only (b) DNA & RNA
 (c) Proteins only (d) DNA, RNA & Proteins only
 Answer: (d)
- 17) Plants can be made disease resistant by:
 (a) Heat Treatment (b) Hormone treatment
 (c) Colchicines treatment (d) Breeding with their wild relatives
 Answer: (b)
- 18) Important ingredient used in vicks vapor rub is obtained from the plant:
 (a) Cinamomum camphora (b) cinamomum zelumicum
 (c) Curaima longa (d) All of these
 Answer: (a)
- 19) Which of the following is both endocrine and exocrine gland?
 (a) Thyroid (b) Pancreas
 (c) Parathyroid (d) All of these
 Answer: (b)
 Explanation: The pancreas has both endocrine and exocrine functions. The pancreas belongs to the body's endocrine system, which secretes and regulates all the hormones in the bloodstream
- 20) The process by which small amount of impurities is added into a semiconductor is called:
 (a) Addition (b) Conduction
 (c) Doping (d) Insulating
 Answer: (c)
- 21) Which of the following is a semiconductor?
 (a) Mercury (b) Magnesium
 (c) Silver (d) None of these
 Answer: (c)

- 22) Silverfish belongs to:
 (a) Fish (b) Insect
 (c) Reptile (d) Amphibian
 Answer: (b)

Explanation: Silverfish and firebrats are closely related and belong to the Thysanura order of insects. There are about 370 species in the order. Common silverfish (*Lepisma saccharinum*) are small, wingless insects that wriggle as they move. They are interesting little creatures, but they can also be very annoying and destructive household pests. A major component of their diet is starch. An encounter with silverfish is often an immediate call to action in order to protect food, paper and other starch-containing items.

- 23) Satiety is the condition in which patient lacks desire to:
 (a) Drink (b) Eat
 (c) Sleep (d) Talk
 Answer: (b)

- 24) Function of iron in our body is:
 (a) Provide strength (b) Oxygen transport
 (c) Help in hydrolysis (d) Breakdown fats
 Answer: (b)

- 25) The non-communicable disease is called:
 (a) Endemic (b) Acute
 (c) Chronic (d) Innate
 Answer: (c)

Explanation: Non communicable diseases (NCDs), also known as chronic diseases, are not passed from person to person. They are of long duration and generally slow progression. The 4 main types of non communicable diseases are cardiovascular diseases (like heart attacks and stroke), cancers, chronic respiratory diseases (such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma) and diabetes.

- 26) Vitamins A, D, E and K are called:
 (a) Water soluble vitamins (b) Primary vitamins
 (c) Basic vitamins (d) Fat soluble vitamins
 Answer: (d)

Explanation: The fat-soluble vitamins, A, D, E, and K, are stored in the body for long periods of time and generally pose a greater risk for toxicity when consumed in excess than water-soluble vitamins. Eating a normal, well-balanced diet will not lead to toxicity in otherwise healthy individuals. However, taking vitamin supplements that contain megadoses of vitamins A, D, E and K may lead to toxicity. The body only needs small amounts of any vitamin.

- 27) The quickest, most readily available source of energy for the body is _____.
 (a) Protein (b) Carbohydrate
 (c) Lipid (d) Vitamins
 Answer: (b)

Explanation: Carbohydrates are one of the three macronutrients in our diet (fat and protein being the others). They exist in many forms and are mainly found in starchy foods such as bread, pasta, and rice, as well as in some beverages, e.g. fruit juices and sugar-sweetened drinks. Carbohydrates represent the most important source of energy for the body, and are vital for a varied and balanced diet.

- 28) The sum of the kinetic energy and potential energy of an oscillating body is
 (a) Maximum in the beginning (b) Constant at all points
 (c) Maximum at midway of the path (d) Minimum in the beginning

Answer: (b)

- 29) Which term in psychology is generally used to refer to emotional disorders such as, anxiety, depression and phobia?
 (a) Psyche (b) Hypnosis
 (c) Neurosis (d) Mental illness

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Neuroticism is a long-term tendency to be in a negative emotional state. People with neuroticism tend to have more depressed moods - they suffer from feelings of guilt, envy, anger and anxiety, more frequently and more severely than other individuals. Neuroticism is the state of being neurotic.

An individual with neuroticism is typically self-conscious and shy. There is a tendency to internalize phobias and other neuroses, such as panic disorders, aggression, negativity, and depression. Neuroses (singular: neurosis) refers to a mental disorder involving distress, but not hallucinations nor delusions - they are not outside socially acceptable norms. The individual is still in touch with reality.

Neurosis is an actual disorder, such as obsessive thoughts or anxiety, while neuroticism is the state of having the disorder. In modern non-medical texts the two are often used with the same meaning. For psychologists and psychiatrists today, these terms are rarely used (outdated terms).

- 30) All Alkali metals react with water to form:
 (a) Oxides (b) Peroxides
 (c) Hydroxides (d) Hyper oxides

Answer: (c)

- 31) LASER is an acronym for:
 (a) Light amplification by standard emission of light
 (b) Light absorption stimulated entrance of radiation
 (c) Light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation
 (d) Light absorption by standard emission of radiation

Answer: (c)

- 32) If carbon dioxide is passed through lime water for a long time, the cloudy white color (initially formed) disappears because of the formation of:
 (a) Calcium bicarbonate (b) Calcium hydroxide
 (c) Calcium carbonate (d) Calcium sulphate

Answer: (b)

- 33) Permanent hardness of water is due to the presence of
 (a) Calcium bicarbonate (b) Magnesium bicarbonate
 (c) Calcium sulphate (d) Sodium bicarbonate

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Permanent hardness in water is hardness due to the presence of the chlorides, nitrates and sulphates of calcium and magnesium, which will not be precipitated by boiling

- 34) Articles made of copper and bronze slowly tarnish in air and turn green; the green color is due to the formation of:
 (a) Copper oxide (b) Basic Copper sulphide
 (c) Copper oxalate (d) All of these

Answer: (b)

- 35) Bleaching powder loses its power on keeping for a long time because
 (a) It changes into calcium hypochlorite
 (b) It changes into calcium chloride and calcium hydroxide
 (c) It absorbs moisture
 (d) It changes into calcium chloride and calcium chlorate

Answer: (d)

- 36) When the quantity of charge on each of the two bodies is doubled, the force between them becomes
 (a) One fourth (b) One half
 (c) Twice (d) Four times

Answer: (a)

- 37) Light year is related to:
 (a) Time (b) Distance
 (c) Energy (d) Speed

Answer: (b)

- 38) The word ceramic means:
 (a) Hard material (b) Soft material
 (c) Dry material (d) Burnt material

Answer: (a)

- 39) The operation of solar cell is based on
 (a) Laser technology (b) Photoconduction
 (c) Thermal emission (d) Tyndall effect

Answer: (b)

- 40) The minimum number of bits required to store hexadecimal number AF is
 (a) 2 (b) 4
 (c) 8 (d) 16

Answer: (d)

- 41) Which of the following minerals is most resistant to chemical weathering?
 (a) Olivine (b) Quartz
 (c) Hornblende (d) Potassium feldspar

Answer: (b)

- 42) If an igneous rock cuts across a sedimentary rock, we know that the igneous rock is
 (a) older than the sedimentary rock (b) younger than the sedimentary rock
 (c) the same age as the sedimentary rock (d) a minimum of 1.2 million years old

Answer: (b)

- 43) The discipline which deals with the understanding and treatment of mental health is called:
 (a) Applied psychology (b) Clinical psychology
 (c) Psychoanalysis (d) Psychiatry

Answer: (a)

- 44) Overcooking of food should be avoided because overcooking:
 (a) Makes the food difficult to digest (b) Makes the food
 (c) Increase the nutritive value of food (d) Reduces the nutritive value of food

Answer: (d)

- 45) Optical fiber operates on the principle of:-
 (a) Tyndall effect (b) Photoelectric effect
 (c) Laser technology (d) Total internal reflection

Answer: (d)

- 46) The sensation of the skin is perceived by:
 (a) Epidermis (b) The dermis
 (c) Endodermis (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 47) The loudness of sound depends on its
 (a) Wavelength (b) Frequency
 (c) Amplitude (d) All of these

Answer: (c)

- 48) A person standing in front of a mirror finds his image smaller than him and erect. This implies that the mirror is:
 (a) Plane (b) Concave
 (c) Convex (d) Not of good quality

Answer: (b)

- 49) The densities of three liquids are D, 2D, 3D. What will be the density of the resulting mixture if equal volumes of the three liquids are mixed?
 (a) 1.5D (b) 2D
 (c) 3D (d) 6D

Answer: (b)

- 50) Which of the following is a conventional designation of pre-released software?
 (a) Raw (b) Alpha
 (c) Omega (d) Beta

Answer: (d)

General Science and Ability 2013

- 1) Who proposed the concept "All motion is relative"?
 (a) Albert Einstein (b) Johannes Kepler
 (c) Galileo Galilei (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 2) Albatross is:
 (a) A sea bird (b) A beetle
 (c) A fruit (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: An albatross aloft can be a spectacular sight. These feathered giants have the longest wingspan of any bird—up to 11 feet (3.4 meters)! The wandering albatross is the biggest of some two dozen different species. Albatrosses use their formidable wingspans to ride the ocean winds and sometimes to glide for hours without rest or even a flap of their wings. They also float on the sea's surface, though the position makes them vulnerable to aquatic predators. Albatrosses drink salt water, as do some other sea birds.

- 3) The field of specialization of famous Muslim scientist Abu 'Usman Amr was:
 (a) Botany (b) Zoology
 (c) Astronomy (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Al-Jahiz (776-868) was a philosopher, poet, zoologist and writer, one of the few Muslim scientists. Born in Bazra, Iraq, he was a celebrated writer who loved amusing anecdotes and keen observer of the social and natural worlds. Al-Jahiz wrote over 260 works, the most famous of which was his 7 volume 'Book of Animals'. In this encyclopaedia he discusses animal communication and mimicry, social organisations, the intelligence of insects and mammals. Al-Jahiz was the first Muslim "biologist" to develop a theory on evolution.

- 4) The sunlight can reach a depth of..... meters in the ocean:
 (a) 100 (b) 80
 (c) 120 (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 5) The biggest planet in our solar system is:
 (a) Venus (b) Pluto
 (c) Jupiter (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 6) The biggest species of the cat family is:
 (a) Tiger (b) Lion
 (c) Leopard (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 7) Which group of animals has heterogametic females?
 (a) Domestic fowl (b) Earthworm
 (c) Rabbit (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 8) A concave refracting surface is one with a center of curvature:
 (a) to the left of the surface (b) to the right of the surface
 (c) on the side of the incident light (d) on the side of the refracted light
 (e) on the side with the higher index of refraction

Answer: (c)

- 9) The atmosphere of moon consists of:
 (a) .90% Hydrogen, 10% Nitrogen (b) .80% Nitrogen, 20% Hydrogen
 (c) 60% Nitrogen, 40% inert gases (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 10) The chemical name of quartz is:
 (a) Silicon Dioxide (b) Stannous Oxide
 (c) Aluminium Oxide (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 11) Which month of calendar year can lack a new moon?
 (a) December (b) February
 (c) May (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 12) Deuterium differs from Hydrogen in having:
 (a) Different atomic number but same atomic weight
 (b) Different atomic number and different atomic weight
 (c) Same atomic number and different atomic weight
 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 13) Equator passes through one of these countries:
 (a) Saudi Arabia (b) Italy
 (c) Japan (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The equator passes through 13 countries: Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Sao Tome & Principe, Gabon, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia, Maldives, Indonesia and Kiribati.

- 14) One of the following is a water soluble vitamin:
 (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin D
 (c) Vitamin K (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 15) Coulomb is the scientific unit to measure:
 (a) Velocity (b) Temperature
 (c) Mass (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 16) Diamer-Bhasha Dam is to be constructed on:
 (a) River Sutlej (b) River Jhelum
 (c) River Chenab (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Diamer-Bhasha Dam is a gravity dam, in the preliminary stages of construction, on the River Indus in Gilgit-Baltistan.

- 17) Anti Diuretic hormone is secreted by one of the following glands:
 (a) Pituitary (b) Pancreas
 (c) Thyroid (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 18) UV light falls in the category of:
 (a) Ionizing Radiations (b) Non Ionizing Radiation
 (c) Visible light (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 19) The earth's is divided into 15 major plates of various sizes:
 (a) Mesosphere (b) Stratosphere
 (c) Lithosphere (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 20) Phosphorus is an essential component of one of the following biological molecules:
 (a) Amino acids (b) Nucleic acids
 (c) Carbohydrates (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 21) He was the first scientist to prove that plants move around the sun:
 (a) Archimedes (b) Galileo Galilei
 (c) John Kepler (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 22) One of these scientists formulated basic laws of Geometry:
 (a) Pythagoras (b) Archimedes
 (c) Aristotle (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 23) Atom is made up of different kinds of subatomic particles:
 (a) Three (b) Two
 (c) Four (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 24) The alpha particles are compact clusters of:
 (a) Electron and Proton (b) Two Protons and two Neutrons
 (c) Three protons and three Neutrons (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 25) Uranium is best used as nuclear fuel in one of the following forms:
 (a) U 235 (b) U 237
 (c) U 238 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 26) The Beta particles are fast moving
 (a) Protons (b) Electrons
 (c) Neutrons (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 27) One of the following countries produces maximum energy from atomic reactors:
 (a) France (b) USA
 (c) UK (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 28) The unit to measure the quantity of Ozone in atmosphere is
 (a) Dobson (b) Dalton
 (c) Coulomb (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 29) The severity of 2005 earthquake in Pakistan on Richter scale was
 (a) 6.9 (b) 7.6
 (c) 7.1 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 30) Geiger-Muller counter is used to detect:
 (a) Protons (b) Neutrons
 (c) Photons (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 31) Vacuum tubes have been replaced by:
 (a) Conductors (b) Diodes
 (c) Transistors (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 32) Dacron is
 (a) Polyethylene (b) Epoxy
 (c) Polyamide (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 33) It is a secondary plant nutrient:
 (a) Nitrogen (b) Phosphorus
 (c) Sulphur (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 34) An area of microbiology that is concerned with the occurrence of disease in human population is
 (a) Immunology (b) Parasitology
 (c) Epidemiology (d) None of these
 Answer: (c)
- 35) The number of electrons of a neutral atom is automatically known if one knows the:
 (a) Atomic number (b) Atomic weight
 (c) Number of Orbitals (d) None of these
 Answer: (a)
- 36) Which of the following is not an enzyme?
 (a) Chemotropism (b) Secretin
 (c) Pepsin (d) None of these
 Answer: (b)
- 37) It is impossible for a type of O+ baby to have a type ofmother:
 (a) AB- (b) O-
 (c) O+ (d) None of these
 Answer: (a)
- 38) Serum is blood plasma minus its:
 (a) Calcium ions (b) Clotting proteins
 (c) Globulins (d) None of these
 Answer: (b)
- 39) The autonomic nervous system innervates all of these except:
 (a) Cardiac muscles (b) Skeletal muscles
 (c) Smooth muscles (d) None of these
 Answer: (b)
- 40) The damage to thenerve could result in the defect of the eye movement:
 (a) Optic (b) Trigeminal
 (c) Abducens (d) None of these
 Answer: (d)
- 41) Which of these is not a region of the spinal cord?
 (a) Thoracic (b) Pelvic
 (c) Lumbar (d) None of these
 Answer: (b)
- 42) The shape of the external ear is due to:
 (a) Elastic cartilage (b) Fibro cartilage
 (c) Auricular cartilage (d) None of these
 Answer: (a)
- 43) The external surface of the stomach is covered by
 (a) Mucosa (b) Serosa
 (c) Parietal peritoneum (d) None of these
 Answer: (b)
- 44) Which of the following is not a human organ system?
 (a) Integumentary (b) Muscular
 (c) Epithelial (d) None of these
 Answer: (c)

- 45) Which of the following does not vary predictably with the depth of the aquatic environment?
 (a) Salinity (b) Temperature
 (c) Penetration by sunlight (d) None of these
 Answer: (a)
- 46) The quantity of available nutrients from the lower levels of the energy pyramids to the higher ones.
 (a) Increases (b) Decreases
 (c) remains stable (d) None of these
 Answer: (b)
- 47) Vaccination is synonymous with..... immunity.
 (a) Natural active (b) Artificial passive
 (c) Artificial active (d) None of these
 Answer: (c)
- 48) Which of the following is not a major sub division of the biosphere?
 (a) Hydrosphere (b) Stratosphere
 (c) Lithosphere (d) None of these
 Answer: (b)
- 49) When a patient's immune system becomes reactive to a drug, this is an example of:
 (a) Super infection (b) Drug resistance
 (c) Allergy (d) None of these
 Answer: (c)
- 50) What is the smallest unit of heredity?
 (a) Chromosomes (b) Gene
 (c) Nucleotides (d) None of these
 Answer: (b)

General Science and Ability

2012

- 1) A Scientific method will seek to explain natural events and make useful predication in
 (a) A haphazard manner
 (b) A manner design to fit the theorists for experimenter's bias
 (c) A consistently reproducible manner
 (d) None of these
 Answer: (c)
- 2) "Truth is the sought for its own sake and those who are engaged upon the quest for anything for its own sake are not interested in other things finding the truth is difficult and the road to it is rough" This was stated by which key figure in the development of scientific method in the 11th century?
 (a) Aristotle (b) Ibn Al Haytham
 (c) Plato (d) None of these
 Answer: (b)

- 3) Abu Abdullah Muhammad Bin Musa Al Khwarizmi is famous for writing the "KITAB AL JABER WAL MUQABALA" in which he
- Presented the first systemic solution of linear and quadratic equations
 - Delineated methods of oppression & competition
 - Wrote the laws of optics
 - None of these

Answer: (a)

- 4) Galileo Galilei was persecuted by the Catholic Church for suspicion of holding the view that
- Objects of different masses fell at the same velocity
 - The sun revolves around the moon
 - The earth was probably not the centre of the universe
 - None of these

Answer: (c)

- 5) Ibn Zuhri the author of al Taisir is known as
- The father of experimental surgery
 - The founder of Calculus
 - A Biographer of provincial governors
 - None of these

Answer: (a)

- 6) Ibn Khaldun's Muqaddimah is regarded by many as
- The first work dealing with a philosophy of history
 - A Minor footnote in his writings
 - A Well documented tale of his trial
 - None of these

Answer: (a)

- 7) A Physical mathematical or logical representation of a natural phenomenon is called
- Phenomenal
 - A Scientific model
 - A theoretical postulate
 - None of these

Answer: (b)

- 8) Sir Isaac Newton and Gottfried Leibniz working independently in the 17th century laid the foundation of classical physics and are known as fathers of
- Astrology
 - Relativistic theory
 - Integral and differential calculus
 - None of these

Answer: (c)

- 9) A Light Year is
- A Year devoid heavy rainfall
 - The time taken by light to be generated and propagated from the center of the sun to our earth
 - The distance covered by light of our solar years
 - None of these

Answer: (c)

- 10) Our sun is classified as
- A Blue giant
 - A Yellow dwarf
 - Supernova
 - None of these

Answer: (b)

- 11) The proliferation of education and dissemination of knowledge in the last two centuries has led to a faith in science that
- Causes human being to turn on other human beings
 - Is the main cause of poverty and war?
 - Leads to oppression of education
 - None of these

Answer: (b)

- 12) Science attempts to
- Explain how the universe works by discovering the laws regulating everything around us
 - Use discovered laws to engineer new devices
 - Both A & B
 - None of these

Answer: (c)

- 13) The sun produces most of its energy by
- Nuclear fusion which involves converting "H" to "He"
 - Nuclear fission involving the burning of uranium & plutonium
 - Nuclear fission involving the combining of uranium and palladium
 - None of these

Answer: (a)

- 14) Which of the following is the correct ordering of the inner planets according to their proximity to the sun?
- Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune
 - Phobos, Deimos, Europe, Tias
 - Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars
 - None of these

Answer: (c)

- 15) How long does our earth takes to turn about its axis
- One hour
 - 23 hour
 - 24 hours
 - None of these

Answer: (c)

- 16) Tides are generated by
- The movement of ships in the oceans
 - The gravitational effect of moon and sun on our earth
 - The movement of the earth around the sun
 - None of these

Answer: (b)

- 17) Seasons are generated by
- The movement of sun around comes of the Milky Way
 - The movement of the earth around the sun
 - Relativistic Quantum
 - None of these

Answer: (b)

- 18) Although the mass of a man on moon remains same as on the earth he will
- Be much happier there
 - Weigh one sixth as much
 - Weigh twice as much
 - None of these

Answer: (b)

- 19) The average air pressure at sea level is
 (a) 201.225 kPa (b) 101.325 kPa
 (c) 103.525 kPa (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 20) The efficiency of a machine is
 (a) Always greater than 100% (b) Always less than 100%
 (c) Always 100% (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 21) A Material with high elasticity
 (a) Does not return to its original shape upon being stretched and then released
 (b) Returns as close as possible to its original shape upon being stretched and then released
 (c) Can be stretched to infinite distance
 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 22) Matter and Energy
 (a) Can be converted from one to the other
 (b) When taken together converted in all processes in a closed system
 (c) Both A & B
 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 23) Electric Current
 (a) Flows from a higher potential to lower potential
 (b) Is caused flow of electrons
 (c) Both A & B
 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 24) Electricity and Magnetism are
 (a) Two aspects of same force (b) Completely opposite
 (c) Both a & b (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 25) At what distance in front of a concave mirror must an object be placed so that the image and object are the same size?
 (a) a focal length (b) half a focal length
 (c) twice a focal length (d) less than half focal length
 (e) more than twice a focal length

Answer: (c)

- 26) Photography works by
 (a) Capturing the souls of the objects being photographed
 (b) Capturing light reflected from the object being photographed
 (c) Both A & B
 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 27) Arthur C Clark the famous science fiction author while working as a radio operator in the World War -II
 (a) Proposed building a space elevator from carbon mono filaments
 (b) Postulated the existence of extra terrestrial artifacts on the moon
 (c) Proposed that a network of satellite in stationary orbit at very high altitudes around the earth be used to bounce communication signals all over the world
 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 28) The Sino Pakistan JF Thunder Aircraft
 (a) Is a commercial transport aircraft
 (b) Is neither built nor assembled in Pakistan
 (c) Has no stealth features in its engine inlets or elsewhere
 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 29) Communication satellite is in
 (a) Geostationary orbit (b) Geosynchronous orbit
 (c) Semi synchronous orbit (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 30) RAM of a computer is refers to:
 (a) Read access memory (b) Right access memory
 (c) Random access memory (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 31) Which of the following is responsible for transporting oxygen in the blood?
 (a) White Blood Cells -WBC (b) Neutrophil
 (c) Red Blood Cells -RBC (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 32) Each of the following hormones is an amino acid derivative EXCEPT:
 (a) Epinephrine (b) Melatonin
 (c) Thyroxine (T4) (d) Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH)

Answer: (d)

- 33) Which structure is not part of the endomembrane system?
 (a) Nuclear envelope (b) Chloroplast
 (c) Golgi apparatus (d) Plasma membrane
 (e) ER

Answer: (b)

- 34) All of the following are part of a prokaryotic cell except
 (a) DNA. (b) A cell wall.
 (c) A plasma membrane. (d) An endoplasmic reticulum.

Answer: (d)

- 35) Artificial selection was practiced by the
 (a) Arabs (b) Chinese
 (c) Romans (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 36) Arachnophobia is refer to a fear of
 (a) Spiders (b) Snakes
 (c) Bats (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 37) Which of the following is a part of DNA?
 (a) Dgtp (b) dADP
 (c) dTMP (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 38) In Humans the "Y" chromosome is passed to the next generation from
 (a) Father to Son (b) Mother to Son
 (c) Father to Daughter (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 39) Which of the following is a Mammal?
 (a) Blue Tuna (b) Sword Fish
 (c) Whale (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 40) Which of the following is not a part of DNA?
 (a) Thymine (b) Adenine
 (c) Ribose (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 41) Which of the following is a labeled as "GOOD CHOLESTEROL" for humans?
 (a) High density lipoprotein -HDL
 (b) Low density lipoprotein - LDL
 (c) Very low density lipoprotein -VLDL
 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 42) Which of the following is a infectious disease
 (a) Deafness (b) Blindness
 (c) Baldness (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 43) Which of the following is a non-essential Amino?
 (a) Almine (b) Methylamine
 (c) Tyrosine (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 44) Starting from higher choose the correct sequence of molecules in order of energy yielding
 (a) Sugar, Fats, Protein (b) Protein, Sugar, Fats
 (c) Fats, Sugar, Protein (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 45) Which of these does not contain a structural protein?
 (a) Muscles (b) Tendons
 (c) Ovalbumin (d) Spider silk

Answer: (c)

- 46) Which of the following gas is essential for human?
 (a) Carbon Dioxide (b) Nitrogen
 (c) Oxygen (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 47) The highest source of Omega-3 fatty acid is
 (a) Fish oil (b) Corn oil
 (c) Sunflower oil (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 48) Proteins are made up of
 (a) Polynucleotide (b) Polypeptide
 (c) Oxyacetylene (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 49) Schizophrenia is associated with an excess of receptors for:
 (a) nor epinephrine. (b) Dopamine.
 (c) Serotonin. (d) Acetylcholine.

Answer: (b)

- 50) Which of the following are founded in the nucleus?
 (a) Lysosomes (b) Chromosomes
 (c) Ribosome's (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

General Science and Ability 2011

- 1) The planet of the solar system which has maximum numbers of Moon is:
 (a) Jupiter (b) Venus
 (c) Saturn (d) Uranus
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 2) Sun is a:
 (a) Planet (b) Comet
 (c) Satellite (d) Aurora
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 3) The age of the solar system is
 (a) 4.5 billion years (b) 5.5 billion years
 (c) 6.5 billion years (d) 7.5 billion years
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 4) A unit of length equal to the average distance between the earth and sun is called
 (a) Light year (b) Astronomical unit
 (c) Parsec (d) Parallax

Answer: (b)

- 5) An eclipse of the sun occurs when
 (a) The moon is between the sun and the earth
 (b) The sun is between the earth and the moon
 (c) The earth is between the sun and the moon
 (d) The earth casts its shadow on the moon
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 6) The ozone layer protects the earth from rays sent by the sun:
 (a) Ultraviolet rays (b) Infrared rays
 (c) Gamma rays (d) Radioactive rays
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 7) Which rocks are formed by the alteration of pre-existing rocks by great heat or pressure?
 (a) Igneous rocks (b) Sedimentary rocks
 (c) Metamorphic rocks (d) Acid rocks
 (e) Basic rocks

Answer: (c)

- 8) The most abundant natural Iron oxides are
 (a) Magnetite and Pyrite (b) Magnetite and Bauxite
 (c) Hematite and Pyrite (d) Hematite and Magnetite
 (e) Hematite and Bauxite

Answer: (d)

- 9) The most abundant elements in sea water are
 (a) Sodium and Potassium (b) Sodium and Calcium
 (c) Sodium and Chlorine (d) Chlorine and Iodine
 (e) Magnesium and Sulphur

Answer: (c)

- 10) An electric current can produce
 (a) Chemical effect (b) Magnetic effect
 (c) Heating effect (d) All of these three
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 11) The unit of home electricity energy consumption is:
 (a) Watt hour (b) Kilowatt hour
 (c) Joule hour (d) Kilojoule hour
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 12) The magnet always points in the same direction, if move freely i.e. towards north and south poles, because of:
 (a) Gravitational field
 (b) A lot of metals deposits on north and south poles
 (c) Due to attraction of north pole and repulsion of Western pole
 (d) Earth is a huge magnet
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 13) When sound is reflected from floor, ceiling or a wall, it mixes with the original sound and change its complexion, it is called as
 (a) Sound (b) Echo
 (c) Reverberation (d) Noise
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 14) The speed of sound in dry air at 20 C is about
 (a) 130 meters per second (b) 230 meters per second
 (c) 330 meters per second (d) 430 meters per second
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 15) The of light in vacuum is about
 (a) 300 Million meters per second (b) 300 Million meters per hour
 (c) 300 Million kilometers per second (d) 300 Million kilometers per hour
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 16) The time light takes from Sun to reach Earth is:
 (a) 8 minutes (b) 25 minutes
 (c) 45 minutes (d) 60 minutes
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 17) Light from Sun travels a distance before it reaches Earth:
 (a) 50 Million Km (b) 100 Million Km
 (c) 150 Million Km (d) 200 Million Km
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 18) The most suitable thermometer for measuring the boiling point of water is:
 (a) Mercury thermometer (b) Alcohol thermometer
 (c) Bimetallic thermometer (d) Liquid crystal thermometer
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 19) The density of water is greatest at:
 (a) 32°C (b) 0°C
 (c) 4°C (d) 100°C
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 20) Which one of the following statements is true:
 (a) Gases do not conduct heat
 (b) The best conductors are non-metals
 (c) Conduction currents occur only in liquids
 (d) A vacuum cannot conduct heat
 (e) None of the statements is true.

Answer: (c)

- 21) Ice can be changed to water by:
 (a) Adding more water molecules
 (b) Changing the motion of the water molecules
 (c) Rearranging the atoms in water molecules
 (d) Destroying the atoms in water molecules
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 22) The building blocks of elements are called:
 (a) Atoms (b) Molecules
 (c) Compounds (d) Isotopes
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 23) Boiling of an egg is a change which is:
 (a) Physical (b) Chemical
 (c) Physiological (d) Morphological

Answer: (b)

- 24) The temperature of liquid nitrogen is:
 (a) -32°C (b) -80°C
 (c) -100°C (d) -196°C

Answer: (d)

- 25) Which one of the following is an alkali?
 (a) Water (b) Vinegar
 (c) Lemon juice (d) Slaked lime
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 26) If an alkali is slowly added to an acidic solution, the pH of the acidic solution will:
 (a) Increase (b) Decrease
 (c) Increase to 7 and then decrease (d) Decrease to 7 and then increase
 (e) Will remain same

Answer: (a)

- 27) The usual raw material for ceramics, generally found beneath the top soil is?
 (a) Sand (b) Slit
 (c) Clay (d) Plaster of Paris
 (e) Melamine

Answer: (c)

- 28) Polyamides are synthetic polymers commonly known as:
 (a) Synthetic rubber (b) Nylon
 (c) Cellulose (d) Protein
 (e) None of these.

Answer: (b)

- 29) Telephone was invented in 1876 in America by:
 (a) Marconi (b) Galileo
 (c) John Beard (d) Edison
 (e) Graham Bell.

Answer: (e)

- 30) Information can be sent over long distances in the form of:
 (a) Electrical signals through wires
 (b) Light signals through optical fibers
 (c) Radio waves through air
 (d) Any combination of these three.
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 31) Information can be stored in:
 (a) Audio and video cassettes (b) Floppy and compact discs
 (c) Hard disks (d) Laser and optical disks
 (e) All of these four

Answer: (e)

- 32) Computers can:
 (a) Add and subtract information only.
 (b) Add subtract and sort information only.
 (c) Add subtract sort and classify information.
 (d) Add and subtract but cannot sort information.
 (e) Add subtract and sort but cannot classify information.

Answer: (b)

- 33) IBM stands for:
 (a) International Business Machines (b) International Big Machines
 (c) Interrelated Business Machines (d) Interrelated Big Machines
 (e) None of these.

Answer: (a)

- 34) Chemicals used to kill weeds are called as:
 (a) Insecticides (b) Fungicides
 (c) Herbicides (d) Fumigants

Answer: (c)

- 35) The cytoplasm consists of several types of structures, which are called:
 (a) Protoplasm (b) Nucleus
 (c) Cytochromes (d) Organelles

Answer: (d)

- 36) The structure of DNA was elaborated by Watson and Crick in:
 (a) 1909 (b) 1923
 (c) 1945 (d) 1953

Answer: (d)

- 37) In a DNA molecules, the rule for base pairing is:
 (a) Adenine always bound with thymine and cytosine with guanine
 (b) Adenine always bound with cytosine and thymine with guanine
 (c) Adenine always bound with guanine and cytosine with thymine
 (d) Adenine always bound with uracil and cytosine with guanine
 (e) None of these.

Answer: (a)

- 38) Man belongs to the family:
 (a) Felidae (b) Hominidae
 (c) Mammalia (d) Primataceae

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The hominids are the members of the biological family Hominidae (the great apes), which includes humans, chimpanzees, gorillas, and orangutans.

- 39) Deficiency of vitamin C in human body causes a deficiency disease called:
 (a) Beriberi (b) Night blindness
 (c) Rickets (d) Scurvy

Answer: (d)

General Science and Ability

2010

- 40) To measure the specific gravity of milk, the instrument used is:
 (a) Hygrometer (b) Barometer
 (c) Lactometer (d) Hydrometer

Answer: (c)

- 41) One of the fundamental characteristics of living organisms is:
 (a) Photosynthesis (b) Digestion
 (c) Excretion (d) Metabolism

Answer: (d)

- 42) Plants growing on other plants are called as:
 (a) Saprophytes (b) Parasites
 (c) Epiphytes (d) Pathogens

Answer: (c)

- 43) As per eating habit, squirrels are:
 (a) Frugivorous (b) Herbivorous
 (c) Carnivorous (d) Omnivorous
 (e) Insectivorous.

Answer: (b)

- 44) Water loss from leaves through stomata is called as:
 (a) Evaporation (b) Transpiration
 (c) Evapotranspiration (d) Respiration

Answer: (b)

- 45) The study of how plants and animals interact with one another and with the non-living environment is called as:
 (a) Ecosystem (b) Sociology
 (c) Ecology (d) Habitat

Answer: (c)

- 46) The number of bones in human body is:
 (a) 200 (b) 202
 (c) 204 (d) 206

Answer: (d)

- 47) Nervous system in human consists of:
 (a) Brain and spinal cord. (b) Brain and nerves
 (c) Spinal cord and nerves. (d) Brain, spinal cord and nerves.
 (e) None of these.

Answer: (d)

- 48) In human eye, the light sensitive layer made of specialized nerve cells, rods and cones are called as:
 (a) The pupil (b) The cornea
 (c) The sclera (d) The iris
 (e) The retina.

Answer: (e)

- 49) Erythrocytes are also called as:
 (a) Red blood cells (b) White blood cells
 (c) Platelets (d) Plasma
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 1) Water is heated in a kettle. The inside water is heated by convection. A person sitting near the fire receives heat by:
 (a) Conduction (b) Convection
 (c) Radiation (d) Reflection
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 2) A time can come when we will be able to design a machine which can go on working for ever without the expenditure of energy. Is it possible?
 (a) No (b) Yes
 (c) In due course time (d) Very soon
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 3) The measurement of rainfall is made by an instrument known as:
 (a) Hydrometer (b) Barometer
 (c) Hygrometer (d) Pedometer
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 4) Light year is a unit of:
 (a) Distance (b) Time Period
 (c) Light intensity (d) Time
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 5) Three elements needed for the healthy growth of plants are:
 (a) N,P,K (b) N,C,P
 (c) N,K,C (d) N,S,P
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 6) Which of the following types of food may reduce the risk of colon cancer?
 (a) Simple carbohydrates (b) Polyunsaturated fats
 (c) Fiber (d) Cholesterol
 (e) Protein

Answer: (c)

- 7) In winter an iron pipe feels colder than a wooden window. This is because wood is:
 (a) Conductor (b) Non-Conductor
 (c) Semi-Conductor (d) Not a solid while iron is a solid
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

8. The echo reflected sound will be distinctly heard only at ordinary temperature if the distance of the reflecting surfaces from the source of sound is at least:
- (a) 1120 ft (b) 120 ft
(c) 56 ft (d) 100 ft
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 9) It is possible to recognize a person in the dark by simply hearing his unique voice. It is because of the:
- (a) Pitch (b) Frequency
(c) Time period (d) Quality
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 10) When a ray of sunlight enters a dark room, its straight path become visible because of dust particles hanging in the air. It is because light is:
- (a) Visible (b) Transparent
(c) Invisible (d) opaque
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 11) A six feet tall lady wants to see her full image in a plane mirror. The minimum length of the mirror will be:
- (a) 6 feet (b) 12 feet
(c) 4 feet (d) 3 feet
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 12) The principle used in radar is the same as that of Sonar. In radar we use radio waves; whereas in sonar we use:
- (a) Red waves (b) Infrared waves
(c) Ultrasonic (d) Super sonic
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 13) In a fission nuclear reaction, a heavy nucleus breaks up into smaller nuclei whereas in another nuclear reaction two or more than two possibly nuclei are fused to form a heavy nucleus. This nuclear reaction is called:
- (a) Chemical Reaction (b) Nuclear reaction
(c) Fission nuclear reaction (d) Fusion nuclear reaction
(e) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 14) Parsec is a unit of:
- (a) Energy (b) Time
(c) Power (d) Distance

Answer: (d)

- 15) German Silver is an alloy of:
- (a) Zn + Ni (b) Cu + Zn
(c) Cu + Ni (d) Cu + Sn
(e) None of these

Answer: (e)

- 16) The Continent Antarctica lies at the:
- (a) North pole (b) South pole
(c) Middle of the earth (d) Equator
(e) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 17) The temperature of the dead body is:
- (a) 0 °C (b) 37
(c) Room temperature (d) Temperature of the place where it is kept
(e) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 18) Lactometer is a type of Hydrometer which is used to measure the specific gravity of:
- (a) Honey (b) Water
(c) Milk (d) Olive oil
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 19) Cusec is a unit of:
- (a) Area (b) Time
(c) Distance (d) Mass
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 20) The deepest place on earth is:
- (a) Trench (b) Mariana Trench
(c) Mangrove (d) Groove
(e) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 21) Twinkling of stars is caused by:
- (a) Reflection of light (b) Polarization of light
(c) Refraction of light (d) Interference of light
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 22) Magnifying power of a simple microscope can be increased by:
- (a) Increasing focal length of the lens (b) Decreasing focal length of the lens
(c) Lens of large aperture (d) Lens of short aperture
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 23) Bronze medal is made up of metal:
- (a) Copper, Zinc (b) Copper, Nickel
(c) Copper, Tin (d) Copper, Silver

Answer: (c)

- 24) One of the countries through which equator passes is:
- (a) Kenya (b) Pakistan
(c) Malaysia (d) Malta
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 25) A very important practical application of properties of matter is hoeing or "godhi" practiced by the farmers. This property of matter is called:
 (a) Elasticity (b) Stress
 (c) Capillarity (d) Strain
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 26) It is observed that the total pressure exerted by air on the man of average size is around 14.7 lb wt. per square inch. But the man feels quite comfortable. It is because of:
 (a) An equal and opposite pressure acts from inside (b) of the height of a man
 (c) of gravity (d) Earth pulls the man upward
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 27) A nuclear reactor is a device used to carry out controlled nuclear reaction whereas GM counter is a device used to detect:
 (a) Current (b) Voltage
 (c) Nuclear Radiation (d) Power
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 28) A body can escape the gravitational pull of the earth if it is thrown up with a velocity of:
 (a) 25 miles per sec (b) 60 miles per sec
 (c) 7 miles per sec (d) 10 miles per sec
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 29) Night vision is possible with the help of:
 (a) Red light (b) Violet light
 (c) Infrared Rays (d) Ultra violet Light
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 30) Myopia is a defect of human eye. It can be corrected by using a lens called:
 (a) Convex lens (b) Concave lens
 (c) Cylindrical lens (d) Plano convex lens
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 31) Which one of the following planets has largest number of natural satellites or moons?
 (a) Jupiter (b) Mars
 (c) Saturn (d) Venus

Answer: (a)

- 32) The instrument which is specially design for recording earth quake wave is called seismograph which measure earth quake waves on a
 (a) Diatonic scale (b) Fahrenheit Scale
 (c) Richter scale (d) Celsius Scale
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 33) The planet Mercury completes one rotation around the sun is
 (a) 88 days (b) 365 days
 (c) 98 days (d) 60 days
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 34) Fossils found in the lowest geological strata are generally most:
 (a) Advance (b) Complex
 (c) Primitive (d) Specialized
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 35) Evolution can be described as:
 (a) A continuing process (b) A catastrophic event in the past
 (c) Static (d) The attaining of an ideal type
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 36) What is the only source of new alleles?
 (a) Crossing over (b) Independent assortment
 (c) Mutation (d) Fertilization
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 37) Polygenic characteristic are controlled by:
 (a) Dominant genes (b) Recessive genes
 (c) Multiple genes (d) Mutated genes
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 38) Which of the following, lists the four stages of food processing in order?
 (a) Ingestion, digestion, absorption, elimination
 (b) Digestion, ingestion, absorption, elimination
 (c) Ingestion, absorption, elimination, digestion
 (d) Absorption, digestion, ingestion, elimination
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 39) In humans, most nutrient molecules are absorbed by the:
 (a) small intestine (b) Stomach
 (c) Liver (d) Large intestine
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 40) The energy needed to fuel essential body processes is called:
 (a) Essential nutrient level (b) Basal metabolism
 (c) None of these (d) Recommended daily allowance
 (e) Optimum energy intake

Answer: (b)

- 41) Which of the following is an organic molecule needed by the body in small amounts?
 (a) Protein (b) Vitamin C
 (c) Zinc (d) Monosaccharide
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

42) Inhaled air passes through which of the following in the last?

- (a) Bronchiole (b) Larynx
(c) Pharynx (d) Trachea
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

43) Which of the following is a form of sexual reproduction?

- (a) Hermaphrodites (b) Fission
(c) Fragmentation (d) Budding
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

44) Cobalt is a material which is:

- (a) Strongly attracted by a magnet (b) Not attracted by a magnet
(c) Not a magnet (d) Weakly attracted by a magnet
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

45) Laughing gas has chemical composition of the following two elements which are:

- (a) Nitrogen + Hydrogen (b) Nitrogen + Carbon
(c) Nitrogen + oxygen (d) Oxygen + Carbon
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

46) Hepatitis A is transmitted to different individuals by:

- (a) Water (b) Sneezing
(c) Spit (d) Feces
(e) None of these

Answer: (b)

47) The unit that coordinates different devices of the computer system is:

- (a) ALU (b) Register
(c) Control unit (d) Logical instruction
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

48) The most abundant element present in the human body is:

- (a) Nitrogen (b) Oxygen
(c) Carbon (d) Hydrogen
(e) None of these

Answer: (b)

49) Cancer can be treated by:

- (a) Antibiotics and vaccines (b) Radiotherapy and antibodies
(c) Chemotherapy and radiotherapy (d) Antibodies and chemotherapy
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

50) Animals obtain carbon dioxide mainly from:

- (a) Starch (b) Sucrose
(c) Glucose (d) Glycogen
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

General Science and Ability

2009

1) Person with following blood group are considered to be universal recipient.

- (a) A+ (b) B+ (c) O+ (d) AB+
(e) None of these

Answer: (d)

2) Study of life in outer space is known as:

- (a) Endobiology (b) Exobiology
(c) Enterobiology (d) Neobiology
(e) Micro biology

Answer: (b)

3) The name of the common mineral salt present in sea is:

- (a) Calcium Oxalate (b) Potassium Sulphate
(c) Sodium Chloride (d) Iron Sulphate
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

4) Sensitive layer of the eye is:

- (a) Choroids (b) Sclerotic
(c) Retina (d) Cornea
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

5) Laughing gas has chemical composition of following two elements.

- (a) Nitrogen + Hydrogen (b) Nitrogen + Carbon
(c) Nitrogen + Oxygen (d) Oxygen + Carbon
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

6) Dr. Abdus Salam of Pakistan was one of the contributors of the unification of:

- (a) Electromagnetic force and gravitational force
(b) Electromagnetic force and weak nuclear force
(c) Gravitational force and weak nuclear force
(d) Weak nuclear force and strong nuclear force
(e) None of these

Answer: (b)

7) Which triplet in DNA codes for valine:

- (a) CTT (b) AGU
(c) CAT (d) AAT
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

8) What is the chance of diabetic baby born to parents both heterozygous normal?

- (a) Zero (b) $\frac{1}{4}$
(c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\frac{3}{4}$
(e) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 9) Which of the following is not a part of Darwinism?
 (a) Over production (b) Natural selection
 (c) Inheritance for acquired characters (d) Competition for survival
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 10) Role of biotechnology in the production of food based on:
 (a) Decomposition (b) Respiration
 (c) Digestion (d) Fermentation
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 11) Which form of drug abuse involves most risk of infection with the HIV (AIDS) virus?
 (a) Cigarette smoking (b) Using alcohol
 (c) Injection of heroine (d) Taking too much aspirin
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 12) Founder of modern astronomy was:
 (a) Archimedes (b) William Gilbert
 (c) Nicolas Copernicus (d) Michael Faraday
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 13) The instrument which measures very high temperature is:
 (a) Manometer (b) Thermostat
 (c) Chronometer (d) Pyrometer
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 14) The science which deals with study of manners and customs of people is:
 (a) Ethnology (b) Morphology
 (c) Ethics (d) Genetics
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 15) Chemical used to kill rats and mice are:
 (a) Insecticides (b) Rodenticides
 (c) Fungicides (d) Herbicides
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 16) Dry ice is:
 (a) Methane hydrate (b) Liquid Nitrogen
 (c) Solid Carbon dioxide (d) Frozen Water
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 17) Chemical name of vinegar is:
 (a) Sodium Nitrate (b) Dilute acetic acid
 (c) Chloride of lime (d) Calcium
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 18) Deficiency of following vitamin decreases hemoglobin production:
 (a) Biotin (b) Thiamine
 (c) Niacin (d) Pyridoxine
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 19) Hygrometer is used for measuring the:
 (a) Speed of sound (b) Density of milk
 (c) Humidity of air (d) Specific gravity of liquids
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 20) Bronze is an alloy of:
 (a) Copper and Zinc (b) Tin and Zinc
 (c) Copper and Tin (d) Iron and Zinc
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 21) Which of the following is most elastic?
 (a) Steel (b) Rubber
 (c) Glass (d) Sponge
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 22) Orbital period of the planet Mercury around the sun is:
 (a) 88 days (b) 365 days
 (c) 2 years (d) 98 days
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 23) The most splendid and the most magnificent constellation on the sky is:
 (a) Orion (b) Columbia
 (c) Canis Major (d) Taurus
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 24) "Black holes" refer to:
 (a) Hole occurring in heavenly bodies
 (b) Bright spots on the sun
 (c) Collapsing objects of high density
 (d) Collapsing of low density
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 25) Eugenics is the study of:
 (a) Altering human beings by changing their genetic components
 (b) People of European region
 (c) Different races of mankind
 (d) Genetic of plants
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 26) The position of earth in its orbit, when it is at its greatest distance from the sun causing northern summer is called:
 (a) Aphelion (b) Perihelion
 (c) Perigee (d) Apogee
 (e) None of these
 Answer: (a)
- 27) Diamond is a very expensive ornament. It is composed of a single element:
 (a) Carbon (b) Gold
 (c) Silver (d) Platinum
 (e) None of these
 Answer: (a)
- 28) Which of the following layers make radio transmission possible?
 (a) Troposphere (b) Ionosphere
 (c) Mesosphere (d) Stratosphere
 Answer: (b)
- 29) Which of the following explains the reason why there is no total eclipse of the sun?
 (a) Size of the earth in relation to that of moon
 (b) Orbit of moon around earth
 (c) Direction of rotation of earth around sun
 (d) Area of the sun covered by the moon
 (e) None of these
 Answer: (d)
- 30) Television signals are converted into light signals by:
 (a) Optical fiber (b) Transistor
 (c) Decoder (d) Photo diode
 (e) None of these
 Answer: (d)
- 31) Where do most of Asteroids lie?
 (a) In asteroid belt between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter
 (b) In asteroid belt between the orbits of Mars and Venus
 (c) In asteroid belt between the orbits of Jupiter and Venus
 (d) Everywhere in the sky
 (e) None of these
 Answer: (a)
- 32) The number of spark plugs needed in a diesel engine is:
 (a) 2 (b) 3
 (c) 0 (d) 4
 (e) None of these
 Answer: (c)
- 33) The half life of a radioactive element is 8-days. How long it take to reduce it from 10 mg to 5 mg?
 (a) 4 days (b) 12 days
 (c) 16 days (d) 8 days
 (e) None of these
 Answer: (d)

- 34) The term 'Blue Shift' is used to indicate:
 (a) Doppler effect in which an object appears bluer when it is moving towards the observer or observer is moving towards the object.
 (b) Turning a star from white to blue
 (c) In future sun would become blue
 (d) Black hole was blue at its start
 (e) None of these
 Answer: (a)
- 35) Kilowatt-hour is a unit of:
 (a) Power (b) Electric Current
 (c) Energy (d) Time
 (e) None of these
 Answer: (c)
- 36) Fuel used in a Fast Breeder Reactor is:
 (a) Uranium Oxide (b) Uranium Plutonium carbide
 (c) Uranium Plutonium Oxide (d) Uranium thorium Oxide
 (e) None of these
 Answer: (c)
- 37) Monsoon is caused by:
 (a) Seasonal reversal of winds (b) Revolution of earth
 (c) Movement of clouds (d) Rise in temperature
 (e) Rain forests
 Answer: (a)
- 38) Which of the following atmospheric layers help in radio communication?
 (a) Exosphere (b) Ionosphere
 (c) Troposphere (d) Stratosphere
 (e) Ozone layer
 Answer: (b)
- 39) A moderator is used in nuclear reactor in order to:
 (a) Accelerate the neutrons (b) Slow down the speed of the neutrons
 (c) Increase the number of elections (d) Decrease the number of electrons
 (e) None of these
 Answer: (b)
- 40) Sedimentary rocks are:
 (a) Porous (b) Hard
 (c) Rough (d) Brittle
 (e) Volcanic
 Answer: (a)
- 41) Which one of the following is a non-metallic mineral?
 (a) Manganese (b) Magnesium
 (c) Gypsum (d) Bauxite
 (e) None of these
 Answer: (c)
- 42) Ozone layer prevents the following radiation from entering the atmosphere:
 (a) Infra-red (b) Ultraviolet
 (c) X-rays (d) Gamma rays
 (e) None of these
 Answer: (b)

- 43) The phenomenon of Aurora Borealis, the display of red and green lights in northern hemisphere is due to radiations from:
 (a) Ionosphere (b) Troposphere
 (c) Mesosphere (d) Stratosphere
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 44) Yeast is used in making bread because it produces:
 (a) Carbon dioxide (b) Sugar
 (c) Bacteria (d) Oxygen
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 45) Oasis is associated with:
 (a) Glaciers (b) Desert
 (c) Islands or Last Island
 (d) Volcanoes
 (e) Fertile land

Answer: (b)

- 46) Quartz crystal in quartz watches work on the principle called:
 (a) Photoelectric effect (b) Stark effect
 (c) Thermionic effect (d) Piezoelectric Effect
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 47) The fruits without seed, like banana, are called:
 (a) Seedless fruits (b) Parthenogenesis fruits
 (c) Parthenocarpic fruit (d) Placental fruits
 (e) Organic fruits

Answer: (c)

- 48) Animal which captures and readily kills living animals for its food is called:
 (a) Parasite (b) Scavenger
 (c) Predator (d) Mammal
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 49) In a railway track, two rails are joined end to end with a gap tin between them because:
 (a) Steel can be saved
 (b) Accidents due to contraction in winter can be avoided
 (c) Air gaps are necessary for bearing the weight of running train
 (d) Accidents due to expansion in summer can be avoided

Answer: (d)

- 50) Name the famous book of Ibn-Sina in which he discussed human physiology and medicine:
 (a) Al-Qanoon (b) Al-Masudi
 (c) New Renaissance (d) Tadhkira

Answer: (a)

General Science and Ability

2008

- 1) Person with following blood group are considered to be universal recipient.
 (a) A+ (b) B+
 (c) AB+ (d) O+
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

The AB+ group is considered to be universal recipient

- 2) Study of life in outer space is known as:
 (a) Endobiology (b) Exobiology
 (c) Enterobiology (d) Neobiology
 (e) Micro biology

Answer: (b)

- 3) The name of the common mineral salt present in seat is:
 (a) Calcium Oxalate (b) Potassium Sulphate
 (c) Sodium Chloride (d) Iron Sulphate
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 4) Sensitive layer of the eye is:
 (a) Choroids (b) Sclerotic
 (c) Retina (d) Cornea
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 5) Laughing gas has chemical composition of following two elements.
 (a) Nitrogen + Hydrogen (b) Nitrogen + Carbon
 (c) Nitrogen + Oxygen (d) Oxygen + Carbon
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 6) Dr. Abdus Salam of Pakistan was one of the contributors of the unification of:
 a) Electromagnetic force and gravitational force
 b) Electromagnetic force and weak nuclear force
 c) Gravitational force and weak nuclear force
 d) Weak nuclear force and strong nuclear force
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 7) Which triplet in DNA codes for valine:
 (a) CTT (b) AGU
 (c) CAT (d) AAT
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

For valine, there are 4 codons: GTT, GTC, GTA and GTG.

- 8) What is the chance of diabetic baby born to parents both heterozygous normal?
 (a) Zero (b) $\frac{1}{4}$
 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\frac{3}{4}$
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 9) Which of the following is not a part of Darwinism?
 (a) Over production (b) Natural selection
 (c) Inheritance for acquired characters (d) Competition for survival
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)
 10) Role of biotechnology in the production of food based on:

- (a) Decomposition (b) Respiration
 (c) Digestion (d) Fermentation
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 11) Which form of drug abuse involves most risk of infection with the HIV (AIDS) virus?

- (a) Cigarette smoking (b) Using alcohol
 (c) Injection of heroine (d) Taking too much aspirin
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 12) Founder of modern astronomy was:

- (a) Archimedes (b) William Gilbert
 (c) Nicolas Copernicus (d) Michael Faraday
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 13) The instrument which measures very high temperature is:

- (a) Manometer (b) Thermostat
 (c) Chronometer (d) Pyrometer
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 14) The science which deals with study of manners and customs of people is:

- (a) Ethnology (b) Morphology
 (c) Ethics (d) Genetics
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 15) Chemical used to kill rats and mice are:

- (a) Insecticides (b) Rodenticides
 (c) Fungicides (d) Herbicides
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 16) Dry ice is:

- (a) Methane hydrate (b) Liquid Nitrogen
 (c) Solid Carbon dioxide (d) Frozen Water
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 17) Chemical name of vinegar is:

- (a) Sodium Nitrate (b) Dilute acetic acid
 (c) Chloride of lime (d) Calcium
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 18) Deficiency of following vitamin decreases hemoglobin production:
 (a) Biotin (b) Thiamine
 (c) Niacin (d) Pyridoxine
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 19) Hygrometer is used for measuring the:

- (a) Speed of sound (b) Density of milk
 (c) Humidity of air (d) Specific gravity of liquids

Answer: (c)

- 20) Bronze is an alloy of:

- (a) Copper and Zinc (b) Tin and Zinc
 (c) Copper and Tin (d) Iron and Zinc
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 21) Which of the following is most elastic?

- (a) Steel (b) Rubber
 (c) Glass (d) Sponge
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 22) Orbital period of the planet Mercury around the sun is:

- (a) 88 days (b) 365 days
 (c) 2 years (d) 98 days
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 23) The most splendid and the most magnificent constellation on the sky is:

- (a) Orion (b) Columbia
 (c) Canis Major (d) Taurus

Answer: (a)

- 24) "Black holes" refer to:

- (a) Hole occurring in heavenly bodies (b) Bright spots on the sun
 (c) Collapsing objects of high density (d) Collapsing of low density

Answer: (c)

- 25) Eugenics is the study of:

- (a) Altering human beings by changing their genetic components
 (b) People of European region
 (c) Different races of mankind
 (d) Genetic of plants

Answer: (a)

- 26) The position of earth in its orbit, when it is at its greatest distance from the sun causing northern summer is called:

- (a) Aphelion (b) Perihelion
 (c) Perigee (d) Apogee
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 27) Diamond is a very expensive ornament. It is composed of a single element:
 (a) Carbon (b) Gold
 (c) Silver (d) Platinum
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 28) Which of the following layers make radio transmission possible?
 (a) Troposphere (b) Ionosphere
 (c) Mesosphere (d) Stratosphere
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 29) Which of the following explains the reason why there is no total eclipse of the sun?
 (a) Size of the earth in relation to that of moon
 (b) Orbit of moon around earth
 (c) Direction of rotation of earth around sun
 (d) Area of the sun covered by the moon
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 30) Television signals are converted into light signals by:
 (a) Optical fiber (b) Transistor
 (c) Decoder (d) Photo diode
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 31) Where do most of Asteroids lie?
 (a) In asteroid belt between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter
 (b) In asteroid belt between the orbits of Mars and Venus
 (c) In asteroid belt between the orbits of Jupiter and Venus
 (d) Everywhere in the sky
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 32) The number of spark plugs needed in a diesel engine is:
 (a) 2 (b) 3
 (c) 0 (d) 4
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 33) The half-life of a radioactive element is 8-days. How long it take to reduce it from 10 mg to 5 mg?
 (a) 4 days (b) 12 days
 (c) 16 days (d) 8 days

Answer: (d)

- 34) The term 'Blue Shift' is used to indicate:
 (a) Doppler effect in which an object appears bluer when it is moving towards the observer or observer is moving towards the object.
 (b) Turning a star from white to blue
 (c) In future sun would become blue
 (d) Black hole was blue at its start
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 35) Kilowatt-hour is a unit of:
 (a) Power (b) Electric Current
 (c) Energy (d) Time

Answer: (c)

- 36) Fuel used in a Fast Breeder Reactor is:
 (a) Uranium Oxide (b) Uranium Plutonium carbide
 (c) Uranium Plutonium Oxide (d) Uranium thorium Oxide
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 37) Monsoon is caused by:
 (a) Seasonal reversal of winds (b) Revolution of earth
 (c) Movement of clouds (d) Rise in temperature
 (e) Rain forests

Answer: (b)

- 38) Which of the following atmospheric layers help in radio communication?
 (a) Exosphere (b) Ionosphere
 (c) Troposphere (d) Stratosphere
 (e) Ozone layer

Answer: (b)

- 39) A moderator is used in nuclear reactor in order to:
 (a) Accelerate the neutrons (b) Slow down the speed of the neutrons
 (c) Increase the number of elections (d) Decrease the number of electrons
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 40) Sedimentary rocks are:
 (a) Porous (b) Hard
 (c) Rough (d) Brittle
 (e) Volcanic

Answer: (c)

- 41) Which one of the following is a non-metallic mineral?
 (a) Manganese (b) Magnesium
 (c) Gypsum (d) Bauxite
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 42) Ozone layer prevents the following radiation from entering the atmosphere:
 (a) Infra-red (b) Ultraviolet
 (c) X-rays (d) Gamma rays
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 43) The phenomenon of Aurora Borealis, the display of red and green lights in northern hemisphere is due to radiations from:
 (a) Ionosphere (b) Troposphere
 (c) Mesosphere (d) Stratosphere
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

44) Yeast is used in making bread because it produces:

- (a) Carbon dioxide (b) Sugar
(c) Bacteria (d) Oxygen
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

45) Oasis is associated with:

- (a) Glaciers (b) Desert
(c) Islands or Last Island (d) Volcanoes
(e) Fertile land

Answer: (c)

46) Quartz crystal in quartz watches work on the principle called:

- (a) Photoelectric effect (b) Stark effect
(c) Thermionic effect (d) Piezo-electric effect
(e) None of these

Answer: (d)

47) The fruits without seed, like banana, are called:

- (a) Seedless fruits (b) Parthenogenesis fruits
(c) Parthenocarpic fruits (d) Placental fruits
(e) Organic fruits

Answer: (c)

48) Animal which captures and readily kills living animals for its food is called:

- (a) Parasite (b) Scavenger
(c) Predator (d) Mammal
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

49) Boiling water reactor and pressurized water reactors are:

- (a) Nuclear reactor (b) Solar reactor
(c) OTEC (d) Biogas reactor

Answer: (a)

50) Name the famous book of Ibn-Sina in which he discussed human physiology and medicine:

- (a) Al-Masudi (b) New Renaissance
(c) Tadhkira (d) The Book of Healing

Answer: (d)

General Science and Ability

2006

1) One of the countries through which equator passes is:

- (a) Kenya (b) Malaysia
(c) Malta (d) Pakistan

Answer: (a)

2) Copper can be converted into gold by:

- (a) Artificial radioactivity (b) Heating
(c) Electroplating (d) Chemical reaction

Answer: (a)

3) The three elements needed for healthy growth of plants are:

- (a) N, P, K (b) N, C, P
(c) N, K (d) N, S, P

Answer: (a)

4) Clocks, which moves with the velocities comparable with the velocity of light, run:

- (a) Fast (b) Slow
(c) Equal to the velocity of light (d) With zero velocity

Answer: (d)

5) Max Planck received the noble prize in Physics in 1918 for his discovery of:

- (a) Electron (b) Energy quanta
(c) Photon (d) Positron

Answer: (b)

6) Bronze medal is made up of metals:

- (a) Copper, nickel (b) Copper, tin
(c) Copper, silver (d) (Copper, zinc)

Answer: (b)

7) Addison's disease is caused by the excessive secretion of:

- (a) Antidiuretic Hormone (b) Luteinising Hormone
(c) Melanophore stimulating Hormone (d) Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone

Answer: (d)

8) Development of calf muscles in ladies who wear high heels is a common example of:

- (a) Natural Selection (b) Inheritance of acquired character
(c) Use and disuse of organ (d) Artificial selection

Answer: (c)

9) Margalla Hills is a branch of:

- (a) Karakorum (b) Hindu Kush
(c) Himalaya (d) Nanga Parbat

Answer: (a)

10) Humming bird belongs to a category called:

- (a) Ectotherm (b) Endotherm
(c) Exotherm (d) Heterotherm.

Answer: (b)

General Science and Ability

2005

Choose the best choice in the following statements.

1) Select the correct association:

- (a) Oxidation - Loss of an electron (b) Oxidation - gain of an electron
(c) Reduction - gain of a neutron (d) Reduction - loss of a neutron

Answer: (a)

2) Radioactive isotope of Uranium used in Nuclear Bomb is:

- (a) $^{235}_{92}\text{U}$ (b) $^{234}_{92}\text{U}$
(c) $^{233}_{92}\text{U}$ (d) $^{238}_{92}\text{U}$

Answer: (d)

- 3) Human population growth is greatest in developing countries because:
 (a) The birth rate is high in developing countries.
 (b) The death rate is high in developing countries.
 (c) Much of the population has already reached the child bearing age.
 (d) Most of the world's population lives in industrialized countries.

Answer: (a)

- 4) Which woody raw material is used for the manufacture of paper pulp?
 (a) Cotton (b) Poplar
 (c) Bagasse (d) Rice straw

Answer: (b)

- 5) Rectified spirit contains alcohol about:
 (a) 80% (b) 95%
 (c) 70% (d) 85%

Answer: (b)

- 6) Which of the following elements is not present abundantly in earth's crust?
 (a) Silicon (b) Radium
 (c) Aluminum (d) Carbon

Answer: (b)

- 7) The famous book; Al - Qanoun was written by the Muslim scientist:
 (a) Jabar bin Hayyan (b) Zakariya Al - Razi
 (c) Abu Ali Sina (d) Abdul Qasim Majreeti

Answer: (c)

- 8) Basic metals can be converted into gold by:
 (a) Heating (b) Beating
 (c) Artificial nuclear radioactivity
 (d) Chemical reaction

Answer: (c)

- 9) A light year is a unit of:
 (a) Time (b) Energy
 (c) Length (d) Mass

Answer: (c)

- 10) One of the main functions of the earth's ozone layer is to:
 (a) Prevent global warming (b) Filter out ultraviolet rays
 (c) Absorb pollution (d) All of the above

Answer: (c)

General Science and Ability

2004

- 1) The three elements needed for healthy growth of plants are:
 (a) N, P, K (b) N, C, P
 (c) N, K, C (d) N, S, P

Answer: (a)

- 2) The most abundant element in the human body is:
 (a) Carbon (b) Hydrogen
 (c) Oxygen (d) Nitrogen

Answer: (c)

- 3) Ammonium nitrate is not used for:
 (a) Rice crop (b) wheat crop
 (c) sugarcane crop (d) cotton crop

Answer: (a)

- 4) Sea divers use a mixture of gases for breathing during diving. The mixture is:
 (a) 80% He & 20% O₂ (b) 80% N₂ & 20 O₂
 (c) 20% O₂ & 40% N₂ 40% CO₂ (d) 50% He & 50% O₂

Answer: (a)

- 5) Which one of the following is a water soluble vitamin?
 (a) Niacin (b) Ascorbic acid
 (c) trypsin (d) riboflavin

Answer: (b)

- 6) Which of the following enzymes bring about hydrolysis of fats?
 (a) ureases (b) zymase
 (c) maltase (d) lipase

Answer: (d)

- 7) The solution of which acid is used for seasoning of food:
 (a) formic acid (b) acetic acid
 (c) benzoic acid (d) botanic acid

Answer: (b)

- 8) Influenza is caused by:
 (a) fungi (b) bacteria
 (c) virus (d) protozoa

Answer: (c)

- 9) The blood glucose level is raised by the following except:
 (a) carbohydrates (b) cholesterol
 (c) insulin (d) epinephrine

Answer: (c)

- 10) The energy possessed by water in a dam is:
 (a) electrical energy (b) kinetic energy
 (c) potential energy (d) mechanical energy

Answer: (c)

General Science and Ability

2003

- 1) Glycogen is an example of
 (a) Carbohydrate (b) Peptide
 (c) Lipid (d) Steroids

Answer: (a)

- 2) The cell structure that controls movements of material into and out of the cell is the
 (a) Mitochondria (b) Cell membrane
 (c) Centriole (d) Golgi body

Answer: (b)

- 3) The unit that co-ordinates different devices of the computer system is
 (a) ALU (b) Register
 (c) Control unit (d) Logical instructions

Answer: (c)

- 4) — manages and controls various functions of the computer
 (a) input/output device (b) Main memory
 (c) Operating system (d) both a & b

Answer: (c)

- 5) The number of natural satellite orbiting around the planet Mars is
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 5 (d) 14

Answer: (b)

- 6) — is an example of mechanical digestion
 (a) Glycolysis (b) Hydrolysis
 (c) Mastication (d) Defecation

Answer: (c)

- 7) Botanically a fruit is a/an
 (a) Ripened ovule (b) Mature stigma
 (c) Ripened ovary (d) Fully mature flowering stalk

Answer: (c)

- 8) The vocal folds are part of the
 (a) Nasal cavity (b) Larynx
 (c) Trachea (d) Laryngopharynx

Answer: (b)

- 9) Blood glucose is raised by all of the following except
 (a) Glycogen (b) Insulin
 (c) Cortisol (d) Epinephrine

Answer: (b)

- 10) The famous book Al-Qanoon was written by the Muslim scientist
 (a) Jabir-ibn-Hayan (b) Zakriya Al-Razi
 (c) Abu Ali Sina (d) Abul-Qasim Majreedi

Answer: (c)

General Science and Ability

2002

Fill in the blanks with suitable words

- a) Heavenly objects, which resemble stars and emit radio waves are called —
 Answer: Pulsars

(Pulsars are neutron stars that emit beams of radio waves outward from the poles of their magnetic fields. When their rotation spins a beam across the Earth, radio telescopes detect that as a "pulse" of radio waves.)

- b) — are hot springs that erupt hot water and steam from time to time
 Answer: Geysers

(A hot spring is a discharge of hot (>35–40°C) water from a vent at the Earth's surface. A geyser is a hot spring characterized by intermittent, turbulent discharges of boiling water and steam. Asublacustrine hot spring is a hot spring that discharges from the floor of a lake.)

- c) Hot liquid rock beneath the earth's surface is called —
 Answer: Magma

(Lava (magma that has erupted onto the Earth's surface) is visually mesmerizing – as the molten rock flows downhill, lava exposed to the air cools to a deep black color, while the rock located under Earth's surface.)

- d) The first simple microscope was invented by —
 Answer: Zacharias Janssen

(Zacharias Janssen is generally believed to be the first investigator to invent the compound microscope. However, because the accomplishment is generally agreed among historians to be dated in the 1590s, most scholars believe that his father, Hans, must have played an important role in the creation of the instrument.)

- e) — is the power house of the cell

Answer: Mitochondria

(Mitochondria are known as the powerhouses of the cell. They are organelles that act like a digestive system which takes in nutrients, breaks them down, and creates energy rich molecules for the cell. The biochemical processes of the cell are known as cellular respiration.)

- f) Ability of the air to absorb long heat waves from the earth after allowing the short waves from sun to pass through it is known as —

Answer: Greenhouse effect

- g) Computer works on the principle introduced by the Muslim scientist —

Answer: Musa Al Khwarizmi

(Al-Khwarizmi developed the concept of the algorithm in mathematics (which is a reason for his being called the grandfather of computer science by some people) Al-Khwarizmi's algebra is regarded as the foundation and cornerstone of the sciences.)

- h) Coldest planet of the solar system is —

Answer: Neptune

- i) The rupture of red blood cells is called —

Answer: Hemolysis

(Hemolysis or haemolysis (/hiːˈmolɪsɪs/), also known by several other names, is the rupturing (lysis) of red blood cells (erythrocytes) and the release of their contents (cytoplasm) into surrounding fluid (e.g. blood plasma) Hemolysis may occur in vivo or in vitro (inside or outside the body))

Which of the following statements are true and which are false

- a) Haploid cells result from the process of mitosis

Answer: False

- b) All stars are of the same colour

Answer: False

- c) The left lung has two lobes while the right lung has three lobes

Answer: True

- d) The pulmonary veins return oxygenated blood to the right atrium

Answer: False

- e) Muslim Scientist Ibn Haitham is famous for his work on planets

Answer: False

- f) Our galaxy milkyway is shaped like a large thick concave lens with a large central bulge

Answer: True

- g) DNA has a double helix structure while the RNA does not have a double helix structure
Answer: True
- h) The normal temperature of Human Blood is 37 c (98.6 F)
Answer: True
- i) The liver is a part of gastrointestinal tract
Answer: False
- j) Movement of tectonic plates may cause eruption of a volcano
Answer: True

Choose the one alternative the best completes the statement or answer the question

- 1) Glycogen is an example of
(a) Carbohydrate (b) Peptide
(c) Lipid d steroids
Answer: (a)
- 2) The cell structure that controls movements of material into and out of the cell is the
(a) Mitochondria (b) Cell membrane
(c) Centriole (d) Golgi body
Answer: (b)
- 3) The unit that co-ordinates different devices of the computer system is
(a) ALU (b) Register
(c) Control unit (d) Logical instructions
Answer: (c)
- 4) ——— manages and controls various functions of the computer
(a) in put/out put device (b) main memory
(c) operating system (d) both a & b
Answer: (c)
- 5) The number of natural satellite orbiting around the planet Mars is
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 5 (d) 14
Answer: (b)
- 6) ——— is an example of mechanical digestion
(a) Glycolysis (b) Hydrolysis
(c) Mastication (d) Defecation
Answer: (c)
- 7) Botanically a fruit is a/an
(a) ripened ovule (b) mature stigma
(c) ripened ovary (d) fully mature flowering stalk
Answer: (c)
- 8) The vocal folds are part of the
(a) Nasal cavity (b) Larynx
(c) Trachea (d) Laryngopharynx
Answer: (b)
- 9) Blood glucose is raised by all of the following except
(a) Glycogen (b) Insulin
(c) Cortisol (d) Epinephrine
Answer: (b)

General Science and Ability

2001

Which of the following statements are True or False

- (i) Urea is a phosphate fertilizer.
Answer: False
- (ii) Cellulose is a natural polymer.
Answer: True
- (iii) Magnetite is the ore of copper
Answer: False
- (iv) Malaria is caused by drinking polluted water.
Answer: False
- (v) The instrument used to measure velocity of wind is Barometer.
Answer: False
- (vi) Our eye is very sensitive to blue light.
Answer: True
- (vii) Sound cannot travel through vacuum.
Answer: True
- (viii) Enzymes are biological catalyst.
Answer: True
- (ix) Leprosy is a disorder of Nervous System.
Answer: False
- (x) Mica is a non-conductor of electricity.
Answer: True

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

- (i) The purpose of computer is
Answer: to perform calculations, store information, retrieve data and process information.
(The purpose of the computer is to perform calculations, store information, retrieve data and process information. A computer has programmed data or computer language that tells the computer how to fulfill its purpose. The computer will only do what it is programmed to do.)
- (ii) Polio is caused by _____
Answer: Poliovirus
(Polio, or poliomyelitis, is a disabling and life-threatening disease caused by the poliovirus. The virus spreads from person to person and can infect a person's spinal cord, causing paralysis (can't move parts of the body))
- (iii) The stalagmite is deposit of
Answer: Calcium carbonate
(Dripstone is the term for calcium carbonate deposits such as stalagmites, which were formed when water dripped through a point of aeration. Flowstone is the term for mineral deposits that were formed by water flowing along the floor and sides of caves. Other minerals, such as gypsum, also form deposits.)

- (iv) Bauxite is one of _____
Answer: Aluminum
 (Bauxite is a rock formed from a reddish clay material called laterite soil and is most commonly found in tropical or subtropical regions. Bauxite is primarily comprised of aluminum oxide compounds (alumina), silica, iron oxides and titanium dioxide.)
- (v) The chemical name of washing soda is _____
Answer: Sodium Carbonate
 (The chemical formula for washing soda is Na_2CO_3 or sodium carbonate. It's a salt of carbonic acid, a chemical that produces a wide range of salts collectively known as carbonates.)
- (vi) The main constituent of Sui gas is _____
Answer: Methane
 (A hydrocarbon is an organic compound of hydrogen and carbon called petroleum. While natural gas is formed primarily of methane, it also includes ethane, propane, butane, and pentane.)
- (vii) _____ colour has the shortest wavelength.
Answer: Violet
 (As the full spectrum of visible light travels through a prism, the wavelengths separate into the colors of the rainbow because each color is a different wavelength. Violet has the shortest wavelength, at around 380 nanometers, and red has the longest wavelength, at around 700 nanometers.)
- (viii) Glass is a _____
Answer: Transparent
 (Not all glass is transparent, since some of it is colored, meaning that it absorbs some frequencies of light. Nevertheless, as you say, glass that doesn't absorb light does transmit it. In that way its similar to transparent crystals, such as diamonds)
- (ix) Monomers of protein are _____
Answer: Amino Acids
 (Amino acids are the monomers that make up proteins. Each amino acid has the same fundamental structure, which consists of a central carbon atom, also known as the alpha (α) carbon, bonded to an amino group (NH_2), a carboxyl group (COOH), and to a hydrogen atom.)
- (x) Ascorbic acid is vitamin _____
Answer: Vitamin C
 (Vitamin C, also known as ascorbic acid and ascorbate, is a vitamin found in various foods and sold as a dietary supplement. It is used to prevent and treat scurvy. Vitamin C is an essential nutrient involved in the repair of tissue and the enzymatic production of certain neurotransmitters.)
- (xi) The solar system has _____
Answer: 8 Planets
- (xii) Aids is caused by _____
Answer: Virus
 (Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a chronic, potentially life-threatening condition caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) By damaging your immune system, HIV interferes with your body's ability to fight infection and disease.)

- (xiii) In a normal resting person the rate of heartbeat is _____
Answer: 72/minutes
 (A resting heart rate of 75 beats per minute in mid-life is linked to a doubling in the risk of an early death from all causes—at least among men—reveals research published in the online journal *Open Heart* on April 15, 2019.)
- (xiv) The science which deals with heredity is known as _____
Answer: Genetics
 (Genetics is the 'branch of science' that deals with 'heredity and variation'. Explanation: Genetics can be defined as the branch or division of the biology where one can study about the genes, or its genetic variations, heredity, and so on of the specific organism. Here, the term genesis means origin.)
- (xv) In Pakistan Copper mineral is found in _____
Answer: Saindak
 (The Saindak Copper and Gold mine is located in the Chagi district of Balochistan. Discovery of copper deposits at Saindak was made in the 1970s in collaboration with a Chinese engineering firm and the feasibility study of the Saindak project started in 1975. The Saindak mine was estimated to have ore reserves of 412 million tonnes, containing on average 0.5 gram of gold per ton and 1.5 grams of silver per ton. According to official estimates, the project has the capacity to produce 15,800 ton of blister copper annually, containing 1.5 ton of gold and 2.8 ton of silver.)
- (xvi) The most abundant element in the earth crust is _____
Answer: Oxygen
 (The most abundant element in the Earth's crust is oxygen, making up 46.6% of Earth's mass. Silicon is the second most abundant element (27.7%), followed by aluminum (8.1%), iron (5.0%), calcium (3.6%), sodium (2.8%), potassium (2.6%))
- (xvii) _____ is an apparatus used in the measuring the pressure of gases.
Answer: Manometer
 (A manometer is a device similar to a barometer that can be used to measure the pressure of a gas trapped in a container. A closed-end manometer is a U-shaped tube with one closed arm, one arm that connects to the gas to be measured, and a nonvolatile liquid (usually mercury) in between.)
- (xviii) The smallest branches of an artery lead into tiny blood vessels are called _____
Answer: Capillaries
 (Capillaries are very tiny blood vessels — so small that a single red blood cell can barely fit through them. They help to connect your arteries and veins in addition to facilitating the exchange of certain elements between your blood and tissues.)
- (xix) The living part of a plant cell is composed of a nucleus and _____
Answer: Cytoplasm
 (Protoplasm is the colourless material comprising the living part of a cell, including the cytoplasm, nucleus and other organelles.)
- (xx) The fastest revolving plant is _____
Answer: Jupiter
 (Jupiter is the fastest spinning planet in our Solar System rotating on average once in just under 10 hours. That is very fast especially considering how large Jupiter is. This means that Jupiter has the shortest days of all the planets in the Solar System.)

General Science and Ability

2000

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

- (a) Monomer of proteins are _____.
Answer: Amino Acids
 (Amino acids are the monomers that make up proteins. Specifically, a protein is made up of one or more linear chains of amino acids, each of which is called a polypeptide.)
- (b) Water transport in plants occurs within _____.
Answer: Xylem
 (Xylem moves water from roots to the leaves, and phloem moves food from the leaves to the rest of the plant. During transpiration water evaporates from the leaves and draws water from the roots.)
- (c) Underground horizontal stems are called _____.
Answer: Rhizomes
 (Rhizome, also called creeping rootstalk, horizontal underground plant stem capable of producing the shoot and root systems of a new plant. Rhizomes are used to store starches and proteins and enable plants to perennate (survive an annual unfavourable season) underground.)
- (d) In the eye, only _____ contain receptors for light energy.
Answer: Retina
 (Vertebrates have two kinds of photoreceptor cells, called rods and cones because of their distinctive shapes. Cones function in bright light and are responsible for color vision, whereas rods function in dim light but do not perceive color. A human retina contains about 3 million cones and 100 million rods.)
- (e) Plant _____ control plant responses to environmental stimuli.
Answer: Receptors
 (Plants have sophisticated systems to detect and respond to light, gravity, temperature, and physical touch. Receptors sense environmental factors and relay the information to effector systems—often through intermediate chemical messengers—to bring about plant responses.)
- (f) _____ are often called the powerhouses of the cell.
Answer: Mitochondria
 (Mitochondria are tiny organelles inside cells that are involved in releasing energy from food. This process is known as cellular respiration. It is for this reason that mitochondria are often referred to as the powerhouses of the cell.)
- (g) The rate at which a current changes direction is called its _____.
Answer: Frequency
 (The rate at which alternating current reverses direction is called its frequency, expressed in hertz. Thus, standard household current in the United States is 60 Hz. In an alternating current circuit, the voltage, and therefore the current, is always changing.)
- (h) The energy of electrons at the negative terminal of a battery is called _____.
Answer: Voltage
 (Current is the rate at which electric charge flows past a point in a circuit. Voltage is the electrical force that would drive an electric current between two points)

- (i) _____ is the smallest planet of the solar system.
Answer: Mercury
 (Mercury is the smallest planet in our solar system. It's just a little bigger than Earth's moon. It is the closest planet to the sun, but it's actually not the hottest. Venus is hotter.)
- (j) Diamond is an allotropic form of the element _____.
Answer: Carbon
 (Diamond is a well-known allotrope of carbon that exhibits hardness and high dispersion of light. It is the hardest known natural mineral and finds applications in cutting, drilling, and jewelry, and as a potential semiconductor material.)
- Which of the following statements are False and which are True:**
- (a) In the circulatory system two pulmonary arteries take blood from the left ventricle to the lungs.
Answer: False
 (The pulmonary artery channels oxygen-poor blood from the right ventricle into the lungs, where oxygen enters the bloodstream. The pulmonary veins bring oxygen-rich blood to the left atrium. The aorta channels oxygen-rich blood to the body from the left ventricle.)
- (b) Anaphase is the stage of mitosis during which the daughter chromosomes move towards the poles.
Answer: True
 (Anaphase is the fourth phase of mitosis, the process that separates the duplicated genetic material carried in the nucleus of a parent cell into two identical daughter cells. Before anaphase begins, the replicated chromosomes, called sister chromatids, are aligned at along the equator of the cell on the equatorial plane. The sister chromatids are pairs of identical copies of DNA joined at a point called the centromere.)
- (c) The Motor neurons carry nerve impulses from the central nervous system to the effectors.
Answer: True
 (Motor neurons carry impulses from the CNS to effector organs. Motor neurons are also called efferent neurons. The cell bodies of motor neurons are inside the CNS. Interneurons- These are also called intermediate, relay, or associative neurons. They carry information between sensory and motor neurons.)
- (d) Cochlea is a part of the middle ear.
Answer: False
 (The cochlea represents the 'hearing' part of the inner ear and is situated in the temporal bone. It derives its name from the Greek 'kokhliās' (meaning 'snail') as it forms a spiral structure during development, which makes it resemble a snail shell. The cochlea interacts with the middle ear via two holes that are closed by membranes: the oval window, which is located at the base of the scala vestibuli and which undergoes pressure from the stapes, and the round window, which seals the base of the tympanic membrane and is used to relieve pressure.)
- (e) Tides happen due to the moon's gravitational pull.
Answer: True
 (High tides and low tides are caused by the moon. The moon's gravitational pull generates something called the tidal force. The tidal force causes Earth—and its water—to bulge out on the side closest to the moon and the side farthest from the moon. These bulges of water are high tides.)

- (f) Heavy water contains salts of Calcium and Magnesium.

Answer: False

(Heavy water is a compound that is made up of oxygen and deuterium, a heavier isotope of hydrogen which is denoted by ^2H or D . Heavy Water is also called deuterium oxide and is denoted by the chemical formula D_2O .)

- (g) All non-metals exist in gaseous state.

Answer: False

(The non-metals exist in two of the three states of matter at room temperature: gases (such as oxygen) and solids (such as carbon) The non-metals have no metallic luster, and do not reflect light.)

- (h) A parachute can be used by a spaceman to help in landing on the moon.

Answer: False

(Parachutes are generally used to slow the descent of a person or object to Earth or another celestial body within an atmosphere. Drogue parachutes are also sometimes used to aid horizontal deceleration of a vehicle (a fixed-wing aircraft or space shuttle after touchdown, or a drag racer))

- (i) The gemstones Ruby and sapphires are composed of Aluminum Oxide.

Answer: True

(Rubies and sapphires are both composed of corundum, which is the crystalline form of aluminum oxide. They differ only in small amounts of color-producing minerals. Chromium gives rubies their characteristic red color, with higher concentrations producing darker shades. Aluminum oxide crystals not containing chromium are called sapphires; they come in many hues including blue, yellow, green, pink, purple, and colorless.)

- (j) In a chemical battery chemical energy ions directly converted into mechanical energy.

Answer: False

(A battery is a device that is able to store electrical energy in the form of chemical energy, and convert that energy into electricity)

Choose the correct answers. Don't reproduce the questions.

- 1) Speed of the wind is measured by

(a) Barometer (b) Hygrometer
(c) Perimeter (d) Anemometer
(e) None of these.

Answer: (d)

- 2) _____ connects the muscle with the bone.

(a) Cartilage (b) Ligament
(c) Tendon (d) Disc
(e) None of these.

Answer: (c)

- 3) Polio is caused by a:

(a) Bacterial (c) Fungus
(d) Deficiency of vitamin (e) None of these.

Answer: (b)

- 4) The coldest planet of the solar system is:

(a) Earth (b) Venus
(c) Neptune (d) Mars
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 5) _____ is a vitamin:

(a) Citric acid (b) Tartaric acid
(c) Ascorbic acid (d) Acetic acid
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 6) An eggshell is composed of:

(a) Iron (b) Starch
(c) Carbon (d) Protein
(e) None of these.

Answer: (e)

- 7) The most abundant element in the earth's crust is:

(a) Nitrogen (b) Silicon
(c) Carbon (d) Oxygen
(e) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 8) The main constituent of Biogas is:

(a) Methane (b) Hydrogen
(c) Oxygen (d) Carbon dioxide
(e) None of these.

Answer: (a)

- 9) Stalagmites are deposits of:

(a) Calcium oxide (b) Calcium Sulphate
(c) Calcium hydroxide (d) Calcium carbonate
(e) Mixture of all salts.

Answer: (d)

- 10) Gigantism is the result of:

(a) Hypothyroidism (b) Recessive gene
(c) Hypopituitarism (d) Vitamin D deficiency
(e) None of these.

Answer: (c)

General Science and Ability

1999

Fill in the blanks.

- a) Plant cells manufacture their food due to the presence of ____ (chlorophyll, vacuole, cell wall)
Answer: Chlorophyll
 (The leaves contain a pigment called chlorophyll, which colors the leaves green. Chlorophyll can make food the plant can use from carbon dioxide, water, nutrients, and energy from sunlight. This process is called photosynthesis. During the process of photosynthesis, plants release oxygen into the air.)
- b) The mitochondria in a cell are the constituent of the ____ (nucleus, cytoplasm, cell membrane)
Answer: Cytoplasm
 (The cytoplasm of the cell is where the mitochondria reside and in which the reactions involved in respiration occur. The cytoplasm also contains a system of membranes known as the endoplasmic reticulum (ER), and some of these membranes are associated with ribosomes (the sites of protein synthesis).)
- c) Mitosis is a type of cell division wherein the number of chromosomes in the daughter cell is the ____ (same, half, double)
Answer: Same
Mitosis is a form of eukaryotic cell division that produces two daughter cells with the same genetic component as the parent cell. Chromosomes replicated during the S phase are divided in such a way as to ensure that each daughter cell receives a copy of every chromosome.)
- d) Blood cells are of ____ types (two, three, four)
Answer: three
 (The blood matrix surrounding the cells is known as plasma, which accounts for about 55% of our blood volume. There are three types of living cells in blood: red blood cells (or erythrocytes), white blood cells (or leukocytes) and platelets (or thrombocytes).)
- e) The ____ causes sunburn and suntan (ultraviolet rays, alpha particles, gamma radiation)
Answer: ultraviolet rays
 (The sun's rays contain two types of ultraviolet radiation that reach your skin: UVA and UVB. UVB radiation burns the upper layers of skin (the epidermis), causing sunburns. UVA radiation is what makes people tan. ... Melanin is the brown pigment that causes tanning.)

Which of the following statements are False or True.

- a) Xylem and Phloem are conducting tissues.
Answer: True
 (Xylem and Phloem are called conducting tissues as they are involved in the conduction of water and the food. Xylem -conducts water absorbed by the roots to different parts of the plant. Phloem - conducts food prepared in the leaves to various parts of the plant.)

- b) Carbohydrates are cheapest and most ready source of energy.
Answer: True
 (Carbohydrates provide the cheapest source of energy in the diet. Proteins can be used for energy, but they are an inefficient and expensive source of fuel for the animal because the process required to break down proteins to glucose requires energy input by the animal.)
- c) Enzymes are responsible for chemical digestion of food.
Answer: True
 (Protein digestion occurs in the stomach and the duodenum through the action of three primary enzymes: Pepsin, secreted by the stomach. Trypsin, secreted by the pancreas.)
- d) Plasma is the fluid part of the blood in which the cells are suspended.
Answer: True
 (Blood plasma is a yellowish liquid component of blood that holds the blood cells in whole blood in suspension. It is the liquid part of the blood that carries cells and proteins throughout the body. It makes up about 55% of the body's total blood volume.)
- e) Hemoglobin combines with oxygen and transport to different cells of the body.
Answer: True
 (The protein inside red blood cells (a) that carries oxygen to cells and carbon dioxide to the lungs is hemoglobin (b) Hemoglobin is made up of four symmetrical subunits and four heme groups. Iron associated with the heme binds oxygen. It is the iron in hemoglobin that gives blood its red color.)
- f) Neutron is the negative charged particles in an atom.
Answer: False
 (Electrons are a type of subatomic particle with a negative charge. Protons are a type of subatomic particle with a positive charge. Protons are bound together in an atom's nucleus as a result of the strong nuclear force. Neutrons are a type of subatomic particle with no charge (they're neutral).)
- g) Helium is the lightest gas.
Answer: True
 (Helium is the second most abundant element in the universe, after hydrogen. Helium has monatomic molecules, and is the lightest of all gases except hydrogen. Helium, like the other noble gases, is chemically inert.)
- h) Venus is the smallest planet of the solar system.
Answer: False
 (With a mean radius of 2440 km, Mercury is the smallest planet in our Solar System, equivalent in size to 0.38 Earths. And given that it has its experiences no flattening at the poles - like Venus, which means it is an almost perfectly spherical body - its radius is the same at the poles as it is the equator.)
- i) Image of an object is formed on the retina of the eye.
Answer: True
 (The eye is an optical image-forming system. Many parts of the eye shown and described on the page about the anatomy of the eye play important roles in the formation of an image on the retina, which is the back surface of the eye that consists of layers of cells whose function is to transmit to the brain information corresponding to the image formed on it. Those parts of the eye that do not take an active part in the formation of the image the retina have other important functions, such as providing mechanical support to the

structures of the eye or supplying the tissues with fluids, nutrients, and so on. A ray-diagram can be used to show how light passes from a point on a real object (located somewhere in space outside the body) to the corresponding position on the image of the object on the retina at the back of the eye.)

- j) **Barometer is used for measuring the current.**

Answer: False

(Barometer, device used to measure atmospheric pressure. Because atmospheric pressure changes with distance above or below sea level, a barometer can also be used to measure altitude. There are two main types of barometers: mercury and aneroid.)

General Science and Ability

1998

Which of the following statements are true?

- (i) **Trout is a sea fish**

Answer: False

(Nearly half of all fish species live in fresh water, which means they swim in the rivers, lakes, and wetlands that make up less than 3 percent of Earth's water supply. There are more than 800 known freshwater fish species in North America alone. Worldwide, the number is over 10,000 species. Some species of freshwater fish, such as salmon and trout, are called anadromous. They hatch in fresh water, head out to sea, where they live until they return to fresh water to reproduce. Then there are catadromous species, or those that do it in reverse, such as freshwater eels. These animals hatch at sea, live most of their lives in fresh water, then return to the ocean to reproduce.)

- (ii) **Epiphytes is a plant that grows upon another plant.**

Answer: True

(Epiphyte, also called air plant, any plant that grows upon another plant or object merely for physical support. Epiphytes have no attachment to the ground or other obvious nutrient source and are not parasitic on the supporting plants.)

- (iii) **Hepatitis is inflammation of membranes surrounding the brain.**

Answer: False

(Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver. The condition can be self-limiting or can progress to fibrosis (scarring), cirrhosis or liver cancer. Hepatitis viruses are the most common cause of hepatitis in the world but other infections, toxic substances (e.g. alcohol, certain drugs), and autoimmune diseases can also cause hepatitis.)

- (iv) **Meningitis is the inflammation of liver.**

Answer: False

(Meningitis is an inflammation of the membranes (meninges) surrounding brain and spinal cord. The swelling from meningitis typically triggers symptoms such as headache, fever and a stiff neck.)

- (v) **Equinox is the time when the sun appears vertically overhead at noon at the equator.**

Answer: True

(The sun is directly overhead the equator at noon on the equinox. During both equinoxes, the sun is directly over the equator at noon. Tropic of Capricorn: Experiences 12 hours of daylight and 12 hours of darkness. The sun is 23.5 degrees off the zenith.)

- (vi) **Drought is a long period of rain.**

Answer: False

(A drought is a period of time when an area or region experiences below-normal precipitation.)

- (vii) **Joseph Aspdin is the inventor of cement.**

Answer: True

(The inventor of Portland cement was Joseph Aspdin, a bricklayer from England. He was born in December of 1778 or 1779 and died on March 20, 1855. Around 1811-1817, Aspdin began experimenting with what was to become Portland cement. He obtained a patent for it on October 21st, 1824.)

- (viii) **Neurology is the science of nervous system.**

Answer: True

(Neuroscience is the scientific study of the nervous system. It is a branch of biology that deals with the anatomy, biochemistry, molecular biology, and physiology of neurons and neural circuits. It also draws upon other fields, with the most obvious being pharmacology, psychology, and medicine.)

- (ix) **Biochemistry is the application of statistics in the study of Biology.**

Answer: True

(Basic understanding of biostatistics is necessary for the study of biology particularly doing research in biological science. The statistics will help the biologist to: (1) understand the nature of variability and (2) helps in deriving general laws from small samples.)

- (x) **Aviculture is the science of the rearing of animals.**

Answer: False

(Aviculture literally means "the culture of birds," or the care, housing, and feeding of birds. Aviculturists feed, monitor the health, and clean the exhibits of a park's bird collection, from penguins to macaws, ostriches to hummingbirds. They also often raise young hatchlings, a task requiring enormous amounts of time since most chicks must be fed regularly and frequently.)

General Science and Ability

1997

Which of the following statements are false and which are true.

- (i) **Sound is a form of energy**

Answer: True

(Sound energy is a form of energy that is associated with vibrations of matter. It is a type of mechanical wave which means it requires an object to travel through.)

- (ii) **A fraction of sunlight is refracted as it enters the earth's atmosphere.**

Answer: True

- (iii) **The energy possessed by a waterfall is kinetic energy.**

Answer: False

(Water at the top of a very high waterfall possesses gravitational potential energy. As the water falls, this energy is converted into kinetic energy, resulting in a flow at a high velocity.)

- (iv) Rainbows are produced by the reflection of light through raindrops.

Answer: False

(A rainbow is a meteorological phenomenon that is caused by reflection, refraction and dispersion of light in water droplets resulting in a spectrum of light appearing in the sky. It takes the form of a multicoloured circular arc. Rainbows caused by sunlight always appear in the section of sky directly opposite the sun.)

- (v) Light switches in our homes are connected in parallel series.

Answer: True

(When appliances are connected in a parallel arrangement, each of them can be put on and off independently. This is a feature that is essential in a house's wiring. Also, if the appliances were wired in series, the potential difference across each appliance would vary depending on the resistance of the appliance.)

- (vi) Generators convert mechanical energy into electricity.

Answer: True

(A generator converts mechanical energy into electrical energy, while a motor does the opposite - it converts electrical energy into mechanical energy. Both devices work because of electromagnetic induction, which is when a voltage is induced by a changing magnetic field.)

- (vii) Modern incandescent bulbs contain filaments made of copper.

Answer: False

(The filament acts as a resistor. An electric current passes through the filament, and resistance in the filament causes it to heat and incandesce. Filaments typically reach temperatures well over 2000 degrees Celsius. Most of the energy consumed by the bulb is given off as heat, causing its Lumens per Watt (LPW) performance to be low. Because of the filament's high temperature, the tungsten tends to evaporate and collect on the sides of the bulb. The inherent imperfections in the filament causes it to become thinner unevenly. When a bulb is turned on, the sudden surge of energy can cause the filament to break, because the thin areas heat up so much faster than the rest of the filament, leading to bulb failure.)

- (viii) A steam engine cannot be powered by fossil fuels.

Answer: False

(Steam engines use hot steam from boiling water to drive a piston (or pistons) back and forth. The movement of the piston was then used to power a machine or turn a wheel. To create the steam, most steam engines heated the water by burning coal)

- (ix) Nuclear energy is a cheap source of abundant electricity.

Answer: True

(Nuclear power plants are expensive to build but relatively cheap to run. In many places, nuclear energy is competitive with fossil fuels as a means of electricity generation. Waste disposal and decommissioning costs are usually fully included in the operating costs.)

General Science and Ability 1996

Which of the following statements are True

- a) Jabir Ibn Hayyan was the author book Kitab Al- Manazir..

Answer: False

(Ibn Al-Haitham (known as Alhazen in Latin [965 Basra, Iraq-1039, Cairo, Egypt]) was a scientist who played an important role in the middle age Islam world. He wrote many books and novels, but only 90 of them are known. His main book Kitab al-Manazir was translated into Western languages in the late twelfth century, and in the early thirteenth century. In this book, he formulated many hypotheses on optical science. The book, which is also known as Optic treasure (opticae thesaurus), affected many famous Western scientists.)

- b) Abu Qasim Khalaf Ibn Abbas Al Zahrawi was a famous Muslim mathematician.

Answer: False

(Abu al-Qasim Khalaf ibn al-Abbas Al-Zahrawi was born near Cordoba, Spain, when it was part of the Islamic Empire. He was a physician, surgeon and chemist. He is best remembered for his encyclopedia of medicine, the *Al-Tasrif li man ajaz an-il-talif* (*An Aid for Those Who Lack the Capacity to Read Big Books*), known as the *al-Tasrif*. This became a standard reference in Islamic and European medicine for over 500 years. In Europe, Al-Zahrawi was known as Albucasis, and was particularly famous for his surgical knowledge.)

- c) The speed of light is nearly 300,000 km/sec.

Answer: True

(The speed of light in a vacuum is 186,282 miles per second (299,792 kilometers per second), and in theory nothing can travel faster than light. In miles per hour, light speed is, well, a lot: about 670,616,629 mph. If you could travel at the speed of light, you could go around the Earth 7.5 times in one second.)

- d) Ideally water can used as a car fuel after electrolysis.

Answer: True

(Water is chemically stable at STP and takes a lot of energy to convert into a fuel. Converting to fuel can be achieved by splitting the Hydrogen from the water, using it as a fuel. This can be achieved by electrolysis-, catalytic- or thermal dissociation.)

- e) A machine helps us do more work with less force.

Answer: True

(If a machine—such as a doorknob attached to a shaft—allows you to exert less force, you must apply that force over a greater distance. ... Because a machine does not decrease the amount of work to be done, less force must mean greater distance. A doorknob allows you to apply a smaller force over a greater distance.)

- f) Our eye is very sensitive to blue light.

Answer: False

(Photophobia, or light sensitivity, is an intolerance of light. Sources such as sunlight, fluorescent light and incandescent light all can cause discomfort, along with a need to squint or close your eyes. Headaches also may accompany light sensitivity. Light-sensitive people sometimes are bothered only by bright light.)

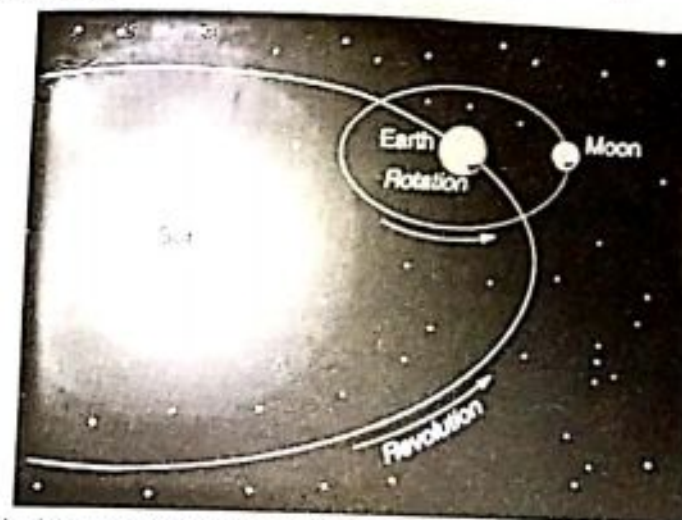
General Science and Ability

1994

Which of the following statements are True and which are False.

- a) **Bacteria are parasites**
Answer: True
 (Many bacteria are parasitic, though they are more generally thought of as pathogens causing disease. Parasitic bacteria are extremely diverse, and infect their hosts by a variety of routes.)
- b) **Ruby is an Oxide of Aluminum**
Answer: True
 (The Ruby is an aluminium oxide. It belongs to the mineral group of corundum, which are the hardest minerals after diamonds. The red colour is due to chromium and if the ruby is brownish in colour, this is due to the inclusion of iron.)
- c) **In the Australian continent, days are longer than nights in June.**
Answer: False
 (The December solstice, when the Sun reaches the most southerly point in the sky, marks the longest day of the year in the southern hemisphere. Normally, it falls on December 22 in Australia. December Solstice (Summer Solstice) is on Monday, December 21, 2020 at 9:02 pm in Melbourne. In terms of daylight, this day is 5 hours, 15 minutes longer than on June Solstice. In locations south of Equator, the longest day of the year is around this date.)
- d) **Gypsum is hydrated calcium carbonate chemically.**
Answer: False
 (Gypsum is an evaporite mineral most commonly found in layered sedimentary deposits in association with halite, anhydrite, sulfur, calcite, and dolomite.)
- e) **Twenty-three moons revolve around Saturn**
Answer: False
 (Jupiter may be the solar system's king, but Saturn has a bigger entourage: On October 7, 2019, astronomers announced that they have discovered 20 more moons around Saturn, bringing its total number to 82—the most for any planet in the solar system. The massive haul comes just over a year after astronomers announced 12 new moons orbiting Jupiter, but with the latest finds, Saturn's retinue now surpasses Jupiter's 79 known natural satellites.)
- f) **Pluto is the coldest planet**
Answer: False
 (The coldest planet in our solar system is Neptune. Pluto is a dwarf planet made of ice and rock. Originally thought to be the ninth planet, Pluto is the furthest from the sun and has recorded the coldest temperatures at an average of -225°C . If Pluto was still a planet, it would be colder, but now it's Neptune.)
- g) **Chromite ore contains chromium oxide**
Answer: True
 (Chromite is an oxide mineral composed of chromium, iron, and oxygen (FeCr_2O_4). It is dark gray to black in color with a metallic to submetallic luster and a high specific gravity. It occurs in basic and ultrabasic igneous rocks and in the metamorphic and sedimentary rocks that are produced when chromite-bearing rocks are altered by heat or weathering.)

- h) **Mica is a nonconductor of electricity.**
Answer: True
 (Mica is a good conductor of heat but an electrical insulator. According to free electron theory (which applies only to metals) free electrons carry heat and electricity. Therefore, thermal conductivity is directly proportional electrical conductivity.)
- i) **Sun is the biggest star in the universe.**
Answer: False
 (The sun may appear to be the largest star in the sky but that's just because it's the closest. On a stellar scale, it's really quite average — about half of the known stars are larger; half are smaller. The largest known star in the universe is UY Scuti, a hypergiant with a radius around 1,700 times larger than the sun. And it's not alone in dwarfing Earth's dominant star.)
- j) **The earth completes one rotation about its axis in 365.25 days.**
Answer: False



(The spinning of the Earth around its axis is called 'rotation'. The axis has an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and is perpendicular to the plane of Earth's orbit. Which means, Earth is tilted on its axis, and because of this tilt, the northern and southern hemispheres lean in a direction away from the Sun. The rotation of the Earth divides it into a lit-up half and a dark half, which gives rise to day and night. The movement of the Earth around the Sun in a fixed path is called a revolution. The Earth revolves from west to east i.e. in the anticlockwise direction. The Earth completes one revolution around the Sun in one year or precisely in 365.242 days. The revolution speed of the earth is 30km.s^{-1} .)

General Science and Ability

1993

Which of the following statements are false and which are true.

- a) **Urea is a phosphorus fertilizer**
Answer: False
 (Urea is an inexpensive form of nitrogen fertilizer with an NPK (nitrogen-phosphorus-potassium) ratio of 46-0-0. Although urea is naturally produced in humans and animals, synthetic urea is manufactured with anhydrous ammonia.)
- b) **Ibn al-Baitar was a renowned Muslim Botanist**
Answer: True
 (Abu Muhammad Abdallah Ibn Ahmad Ibn al-Baitar Dhiya al-Din al-Malaqi (known as Ibn al-Baitar, circa 1197–1248 AD) was an Andalusian Arab scientist, botanist, pharmacist, and physician. He was born in Malaga, Spain, and died in Damascus, Syria. He is considered one of the major scientists of Muslim Spain.)
- c) **Penicillin was discovered by Edward Jenner**
Answer: False
 (In 1928 Alexander Fleming (1881–1955) discovered penicillin, made from the *Penicillium notatum* mold, but he did not receive the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his discovery until 1945.)
- d) **Cellulose is a natural polymer**
Answer: True
 (Cellulose is a natural linear polymer (polysaccharide) with a molecular repeat unit comprised of a pair of d-anhydroglucose ring units joined by β -1 \rightarrow 4 glycosidic oxygen linkages around which the molecular chain can bend and twist.)
- e) **Vitamin A and D are water soluble.**
Answer: False
 (Vitamins are classified as either fat soluble (vitamins A, D, E and K) or water soluble (vitamins B and C) This difference between the two groups is very important. It determines how each vitamin acts within the body. The fat soluble vitamins are soluble in lipids (fats))
- f) **Amoeba is a unicellular animal**
Answer: True
 (Some living organisms are made up of once cell only, these are called unicellular. These organisms have a large surface area to volume ratio and rely on simple diffusion to meet their needs. An example of a unicellular animal is Amoeba. All seven life processes take place inside this one cell.)
- g) **Solar eclipse occurs in full moon**
Answer: False
 (A solar eclipse occurs when the moon gets between Earth and the sun, and the moon casts a shadow over Earth. A solar eclipse can only take place at the phase of new moon, when the moon passes directly between the sun and Earth and its shadows fall upon Earth's surface.)
- h) **Water is a bad conductor of electricity**
Answer: False

(Water is a good conductor of electricity whereas the distilled water is bad conductor of electricity because it does not contain salt and minerals. ... This conducts electricity because it contains some dissolved calcium and magnesium salts, which are good conductors of electricity.)

- i) **Leprosy is a disorder of the nervous system**
Answer: False

(Leprosy is a chronic bacterial infection. It affects the skin and various nervous systems of the body, particularly the peripheral nerves. Leprosy is more common in tropical and subtropical areas. The disease is curable through multi-drug therapy.)

- j) **Chlorofluorocarbons cause decomposition of ozone**
Answer: True

(When ultraviolet light waves (UV) strike CFC* (CFC13) molecules in the upper atmosphere, a carbon-chlorine bond breaks, producing a chlorine (Cl) atom. The chlorine atom then reacts with an ozone (O3) molecule breaking it apart and so destroying the ozone.)

Fill in the blanks with correct choice.

- (i) **Quartz is chemically a ____.**
Answer: Silicate
 (Silica, SiO₂, is a chemical compound that is composed of one silicon atom and two oxygen atoms. It appears naturally in several crystalline forms, one of which is quartz. Silicon dioxide, commonly known as silica (and/or quartz), is a prevalent element in the Earth's crust.)
- (ii) **Chicken egg is composed of ____.**
Answer: One cell
 (The female gamete or egg cell for most species is generally quite small, being no larger than a pencil point. Oddly enough, the large, edible egg of a chicken consists of just one single, solitary cell.)
- (iii) **Visible light energy has the wavelength range of ____.**
Answer: 400 to 700
 (Visible light is usually defined as having wavelengths in the range of 400–700 nanometers (nm), or 4.00×10^{-7} to 7.00×10^{-7} m, between the infrared (with longer wavelengths) and the ultraviolet (with shorter wavelengths) This wavelength means a frequency range of roughly 430–750 terahertz (THz))
- (iv) **The particles with positive charge but having mass equal to that of electron is called ____.**
Answer: Proton
 (Protons and neutrons have approximately the same mass, but they are both much more massive than electrons (approximately 2,000 times as massive as an electron) The positive charge on a proton is equal in magnitude to the negative charge on an electron.)
- (v) **Gas in children's play-balloons going upward is ____.**
Answer: Helium
- (vi) **Standard pressure is ____.**
Answer: 760 mm
- (vii) **Iron corrodes due to the formation of ____.**
Answer: Iron Oxide

General Science and Ability

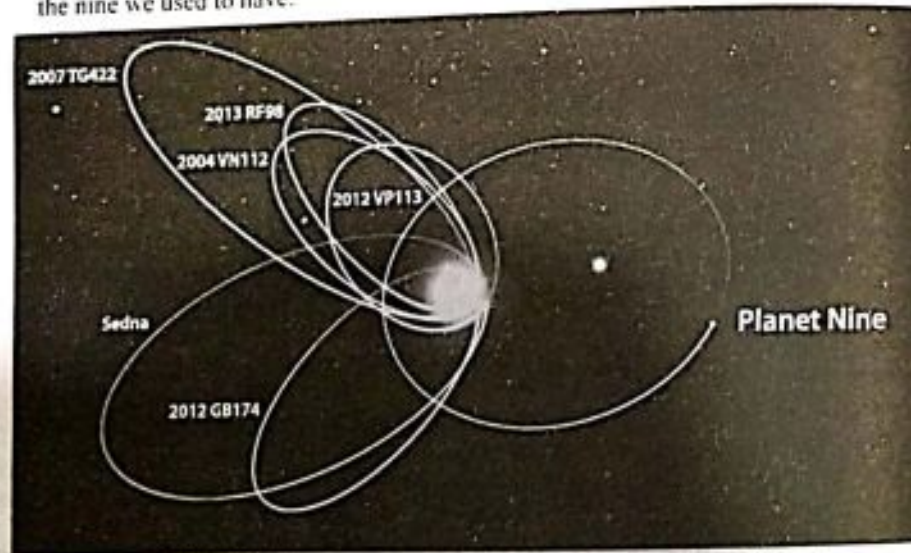
1992

Attempt any five of the following

- 1) The solar system has
 (a) 9 planets (b) 12 planets (c) 16 planets

Answer: None of these

There are eight planets in the solar system: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. In August 2006 the International Astronomical Union (IAU) downgraded the status of Pluto to that of "dwarf planet." This means that from now on only the rocky worlds of the inner Solar System and the gas giants of the outer system will be designated as planets. The "inner Solar System" is the region of space that is smaller than the radius of Jupiter's orbit around the sun. It contains the asteroid belt as well as the terrestrial planets, Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars. The "gas giants" of course are Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune, and Uranus. So now we have eight planets instead of the nine we used to have.



In August 2017, NASA issued a press release stating that it's likely that our solar system has a ninth planet—even if it's proving difficult to find.

The planet could have a mass ten times that of Earth's, and be situated twenty times as far from the sun as Neptune. It's being referred to as "Planet Nine," and while it's very difficult to procure clear evidence of its existence, some scientists are absolutely convinced that it's out there.

The six most distant known objects in the solar system with orbits exclusively beyond Neptune (magenta) have a tilt and alignment that can only be maintained by some outside force. (Image credit: Caltech/R. Hurt, IPAC)

"There are now five different lines of observational evidence pointing to the existence of Planet Nine," said Konstantin Batygin, a planetary astrophysicist at the California Institute of Technology (Caltech), who is part of a team on the search for the planet.

- 2) The science of study of old age is called
 (a) Gerontology (b) Carcinology (c) Nephrology

Answer: Gerontology

Gerontology is the study of aging and older adults. The science of gerontology has evolved as longevity has improved. Researchers in this field are diverse and are trained in areas such as physiology, social science, psychology, public health, and policy.

- 3) The instrument used for measuring the velocity
 (a) Barometer (b) Anemometer (c) Potometer

Answer: Anemometer

(Pitot tube anemometers are used to measure high velocities of flow. The pitot tube anemometer can also be used in the aircraft industry or in motor racing. The measurement direction of the anemometer is always the wind direction. Cup anemometers are used when wind force should be determined direction-independent.)

- 4) The science which deals with the bird is called
 (a) Entomology (b) Ornithology (c) Herpetology

Answer: Ornithology

(Ornithology is the study of birds. All birds have feather and bills and most fly. Their closest living relatives are crocodiles and alligators.)

- 5) The function of the thermostat in a refrigerator is
 (a) To increase the freezing point
 (b) To lower the temperature
 (c) To maintain the temperature

Answer: To maintain the temperature

(A refrigerator thermostat has only one function -- controlling the refrigerator's cooling system by turning it on or off to ensure that the temperature inside the fridge stays in the correct range of 33 to 40 degrees Fahrenheit. In frost-free models, a separate thermostat with a timer controls the defrosting cycle. Thermostats typically are located inside the fridge behind the interior walls, with a sensor extending into the cooling compartment. There are three general types -- vapor pressure, bimetallic and solid state.)

- 6) Blotting paper absorbs ink because
 (a) It has a chemical affinity for ink
 (b) Capillary action phenomenon
 (c) The force of gravitation acts between blotting paper and ink.

Answer: Capillary action phenomenon

(Blotting paper absorbs ink by the process of capillary action. The capillary action is based on the property of surface tension of liquid. All unsized paper will absorb water. Blotting paper is not sized and made bulkier to provide capillary action for faster absorption of liquid. Blotting paper has also been sold as a cosmetic to aid in the removal of skin oils and makeup.)

- 7) Mirage is an example of
 (a) Reflection of light
 (b) Refraction and internal reflection of light
 (c) Polarization of light

Answer: Reflection of light

(A mirage is a naturally occurring optical phenomenon in which light rays are bent to produce a displaced image of distant objects or the sky. In contrast to a hallucination, a mirage is a real optical phenomenon which can be captured on camera, since light rays actually are refracted to form the false image at the observer's location. As light passes from colder air across a sharp boundary to significantly warmer air, the light rays bend away from the direction of the temperature gradient. When light rays pass from hotter to cooler, they bend toward the direction of the gradient. If the air near the ground is warmer than that higher up, the light ray bends in a concave, upward trajectory. Once the rays reach the viewer's eye, the visual cortex interprets it as if it traces back along a perfectly straight "line of sight". This line is however at a tangent to the path the ray takes at the point it reaches the eye.)

General Science and Ability

1991

Fill in the blanks:

- (i) If the mass/volume ratio of a box containing stones is equal to the mass volume ratio of a box containing feather than the box containing _____ has smaller volume of material in it.

Answer: stones

- (ii) In any one kind of atom, the number of proton, electrons is the same, it is the number of _____ which may change from atom to atom of the same element.

Answer: neutrons

- (iii) The _____ scale of temperature is called the absolute scale.

Answer: Kelvin

- (iv) The type of radiation that is unaffected by magnetic field is called _____.

Answer: alpha

- (v) If we know the mass of an object and the force applied on it, it is possible to calculate _____ of the object.

Answer: acceleration

(b) Fill in the blanks:

- (i) Active transport in animals and plants required metabolic energy and _____ to carry the substances across cell membranes electrical gradient.

Answer: concentration gradient

- (ii) Diseases that spread through air are called _____.

Answer: air born disease

- (iii) Large trees give off _____ for the support of their heavy spreading branches.

Answer: aerial roots

- (iv) When iron is less in body the quantity of _____ in cell decreases.

Answer: hemoglobin

- (v) Arteries become hard due to deposition of _____ in them.

Answer: fats

General Science & Ability

Practice Exercises

Exercise No 1

- 1) Which of the following is not a major greenhouse gas?

(a) Water vapor (b) Carbon-dioxide
(c) Ozone (d) Methane

Answer: (c)

- 2) Which of the following gases are mainly responsible for the atmospheric greenhouse effect in the earth's atmosphere?

(a) Nitrogen and carbon dioxide (b) Water vapor and carbon dioxide
(c) Ozone and oxygen (d) Oxygen and nitrogen

Answer: (b)

- 3) Which of the following is not a potential adverse effect of global warming?

(a) More extreme weather patterns (b) Retreat of glaciers
(c) An increase of UVB radiation (d) Sea level rise

Answer: (c)

- 4) Ozonosphere is mainly depleted by

(a) Excess CO (b) Excess CO₂
(c) CFCs (d) Ozone

Answer: (c)

- 5) In addition to their role in ozone depletion, CFCs play a role in global warming by

(a) Absorbing solar radiation
(b) Blocking ultraviolet-B radiation
(c) Absorbing earthshine in the 10 micron region
(d) Destroying ozone, which cools the Earth

Answer: (c)

- 6) Which of the following processes acts to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere?

(a) Burning fossil fuels (b) Photosynthesis
(c) Deforestation (d) Lightning

Answer: (b)

- 7) Earth's temperatures are stable because we are surrounded by _____ which allows the right amount of sunlight in to warm the Earth.

(a) a cloud layer (b) an atmosphere
(c) Gravity (d) Water

Answer: (b)

- 8) This layer keeps us "not too hot in the summer" and "not too cold in the winter." Scientists call this the _____ effect.

(a) Greenhouse effect (b) Seasonal effect
(c) Ocean effect (d) Lake effect

Answer: (a)

- 9) Certain gases in the atmosphere water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide help maintain the Earth's temperatures and climate. These are called:

(a) Ozone gases (b) Solar gases
(c) Greenhouse gases (d) Stomach gases

Answer: (c)

- 10) The solar energy that warms the Earth includes visible light, infrared and _____ coming from the sun.

(a) Gamma rays (b) Ultraviolet radiation
(c) Microwaves (d) Sunspots

Answer: (b)

- 11) The solar radiation that bounces off the Earth back toward the atmosphere is mostly _____ (with a longer wavelength)

(a) Gamma radiation (b) X-ray radiation
(c) Nuclear radiation (d) Infrared radiation

Answer: (d)

- 12) The richest source of fat is

(a) Coconut (b) Walnut
(c) Cashew nut (d) Banana

Answer: (b)

- 13) Rich source of vitamin B₁ (thiamin) is

(a) Grape (b) Banana
(c) Cashew nut (d) Guava

Answer: (b)

- 14) Amaranth leaves are rich in

(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B
(c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin E

Answer: (a)

- 15) Carrot is a rich source of

(a) Protein (b) Fat
(c) Carotene (d) Carbohydrates

Answer: (c)

- 16) Elephant's Foot Yam is rich source of vitamin

(a) A and B (b) B and C
(c) C and D (d) Only B

Answer: (a)

- 17) Spinach is rich in

(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B
(c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin E

Answer: (a)

- 18) Chillies are rich source of

(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B
(c) Vitamin A and C (d) Vitamin E and D

Answer: (c)

- 19) Which of the bacteria can grow in alkaline pH?

(a) Lactobacilli (b) Vibrio cholera
(c) Salmonella (d) Staphylococcus

Answer: (b)

- 20) The percentage fat constituent of double toned milk is .

(a) 0.5 (b) 1.5
(c) 3.0 (d) 4.5

Answer: (b)

- 21) Which solvent is commonly used to determine fat content

(a) Ethyl alcohol (b) Hexane
(c) Acetone (d) Benzene

Answer: (b)

- 22) Which of the following microorganisms is commonly known as 'Pink Bread Mould'?

(a) Neurospora (b) Aspergillus
(c) Mucor (d) Rhizopus

Answer: (a)

- 23) If a product is said to be "Sugar Free" it contains how much sugar?

(a) None
(b) Less than 0.5 grams of sugar per serving
(c) Less than 10.0 grams
(d) Not more than 40 kcal per serving

Answer: (b)

- 24) The solution of which acid is used for seasoning of food:

(a) formic acid (b) acetic acid
(c) benzoic acid (d) botanic acid

Answer: (b)

- 25) The most important quality attributes which responsible for color of the potato chips is

(a) Starch (b) Proteins
(c) Reducing sugars (d) Vitamin C

Answer: (c)

- 26) Average energy value of carbohydrates in food is

(a) 3 kcal/g (b) 4 kcal/g
(c) 5 kcal/g (d) 6 kcal/g

Answer: (b)

- 27) Principal sugar present in milk is

(a) Maltose (b) Lactose
(c) Lactic (d) Glucose

Answer: (b)

- 28) Unit of Basal Metabolic Rate is

(a) K cal/g/hr (b) Cal/kg/hr
(c) K cal/kg/min (d) K cal/kg/hr

Answer: (d)

- 29) Fruit rich in fats is

(a) Citrus (b) Avocado
(c) Guava (d) Apricot

Answer: (b)

- 30) This is the measure of moisture in the air.

(a) Temperature (b) Humidity
(c) Altitude (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 31) This is the greatest amount of water vapor the air could hold at a certain temperature
 (a) Absolute humidity (b) Relative humidity
 (c) Variable humidity (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 32) This is how much actual water vapor is in the air at a certain temperature.
 (a) Absolute humidity (b) Relative humidity
 (c) Variable (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 33) Humidity is measured with a
 (a) Barometer (b) Thermometer
 (c) Hygrometer (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 34) Founder of modern astronomy was:
 (a) Archimedes (b) William Gilbert
 (c) Nicolas Copernicus (d) Michael Faraday
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 35) The most splendid and the most magnificent constellation on the sky is:
 (a) Orion (b) Columbia
 (c) Canis Major (d) Taurus
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 36) Which of the following explains the reason why there is no total eclipse of the sun?
 (a) Size of the earth in relation to that of moon
 (b) Orbit of moon around earth
 (c) Direction of rotation of earth around sun
 (d) Area of the sun covered by the moon
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 37) Where do most of Asteroids lie?
 (a) In asteroid belt between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter
 (b) In asteroid belt between the orbits of Mars and Venus
 (c) In asteroid belt between the orbits of Jupiter and Venus
 (d) Everywhere in the sky
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 38) In following question, a number series is given with one term missing. Choose the correct alternative that will same pattern and fill in the blank spaces.

1, 6, 15, , 45, 66, 91

- (a) 25 (b) 26
 (c) 27 (d) 28

Answer: (d)

Justification: The pattern is $+ 5, + 9, \dots, + 21, + 25$

\therefore Missing number $= 15 + 13 = 28$.

- 39) If banana is apple, apple is grapes, grapes is mango, mango is nuts, nuts is guava, which of the following is a yellow fruit?
 (a) Mango (b) Guava
 (c) Apple (d) Nuts
 (e) Grapes

Answer: (d)

Justification: Clearly, 'mango' is the yellow fruit but 'mango' is called 'nuts'. So, 'nuts' is the yellow fruit.

- 40) If sky is called sea, sea is called water, water is called air, air is called cloud and cloud is called river, then what do we drink when thirsty?
 (a) Sky (b) Air
 (c) Water (d) Sea
 (e) Cloud

Answer: (b)

Justification: One drinks 'water' when thirsty and as given, 'water' is called 'air'.

- 41) In following question, a number series is given with one term missing. Choose the correct alternative that will same pattern and fill in the blank spaces.
 0.5, 1.5, 4.5, 13.5,
 (a) 45.5 (b) 39.5
 (c) 30.5 (d) 40.5

Answer: (d)

Justification: Each term of the series is obtained by multiplying the preceding term by 3.
 \therefore Missing number $= 13.5 \times 3 = 40.5$.

- 42) In following question, a number series is given with one term missing. Choose the correct alternative that will same pattern and fill in the blank spaces.
 21, 25, 33, 49, 81,
 (a) 145 (b) 129
 (c) 113 (d) 97

Answer: (a)

Justification:

The pattern is $+ 4, + 8, + 16, + 32, \dots$ i.e. $+ 2^2, + 2^3, + 2^4, + 2^5, \dots$

\therefore Missing number $= 81 + 2^6 = 81 + 64 = 145$.

- 43) In following alphabet series, one term missing as shown by question mark (?) Choose missing term from options.

U, O, I, ?, A

- (a) E (b) C
 (c) S (d) G

Answer: (e)

Justification: The series consists of vowels A, E, I, O, U written in a reverse order.

- 44) P + Q means P is the brother of Q; P - Q means P is the mother of Q and P * Q means P is the sister of Q. Which of the following means M is the maternal uncle of R?

- (a) $M + K + R$ (b) $M - R + K$
 (c) $M + K - R$ (d) $M + K * R$
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

Justification: M is the maternal uncle of R means M is the brother of the mother (say K) of R i.e. $M - K - R$.

45) If FRIEND is coded as HUMJTK, how is CANDLE written in that code?

- (a) EDRIRL
(b) DCQHOK
(c) ESJFME
(d) FYOBOC
(e) DEQJQM

Answer: (a)

Justification: The first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth letters of the word are respectively moved two, three, four, five, six and seven steps forward to obtain the corresponding letters of the code.

46) In following alphabet series, one term missing as shown by question mark. Choose missing term from options.

- Y, W, U, S, Q, ?, ?
(a) N, J
(b) M, L
(c) J, R
(d) L, M
(e) O, M

Answer: (c)

Justification: The series consist of alternate letters in reverse order.

47) If $A + B$ means A is the brother of B; A / B means A is the father of B and $A * B$ means A is the sister of B, which of the following means M is the uncle of P?

- (a) $N * P / M$
(b) $M + S / R / P$
(c) $M / N * P$
(d) $M + K / T * P$
(e) None of these

Answer: (d)

Justification: M is the uncle of P means M is the brother of the father (say K) of the sister (say T) of P i.e. $M + K / T * P$.

48) In a certain code, TOGETHER is written as RQEGRJCT. In the same code, PAROLE will be written as

- (a) NCPQJG
(b) NCQPJG
(c) RCPOJK
(d) RCTQNC
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

Justification: The letters at odd positions are each moved two steps backward and those at even positions are each moved two steps forward to obtain the corresponding letters of the code.

49) Find out the two signs to be interchanged for making following equation correct: $5 + 3 \times 8 - 12 \div 4 = 3$

- (a) + and -
(b) - and \div
(c) + and \times
(d) + and +

Answer: (b)

Justification: On interchanging - and \div ,

we get the equation as

$$5 + 3 \times 8 \div 12 - 4 = 3$$

$$\text{or } 5 + 3 \times \frac{2}{3} - 4 = 3$$

$$\text{or } 3 = 3, \text{ which is true.}$$

50) If \times stands for 'addition', $+$ stands for 'subtraction', \div stands for 'multiplication' and $-$ stands for 'division', then $20 \times 8 + 8 - 4 \div 2 = ?$

- (a) 80
(b) 25
(c) 24
(d) 5

Answer: (c)

Justification: Using the correct symbols, we have: Given expression: $20 + 8 - 8 \div 4 \times 2 = 20 + 8 - 2 \times 2 = 20 + 8 - 4 = 24$.

51) In following alphabet series, one term missing as shown by question mark. Choose missing term from options.

- Z, U, Q, ?, L
(a) I
(b) K
(c) M
(d) N

Answer: (d)

Justification: The first, second, third,... letters of the series are respectively moved one, two, three,... steps forward to obtain the successive terms.

52) If - means \times , \times means $+$, $+$ means \div and \div means $-$, then $40 \times 12 + 3 - 6 \div 60 = ?$

- (a) 7.95
(b) 16
(c) 44
(d) 479.95
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

Justification: Using the correct symbols, we have: Given expression: $40 + 12 \div 3 \times 6 - 60 = 40 + 4 \times 6 - 60 = 40 + 24 - 60 = 4$.

53) $P \times Q$ means P is the sister of Q;

$P + Q$ means P is the father of Q;

$P - Q$ means P is the mother of Q.

Which of the following means S is the aunt of T?

- (a) $T \times M + S$
(b) $S + T \times M$
(c) $S \times M + T$
(d) $S \times M + R - T$

Answer: (c)

Justification: S is the aunt of T means S is the sister of the father (say M) of T i.e. $S \times M + T$.

54) In following question, a number series is given with one term missing. Choose the correct alternative that will same pattern and fill in the blank spaces.

6, 11, 21, 36, 56,

- (a) 42
(b) 51
(c) 81
(d) 91

Answer: (c)

Justification: The pattern is $+ 5, + 10, + 15, + 20, \dots$

\therefore Missing Number = $56 + 25 = 81$.

55) If \times means $+$, $-$ means \times , $+$ means \div and \div means $-$, then $(3 - 15 \div 19) \times 8 + 6 = ?$

- (a) 8
(b) 4
(c) 2
(d) -1

Answer: (c)

Justification: Using the correct symbols, we have: Given expression: $(3 \times 15 + 19) \div 8 - 6 = (45 + 19) \div 8 - 6 = 64 \div 8 - 6 = 8 - 6 = 2$

- 56) If A + B means A is the son of B ;
 A - B means A is the husband of B ;
 A x B means A is the sister of B,
 then which of the following shows the relation Q is the maternal uncle of P ?
 (a) $P + B - R \times Q$ (b) $P - B + R \times Q$
 (c) $P + B \times R - Q$ (d) $P \times B - R + Q$
 (e) None of these

Answer: (e)

- 57) If VICTORY is coded as YLFWRUB, how can SUCCESS be coded?
 (a) VXEEIVV (b) VXFFHVV
 (c) VYEEHV V (d) VYEFIVV
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

Justification: Each letter of the word is moved three steps forward to obtain the code.

- 58) If the animals which can walk are called swimmers, animals who crawl are called flying, those living in water are called snakes and those which fly in the sky are called hunters, then what will a lizard be called ?
 (a) Swimmers (b) Snakes
 (c) Flying (d) Hunters
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

Justification: Clearly, a lizard crawls and the animals that crawl are called 'flying'.
 So, 'lizard' is called 'flying'.

- 59) In following question, a number series is given with one term missing. Choose the correct alternative that will same pattern and fill in the blank spaces.
 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, x, 17
 (a) 12 (b) 13
 (c) 14 (d) 15

Answer: (b)

Justification: Clearly, the given series consists of prime numbers starting from 2. The prime number after 11 is 13.

So, 13 is the missing number.

- 60) In a certain code, COMPUTER is written as RFUVQNPC. How is MEDICINE written in the same code?
 (a) EOJDJEFM (b) EOJDEJFM
 (c) MFEJDJOE (d) MFEDJJOE
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

Justification: The letter of the word are written in a reverse order and each letter, except the first and the last one, is moved one step forward, to obtain the code.

- 61) Given interchanges:
 Signs + and - and numbers 4 and 8.
 (a) $4 + 8 - 12 = 16$ (b) $4 - 8 + 12 = 0$
 (c) $8 + 4 - 12 = 24$ (d) $8 - 4 + 12 = 8$

Answer: (b)

***Justification: On interchanging + and - and 4 and 8 in (b), we get the equation as
 $8 + 4 - 12 = 0$
 or $12 - 12 = 0$
 or $0 = 0$, which is true.

- 62) If orange is called butter, butter is called soap, soap is called ink, ink is called honey and honey is called orange, which of the following is used for washing clothes?
 (a) Honey (b) Butter
 (c) Orange (d) Soap
 (e) Ink

Answer: (c)

Justification: Clearly, 'soap' is used for washing the clothes.
 But, 'soap' is called 'ink'.

So, 'ink' is used for washing the clothes.

- 63) If A + B means A is the mother of B ;
 A / B means A is the brother of B ;
 A x B means A is the son of B and
 A - B means A is the daughter of B,
 which of the following means C is the niece of D ?
 (a) D - C (b) D x P - C
 (c) C - P / D (d) P + D / C
 (e) D - P / C

Answer: (c)

Justification: C is the niece of D means C is the daughter of the brother (say P) of D i.e. C - P / D

- 64) Given interchanges:
 Signs + and x and numbers 4 and 5.
 (a) $5 \times 4 + 20 = 40$ (b) $5 \times 4 + 20 = 85$
 (c) $5 \times 4 + 20 = 104$ (d) $5 \times 4 + 20 = 95$

Answer: (c)

Justification: On interchanging + and x and 4 and 5 in (c), we get the equation as
 $4 + 5 \times 20 = 104$ or $104 = 104$,
 which is true.

- 65) In following question, a number series is given with one term missing. Choose the correct alternative that will same pattern and fill in the blank spaces.
 20, 19, 17, x, 10, 5
 (a) 12 (b) 13
 (c) 14 (d) 15

Answer: (c)

Justification: The Pattern is - 1, - 2, ...
 \therefore Missing number = $17 - 3 = 14$.

- 66) In a certain code, MONKEY is written as XDJMNL. How is TIGER written in that code?
 (a) QDFHS (b) SDFHS
 (c) SHFDQ (d) UJHFS
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

Justification: The letter of the word are written in a reverse order and then each letter is moved one step backward to obtain the code.

- 67) If white is called blue, blue is called red, red is called yellow, yellow is called green, green is called black, black is called violet and violet is called orange, what would be the colour of human blood?
- (a) Red (b) Green
(c) Yellow (d) Violet
(e) Orange

Answer: (c)

Justification: The colour of the human blood is 'red' as given, 'red' is called 'yellow'.

So, the colour of human blood is 'yellow'.

- 68) If in a code language, COULD is written as BNTKC and MARGIN is written as LZQFHM, how will MOULDING be written in that code?
- (a) CHMFINTK (b) LNKTCMHF
(c) LNTKCHMF (d) NITKHCMF
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

Justification: Each letter in the word is moved one step backward to obtain the corresponding letter of the code.

- 69) Given interchanges:

Signs - and + and numbers 4 and 8.

- (a) $6 - 8 + 4 = -1$ (b) $8 - 6 + 4 = 1$
(c) $4 - 8 - 2 = 6$ (d) $4 - 8 + 6 = 2$

Answer: (c)

Justification: On interchanging - and + and 4 and 8 in (c),

we get the equation as

$$8 - 4 + 2 = 6$$

Or

$$8 - 2 = 6 \text{ or } 6 = 6,$$

which is true.

- 70) In following question, a number series is given with one term missing. Choose the correct alternative that will same pattern and fill in the blank spaces.

1, 4, 9, 16, 25, x

- (a) 35 (b) 36
(c) 48 (d) 49

Answer: (b)

Justification: The numbers are $1^2, 2^2, 3^2, 4^2, 5^2$.

∴ Missing number = $6^2 = 36$.

- 71) In following question, a number series is given with one term missing. Choose the correct alternative that will same pattern and fill in the blank spaces.

12, 32, 72, 152,

- (a) 312 (b) 325
(c) 515 (d) 613

Answer: (a)

Justification: The pattern is $+ 20, + 40, + 80, \dots$. Missing number = $152 + 160 = 312$.

- 72) In a certain code, TRIPPLE is written as SQHOOKD. How is DISPOSE written in that code?
- (a) CHRONRD (b) DSOESPI
(c) ESJTPTF (d) ESOPSID
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

Justification: Each letter in the word is moved one step backward to obtain the corresponding letter of the code.

- 73) The L.C.M. of two numbers is 12 times their H.C.F. The sum of the H.C.F. and L.C.M. is 403. If one number is 93, then the other number is:
- (a) 134 (b) 124
(c) 128 (d) 310

Answer: (b)

- 74) The wages of 10 workers for a six-day week is Rs. 1200. What are the one day's wages of 4 workers?
- (a) Rs. 40 (b) Rs. 32
(c) Rs. 80 (d) Rs. 24

Answer: (c)

- 75) All natural numbers and 0 are called the _____ numbers.
- (a) Whole (b) prime
(c) Integer (d) rational

Answer: (a)

Exercise No 2

- Superconductivity is a material property associated with
 - Cooling a substance without a phase change
 - Frictionless liquid flow
 - A loss of thermal resistance
 - A loss of electrical resistance
- Pollination by birds is called
 - Autogamy (b) Ornithophily
 - Entomophily (d) Anemophily
- Mist is caused by
 - Dry ice (b) Ice at low temperature
 - Water vapours at low temperature (d) Carbon-monoxide in solid form
- In the human body, Cowper's glands form a part of which one of the following?
 - Digestive system (b) Endocrine system
 - Reproductive system (d) Nervous system
- In normal adult human, what is the rate of heartbeat per minute?
 - 72-80 (b) 70-75
 - 80-97 (d) 82-87
- In human body, what is the number of cervical vertebrae?
 - 5 (b) 7
 - 8 (d) 12

- 7) In daylight the human eye is most sensitive to which color?
(a) Green (b) Red
(c) Blue (d) Orange
- 8) If a metal can be drawn into wires relatively easily it is called
(a) Malleable (b) Ductile
(c) Extractive (d) Tactile
- 9) Evaporation from water surfaces exposed to air is not dependent of the;
(a) Velocity of the wind (b) Humidity
(c) Temperature (d) Depth of the water
- 10) Earth quake waves travel fastest in
(a) Soil (b) Molten rock
(c) Water (d) Flexible rock
- 11) Who was the first scientist credited with pointing out that certain gases could cause a greenhouse effect?
(a) John Tyndall (b) Charles Darwin
(c) Roger Tory Peterson (d) Stephen Jay Gould
- 12) Who is known as the Father of the Atomic Bomb?
(a) Albert Einstein (b) J. Robert Oppenheimer
(c) General Leslie Groves (d) Edward Teller
- 13) Who is called the Father of the Nuclear Navy?
(a) Edward Teller (b) Robert Oppenheimer
(c) Hymen Rickover (d) Chester Nimitz
- 14) Which of the following seeds will normalize blood sugar level?
(a) Coriander (b) Mustard
(c) Cumin (d) Fenugreek
- 15) Which of the following plants is not capable of manufacturing own food?
(a) Algae (b) Mushroom
(c) Carrot (d) Cabbage
- 16) Which of the following nutrients is not a structural component of the plant?
(a) Nitrogen (b) Calcium
(c) Phosphorus (d) Potassium
- 17) Which of the following is primarily composed of calcium carbonate?
(a) Fish scales (b) Shark teeth
(c) Oyster Shells (d) Whale bones
- 18) Which of the following is a rich source of energy?
(a) Protein (b) Lipid
(c) Carbohydrate (d) Vitamin
- 19) Which of the following is a cellulose fiber?
(a) Cotton (b) Wool
(c) Rayon (d) Polyester
- 20) Which of the following gases is released from rice fields in the most prominent quantities?
(a) Carbon dioxide (b) Methane
(c) Carbon monoxide (d) Sulphur dioxide

- 21) Which colour of heat radiation represents the highest temperature?
(a) Blood red (b) Dark cherry
(c) Salmon (d) White
- 22) Which among the following substances is used as a lubricant?
(a) Quartz (b) Silica
(c) Graphite (d) Nickel
- 23) What power cycle is used in jet engines?
(a) Stirling (b) Rankine
(c) Otto (d) Brayton
- 24) What is the pH value of pure water?
(a) 1 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 10
- 25) What is Jeweler's rouge?
(a) Ferric oxide (b) Ferrous oxide
(c) Ferrous carbonate (d) Ferric carbonate
- 26) What is "H5N1" a term, which was very much in news?
(a) It is a category of Visa provided by the USA for STUDENTS.
(b) It is the name of the virus which cause Bird flu
(c) It is the code name of NASA's space Mission 2010.
(d) It was the name of the military operation launched by Sri Lanka against LTTE.
- 27) What form of radiation most closely resembles X-rays?
(a) alpha (b) Beta
(c) Gamma (d) Neutron
- 28) What does airbag, used for safety of car driver, contain?
(a) Sodium bicarbonate (b) Sodium azide
(c) Sodium nitrite (d) Sodium peroxide
- 29) Water flows through a horizontal pipe at a constant volumetric rate. At a location where the cross sectional area decreases, the velocity of the fluid:
(a) Increases (b) Decreases
(c) Stays the same
- 30) The word atom is from a Greek word meaning:
(a) Small (b) Indivisible
(c) Unseen (d) Visible
- 31) The weight of an object will be minimum when it is placed at
(a) The North Pole (b) The South Pole
(c) The Equator (d) The center of the Earth
- 32) The uranium fuel used worldwide is mainly in the form of:
(a) U3O8 (b) UO2
(c) UF6 (d) U metal
- 33) The time taken by the Sun to revolve around the center of our galaxy is
(a) 50 mn years (b) 100 mn years
(c) 250 mn years (d) 365 mn years
- 34) The theory of relativity was brought forward by
(a) Louis Victor de Broglie (b) Albert Einstein
(c) Carl Linnaeus (d) Jean Piaget

- 35) The study of phenomena at very low temperatures is called
(a) Heat transfer (b) Morphology
(c) Crystallography (d) Cryogenics
- 36) The study of how people use tools to perform work and how people physically relate to their working environment is called
(a) Engineering (b) Ergonomics
(c) Agronomy (d) Physiology
- 37) The Statue of Liberty is green because of:
(a) Green stone (b) Oxidized brass
(c) Steel painted green (d) Oxidized copper
- 38) Who invented the telephone?
(a) Thomas Alva Edison (b) Galileo
(c) Alexander Graham Bell (d) G. Marconi
- 39) Who invented the railway engine?
(a) Charles Babbage (b) Isaac Newton
(c) James Watt (d) George Stephenson
- 40) Who invented Radar?
(a) Henry Backquerel (b) Max Planck
(c) Robert Watson Watt (d) Humphrey Davy
- 41) Who invented polio vaccine (oral)?
(a) Albert Sabin (b) Burkholder
(c) Luise Pasture (d) Jonas Salk
- 42) Who developed the small pox vaccination?
(a) Eduard Jenner (b) Alexander Fleming
(c) Albert Einstein (d) None of these
- 43) Which one of the following was to be discovered first in the chromosphere of the sun
(a) Helium (b) Neon
(c) Xenon (d) Krypton
- 44) Which famous inventor ranks second in the number of patents registered?
(a) Thomas Alva Edison (b) James Watt
(c) Albert Einstein (d) Edwin Land
- 45) What famous scientist and inventor participated in the invention of the Aqua-Lung?
(a) Thomas Edison (b) Isaac Newton
(c) Leonardo da Vinci (d) Jacques Cousteau
- 46) Vulcanised rubber was invented by
(a) Charles Goodyear (b) William Stockes
(c) J.E.Lundstrom (d) Sir Joseph Swann
- 47) The system for writing by blind people was invented by
(a) Louis Braille (b) Henry Bacquerel
(c) Sir J.A.Fleming (d) Dr.Charles H. Townes
- 48) The steam engine was invented by
(a) William Stockes (b) J.E.Lundstrom
(c) Sir Joseph Swann (d) James Watt
- 49) The steam engine was invented by
(a) James Watt (b) James Prescott Joule
(c) New Commen (d) Isaac Newton

- 50) The revolver was invented by
(a) Eduard Jenner (b) Alexander Fleming
(c) Albert Einstein (d) Samuel Colt
- 51) The refrigerator was invented by
(a) J. Perkins (b) Alexander Fleming
(c) Albert Einstein (d) Benjamin Franklin
- 52) The nuclear reactor was invented by
(a) Enrico Fermi (b) Eduard Jenner
(c) Alexander Fleming (d) Albert Einstein Torricelli
- 53) The laws of floating bodies was discovered by
(a) Pierre Simon de Laplace (b) Archimedes
(c) Edwin Hubble (d) Joseph J. Thomson
- 54) The four blood groups were discovered by
(a) Richard Feynman (b) Karl Landsteiner
(c) Alfred Wegener (d) Stephen Hawking
- 55) The existence of isotopes was discovered by
(a) Emil Kraepelin (b) Trofim Lysenko
(c) Frederick Soddy (d) Francis Galton
- 56) The electro-cardiograph was invented by
(a) B. F. Goodrich (b) Gottlieb Daimler
(c) Karl Benz (d) William Einthoven
- 57) Stethoscope was invented by
(a) William Shockley (b) Tim Berners Lee
(c) Chester Carlson (d) William Stockes
- 58) Spinning frame was invented by
(a) Charles Macintosh (b) Antoine Joseph Sax
(c) Samuel Morse (d) Sir Richard Arkwright
- 59) Sodium was discovered by
(a) Sir Humphry Davy (b) James Watson
(c) John Bardeen (d) John von Neumann
- 60) Safety matches was invented by
(a) Levi Strauss (b) Benjamin Franklin
(c) Peter Goldmark (d) J.E.Lundstrom
- 61) Rayon was invented by
(a) Sir Joseph Swann (b) Adolph Rickenbacker
(c) David Brewster (d) Christopher Cockerell
- 62) Radium was discovered by
(a) Willard Libby (b) Edward Teller
(c) Ernst Haeckel (d) Marie and Pierre Curie
- 63) Radioactivity was discovered by
(a) Karl Landsteiner (b) Konrad Lorenz
(c) Henry Bacquerel (d) Edward O. Wilson
- 64) Radio valve was invented by
(a) Sir J.A.Fleming (b) George Eastman
(c) William Burroughs (d) Michael Faraday

- 65) Nylon was invented by
(a) Dr. Wallace H. Carothers (b) Adolph Rickenbacker
(c) David Brewster (d) Christopher Cockerell
- 66) Microscope was invented by
(a) Anton Van Leeuwen Hock (b) Robert Recorde
(c) William Oughtred (d) Hermann Föttinger
- 67) Laser was invented by
(a) Dr. Charles H. Townes (b) Edwin Hubble
(c) Albert Einstein (d) Dr Abdus Salam

Answer

1	d	2	b	3	c	4	c	5	a
6	b	7	a	8	b	9	d	10	c
11	a	12	b	13	c	14	d	15	b
16	b	17	c	18	b	19	a	20	b
21	d	22	c	23	d	24	c	25	a
26	b	27	c	28	b	29	a	30	b
31	d	32	b	33	c	34	b	35	d
36	b	37	d	38	c	39	d	40	c
41	a	42	a	43	a	44	d	45	d
46	a	47	a	48	d	49	a	50	d
51	a	52	a	53	b	54	b	55	c
56	d	57	d	58	d	59	a	60	d
61	a	62	d	63	c	64	a	65	a
66	a	67	a						

Current Affairs

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
1999-2021

Current Affairs**2021**

- 1) Following are the members of QUAD:
 (a) USA, Australia, India, Japan
 (b) USA, Indonesia, India, New Zealand
 (c) USA, UK, Australia, Japan
 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Quad is an informal strategic forum among the like-minded democracies across the Indian and the Pacific Ocean aimed to ensure and support a "free, open and prosperous" Indo-Pacific region. It comprises of the USA, Japan, India and Australia. It is rooted in the formation of "core group", in response to Tsunami in 2004. The idea was first mooted by Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe in 2007.

- 2) In 2008 Barack Obama received highest ever number of popular votes in the elections. In the recent presidential elections, which candidate broke his record?
 (a) Joe Biden (b) Donald Trump
 (c) Both A & B (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Joe Biden has broken former President Barack Obama's record for total votes set in the historic 2008 election. In 2008, Barack Obama earned 69,498,516 votes in the presidential election, the most ever. Now, Mr. Obama's former vice president, Joe Biden, has far surpassed that tally, setting a new record with more than 81,284,000 votes (51.3% of the total) in the 2020 election. With voter turnout in record territory, President Donald Trump also exceeded Mr. Obama's record, with over 74,221,000 votes (46.9%).

- 3) Kavaan, the elephant, was moved from Islamabad Zoo on court's orders to:
 (a) Sri Lanka (b) Cambodia
 (c) Thailand (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: A 35-year-old elephant has been transferred to a wildlife sanctuary in Cambodia after his miserable condition at an Islamabad zoo sparked a global outcry. American singer Cher campaigned for his freedom for years. Kaavan arrived in Islamabad from Sri Lanka as a young calf in 1985, as a gift from Colombo to the former dictator General Zia.

- 4) BECA stands for:
- Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement
 - Bilateral Engagement and Cooperation Agreement
 - Bilateral Engagement and Counter Arrangement
 - None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: United States and India on October 27, 2020 signed the Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement (BECA), which, along with the two agreements signed earlier — the Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA) and the Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement (COMCASA) — completes a troika of "foundational pacts" for deep military cooperation between the two countries.

Note: LEMOA was the first of the three pacts to be signed in August 2016. LEMOA allows the militaries of the US and India to replenish from each other's bases, and access supplies, spare parts and services from each other's land facilities, air bases, and ports, which can then be reimbursed.

- 5) Yogi Adityanath remain the Chief Minister of following India state:
- Maharashtra
 - Uttar Pradesh
 - Andhra Pradesh
 - None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Yogi Adityanath is an Indian Hindu monk and politician serving as the 22nd and current Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, in office since 19 March 2017. In August 2020, *India Today-Karvy Insights* "Mood of the nation" survey showed Yogi as best performing Chief Minister in India.

- 6) Nagorno Karabakh is a territorial conflict between:
- Turkey and Syria
 - Turkey and Greece
 - Armenia and Azerbaijan
 - None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Territorial disputes and ethnic conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan in Central Asia is on for approximately four decades now. These have impacted the Nagorno-Karabakh region in the South Caucasus. Conflict in the Nagorno-Karabakh region began following the breakdown of the Soviet Union in the late 1980s.

The conflict lasted till approximately 1994, with both Armenia and Azerbaijan claiming this strategic territory. At that time, the enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh held a referendum. This was boycotted by Azerbaijan.

In the referendum, people chose independence over joining either of the two countries. The conflict between ethnic Armenians and ethnic Azerbaijanis in Nagorno-Karabakh persisted. It reached a particular low with Armenia and Azerbaijan accusing each other of having instigated ethnic cleansing. The situation worsened when the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast, an administrative unit, decided to vote to join Armenia. This was due to the fact of the large Armenian population there. By 1992, the violence had increased.

Thousands of civilians had been displaced, compelling international bodies to take notice. In May 1994, thus, Russia mediated a ceasefire between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

- 7) Name of the German President is:
- Angela Merkei
 - Frank-Walter Steinmeier
 - Elke Budenbender
 - None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Frank-Walter Steinmeier was elected as the twelfth President of the Federal Republic of Germany on 12 February 2017.

- 8) Article 6 of the Constitution of Pakistan deals with:
- High Treason
 - Being Sadiq and Amin
 - Accountability of the rulers
 - None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Section one of the Article 6 says:

"Any person who abrogates or subverts or suspends or holds in abeyance, or attempts or conspires to abrogate or subvert or suspend or hold in abeyance, the Constitution by use of force or show of force or by any other unconstitutional means shall be guilty of high treason."

The second clause adds that any person aiding, abetting or collaborating in the acts will also be considered guilty of high treason. The clause 2A says that an act of high treason cannot be validated by any court, including the Supreme Court and a High Court. The last clause directs the Parliament to provide "for the punishment of persons found guilty of high treason."

- 9) 2020 Nobel Peace Prize is awarded to
- Abiy Ahmed Ali
 - Denis Mukwege and Nadia Murad
 - World Food Program
 - None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The World Food Programme (WFP) is an international organization that works in the field of hunger alleviation and food security. The World Food Programme (WFP) has won the 2020 Nobel Prize for Peace, for its work in the field of combating hunger and 'its efforts to prevent the use of hunger as a weapon of war and conflict'.

WFP is a branch of the United Nations that deals with hunger eradication and promotes food security in the world. It is especially focused on countries where hunger is an issue.

- Operating in more than 80 countries, WFP provides food assistance during emergencies and works with communities to enhance nutrition and generate resilience.
- Its chief goal currently is to end hunger, attain food security and augment nutrition by 2030.
- It is focused on emergency assistance, development aid, relief and rehabilitation, and special operations.
- Most of their work is concentrated in conflict-affected countries.
- WFP's work is guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Founded in 1961, it is headquartered in Rome, Italy.

- 10) Brexit referendum in the UK was held under the premiership of:
- David Cameron
 - Theresa May
 - Boris Johnson
 - None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The first public vote or a referendum on Brexit happened three years ago on June 23, 2016. Through this referendum the voters chose to leave the EU and then PM Cameron resigned, succeeded by Theresa May. About 52 per cent of the voters chose to leave the EU, while 48 per cent voted to stay. Even though the referendum was not legally binding, it was carried out to know the sentiment of the public towards Brexit.

Article 50 and the Legal Mechanism:

Triggering Article 50 means the formal decision of the government of that member state to leave. Originally, Brexit was scheduled to happen on March 29, 2019, two years after then Prime

Minister Theresa May triggered Article 50. This article mentions the legal mechanism through which a member state can exit from the EU and was agreed upon by all member states of the EU under the Lisbon Treaty signed in 2009. The prime minister alone can take the decision to trigger this article in accordance with the "royal prerogative" over foreign affairs. For instance, in the case of Brexit, only the UK government can trigger Article 50 after which the prime minister is required to notify the European Union about it.

- 11) 2020 PSL Champions are:
 (a) Karachi Kings (b) Lahore Qalanders
 (c) Islamabad United (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Karachi Kings thrashed Lahore Qalanders by five wickets in the final to win the Pakistan Super League 2020 title at the National Stadium Karachi in November 2020. Chasing a modest target of 135, Karachi, led by Imad Wasim and coached by former Test captain Wasim Akram, raced home in 18.4 overs for the loss of five scalps. Babar Azam played an undefeated scintillating knock of 63 to make sure his team lift the coveted trophy.

- 12) Pakistan's National Assembly consists of _____ Seats.
 (a) 342 (b) 344
 (c) 346 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The National Assembly has a total of 342 members, including 60 seats reserved for women and 10 for non-Muslims, as per Article 51. The seats in the National Assembly are allocated to each Province, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and the Federal Capital on the basis of population, as officially published in the last preceding census.

- 13) EIA notes that _____ has the biggest natural gas reserves.
 (a) United States (b) Russia
 (c) Turkmenistan (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Russia has the largest proved natural gas reserves in the world. As of 2019, it had 38 trillion cubic meters worth of the fossil fuel, four trillion cubic meters more than ten years prior.

- 14) Since January 2019 how many times legislative elections have been held in Israel?
 (a) One (b) Two
 (c) Three (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The first two elections, the first in April and the second in September, produced inconclusive results. It is extremely unlikely for a party to win an outright majority in the 120-seat Knesset under Israel's political system. They have to forge majority coalitions instead. Neither Netanyahu nor Gantz were able to do that, leading to rematches. Legislative elections were held in Israel on 2 March 2020 to elect members of the twenty-third Knesset.

- 15) The 2020 Global Climate Risk Index places Pakistan at _____ position for the countries, worst hit from 1999-2018.
 (a) Third (b) Fifth
 (c) Seventh (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Global Climate Risk Index has placed Pakistan on the fifth spot on the list of countries most vulnerable to climate change in its annual report for 2020, which was released by the think-tank Germanwatch. According to the report, Pakistan lost 9,989 lives, suffered economic losses worth \$3.8 billion and witnessed 152 extreme weather events from 1999 to 2018 and based on this data, the think-tank has concluded that Pakistan's vulnerability to climate change is increasing.

- 16) The most urbanised province of Pakistan, according to 2017 census, is:
 (a) Punjab (b) KP (c) Sindh (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Sindh province is the most urbanized a the provinces in Pakistan as per the res 52.02 percent of its population areas. Punjab has the highest s population of 52.9 percent in populatio its share has declined as compared to 1 share of urban population in Punjab ha increased from 31.27 percent in 1998 percent in 2017.

- 17) Which state is the member of SCO?
 (a) Azerbaijan (b) Turkmenistan
 (c) Turkey (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is an intergovernmental organization founded in Shanghai on 15 June 2001. The SCO currently comprises eight Member States (China, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan), four Observer States interested in acceding to full membership (Afghanistan, Belarus, Iran, and Mongolia) and six "Dialogue Partners" (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Turkey).

- 18) Pakistan needs _____ votes from FATF members to exit from grey list.
 (a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 14 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on Feb 25, 2021 decided to keep Pakistan on its 'grey list', with the country's status set to be reviewed next at an extraordinary plenary session in June 2021. Pakistan needs 12 votes out of 39 to exit the "grey" list and move up to join countries that do not require monitoring. To avoid "black" list – a group which includes countries like North Korea that investors generally shun – it needs support of three countries. China, Turkey and Malaysia have been backing Pakistan consistently.

- 19) Book the Battle for Pakistan is written by:
 (a) Shuja Nawaz (b) Anatol Lieven
 (c) Hussain Abbas (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The Battle For Pakistan: The Bitter US Friendship and a Tough Neighborhood is a new book written by Shuja Nawaz, an author and a distinguished fellow at the Atlantic Council's South Asia Center in Washington. The book is a lucid and a detached reading that throws fresh vignettes on US-Pakistan relations and the internal political dynamics of Pakistan in the backdrop of a troubled relation with India. It is a useful primer for someone interested in understanding the South Asian security environment from an independent perspective. Considering the author's expertise and interest in the security environment of South Asia, the relatively slim volume of 350 pages encapsulates useful nuggets of information and conclusions on civil-military relations as well.

- 20) The candidate requires minimum _____ electoral votes to win the US Presidential election.
 (a) 262 (b) 266
 (c) 268 (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: A total of 538 electors form the Electoral College. Each elector casts one vote following the general election. The candidate who gets 270 votes or more wins. The newly elected President and Vice President are then inaugurated on January 20th.

Current Affairs

2020

- 1) What is the rank of Pakistan in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index 2020?
 (a) 77th (b) 105th
 (c) 108th (d) 111th

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The enactment of six regulatory reforms has landed Pakistan among the world's top 10 business climate improvers, according to the World Bank Group's Doing Business 2020 study. Due to a concerted improvement in business regulation, Pakistan climbed 28 places and rose to a rank of 108 in the global ease of Doing Business rankings this year from 136 the previous year.

- 2) Fourth China-Afghanistan-Pakistan Trilateral Foreign Ministers' Dialogue 2020 will be held in
 (a) China (b) Pakistan
 (c) Qatar (d) Russia

Answer: (a)

Explanation: China-Afghanistan-Pakistan Foreign Ministers' Dialogue was established in 2017 as a means of trilateral cooperation on issues of mutual interest and with a particular focus on cooperation in economic development and peace and security. The first meeting of the Dialogue was held in Beijing in 2017, second in Kabul in December 2018 and third on 7 September 2019 in Islamabad. The next round of talks will be held in Beijing in 2020.

- 3) Pakistan's first National Science and Technology Park (NSTP) was inaugurated in
 (a) 8 December 2019 (b) 9 December 2019
 (c) 18 December 2019 (d) 25 December 2019

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The NSTP has been launched under the overarching theme of the 'Innovate Pakistan', a platform designed to synergise researchers, creators, investors, implementers and end users of technologies to transform innovative ideas into successful products and services while promulgating a culture of entrepreneurship in Pakistan. With over PKR 8 Billion being invested into the master plan, NSTP will emerge as an innovation powerhouse for businesses.

- 4) Azakhel Dry Port has been established eight kilometers away from
 (a) Bannu (b) Nowshera
 (c) Mardan (d) Dera Ismail Khan

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Azakhel Pirpai Dry Port is spread over 28 acres of land and developed at a cost of Rs510 million. It would be expanded to 64 acres with passage of time. Azakhel Dry Port, the largest in KP and second largest in the country, is situated in Pirpai area, at distance of eight kilometres from the main city. The dry port is connected to Peshawar through a road. The dry port will help in easy transportation of goods from Karachi Port go inside country and Afghanistan via road. Pakistan Railways has acquired 64 acres land for the dry port and work on 28 acres land has been completed in the first phase.

- 5) Where was the 2019 Indo Pacific Chiefs of Defence (CHOD) Conference held?
 (a) Bangkok, Thailand (b) Hanoi, Vietnam
 (c) Beijing, China (d) Jakarta, Indonesia

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The Chiefs of Defense Conference is an annual conference of the chiefs of defense of the nations in the Asia-Pacific region. These conferences bring together senior military leaders from regional nations to meet and discuss mutual security challenges, improve mutual relationships and foster security cooperation. Theme for 2019 Indo Pacific Chiefs of Defence (CHOD) conference: "Collaboration in a free and Open Indo-Pacific".

- 6) According to Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) total world military expenditure rose to \$1822 billion in
 (a) 2017 (b) 2018
 (c) 2019 (d) 2020

Answer: (b)

Explanation: World military expenditure grows to \$1.8 trillion in 2018. (Stockholm, 29 April 2019) Total world military expenditure rose to \$1822 billion in 2018, representing an increase of 2.6 per cent from 2017, according to new data from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). New research from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) 2020 suggests that China is the second-largest arms producer in the world, behind the United States but ahead of Russia.

- 7) Iran's most powerful military commander, Gen Qasem Soleimani, has been killed on
 (a) 2 January 2020 (b) 3 January 2020
 (c) 4 January 2020 (d) 13 January 2020

Answer: (b)

Explanation: On 3 January 2020, a United States drone strike near Baghdad International Airport targeted and killed Iranian major general Qasem Soleimani of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). General Soleimani was Iran's most powerful security and intelligence commander. He was the longtime leader of its Revolutionary Guards' Quds Force, the foreign-facing branch of the country's powerful security apparatus. He worked closely

with Iraqi and Lebanese allies, nurturing proxy forces to form a Shiite axis of power throughout the region. His profile rose amid the fight to prop up President Bashar al-Assad of Syria, and later the fight against the Islamic State. He had long been designated as a terrorist by the United States and Israel, but many in Iran lauded him as a hero.

- 8) In which country is Sumatra Island located?
 (a) Japan (b) Indonesia
 (c) New Zealand (d) Philippine

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Indonesia is situated in southeast Asia. The nation is made up of more than 14,000 volcanic islands between Asia and Australia and has a population estimated at 255 million people. Sumatra, part of the Sunda Islands, is an island located in western Indonesia. Measuring just over 473,000 km², Sumatra is the sixth largest island in the world.



- 9) Saudi Aramco oil processing unit at Khurais and Abqaiq was attacked by a drone on
 (a) 14th September 2018 (b) 11th December 2019
 (c) 14th September 2019 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Drone attacks claimed by Yemen's Houthi rebels have caused fires at two major facilities run by Saudi Aramco, Saudi Arabia's state-owned oil giant, disrupting output and exports.

- 10) How many members does NATO have?
 (a) 15 (b) 16
 (c) 28 (d) 29

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The 29 member states of NATO are: Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

- 11) Pakistan applied for the membership of Nuclear Suppliers Group on
 (a) 11 May 2006 (b) 19 May 2009
 (c) 26 May 2011 (d) 19 May 2016

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The Nuclear Suppliers group (NSG) was formed in 1975 after the explosion by India in May 1974 of a nuclear device. India declared this detonation for peaceful purposes although it was for military use. The NSG seeks to prevent similar future misuses.

The main aim is to ensure that nuclear trade for peaceful purposes does not contribute to the proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Moreover international trade and cooperation in the nuclear field is not hindered unjustly in the process.

To admit a new country in the group prerequisites are; it must have the capability to supply the items and country should adhere to the guidelines of NSG, signatory of Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT). The country supports the international efforts towards non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of their delivery vehicles. Enforcement of a legally based domestic export control system which gives effect to the commitment to act in accordance with the guidelines. Consensus of all member states which are presently 48 is mandatory for new entrant.

A rotating Chair has the overall responsibility for coordination of work and outreach activities. India had applied for the membership on 12 May 2016, closely followed by Pakistan on 19 May 2016. India is backed by the US, and a number of western countries.

Most of the NSG major powers possessing nuclear weapons have also shown leniency towards India. In Seoul meeting held in June 2016, the NSG Chair, Ambassador Song of South Korea, and the previous Chair, Ambassador Rafael Mariano Grossi of Argentina, were willingly co-opted to pave the way for India. Draft 'Exchange of Notes' for non NPT applicants, also known as Grossi formula was ready in December 2016. It is heavily tilted towards granting the membership to India.

On December 29, 2016 Pakistan Foreign Office rejected the Grossi formula on the grounds that it is discriminatory and unhelpful for advancing global non-proliferation objectives.

- 12) The last SAARC summit was held in
 (a) 2010 (b) 2014
 (c) 2016 (d) 2018

Answer: (b)

Explanation: India decided not to participate in the 2016 SAARC which was to be held in Pakistan, after an Indian Army camp in Uri was attacked by terrorists. The SAARC summit of 2016 was finally cancelled as Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Afghanistan and Maldives followed India's decision to boycott the summit.

SAARC Summits

S. No	Location	Date of Summit
1	Dhaka	7-8 Dec, 1985
2	Bangalore	16-17 Nov, 1986
3	Kanthmandu	2-4 Nov, 1987
4	Islamabad	2-31 Dec, 1988
5	Male'	21-23 Nov, 1990
6	Colombo	21 Dec, 1991
7	Dhaka	10-11 April, 1993
8	New Delhi	2-4 May, 1995
9	Male'	12-14 May, 1997
10	Colombo	29-31 July, 1998
11	Kathmandu	4-6 Jan, 2002
12	Islamabad	2-6 Jan, 2004
13	Dhaka	12-13 Nov, 2005
14	New Delhi	3-4 April, 2007
15	Colombo	1-3 Aug, 2008
16	Thimphu	28-29 April, 2010
17	Addu	10-11 Nov, 2011
18	Kathmandu	26-27 Nov 2014

- 13) Pakistan Prime Minister addressed the 74th session of the United Nations General Assembly on
 (a) Sep 17, 2018 (b) Sep 27, 2019
 (c) October 27, 2019 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 14) Next US election will be held on
 (a) November 1, 2020 (b) November 2, 2020
 (c) November 3, 2020 (d) November 4, 2020

Answer: (c)

Explanation: On November 3, 2020, Americans will head to the polls to elect their next president. Before election day, the campaign will draw the attention of millions in both the US, and around the world.

- 15) The Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-II) was signed in:
 (a) September 11, 1972 (b) June 18, 1979
 (c) December 19, 1980 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union that were aimed at curtailing the manufacture of strategic missiles capable of carrying nuclear weapons. The first agreements, known as SALT I and SALT II, were signed by the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1972 and 1979, respectively, and were intended to restrain the arms race in strategic (long-range or intercontinental) ballistic missiles armed with nuclear weapons. First suggested by U.S. Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson in 1967, strategic arms limitation talks were agreed on by the two superpowers in the summer of 1968, and full-scale negotiations began in November 1969.

- 16) How many countries are members of the UN Human Rights Council?
 (a) 36 (b) 47
 (c) 51 (d) 193

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Council is made of 47 Member States, which are elected by the majority of members of the General Assembly of the United Nations through direct and secret ballot. The General Assembly takes into account the candidate States' contribution to the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as their voluntary pledges and commitments in this regard. The Council's Membership is based on equitable geographical distribution. Seats are distributed as follows:

1. African States: 13 seats
2. Asia-Pacific States: 13 seats
3. Latin American and Caribbean States: 8 seats
4. Western European and other States: 7 seats
5. Eastern European States: 6 seats

By secret ballot, the Assembly elected Armenia, Brazil, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Libya, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Namibia, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Sudan and Venezuela. All 14 members will serve three-year terms beginning on 1 January 2020.

- 17) Which of the following is referred to as a predecessor to WTO?
 (a) IMF (b) GATT
 (c) OPEAC (d) World Bank

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The WTO's predecessor, the GATT, was established on a provisional basis after the Second World War in the wake of other new multilateral institutions dedicated to international economic cooperation - notably the "Bretton Woods" institutions now known as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The original 23 GATT countries were among over 50 which agreed a draft Charter for an International Trade Organization (ITO) - a new specialized agency of the United Nations. The Charter was intended to provide not only world trade disciplines but also contained rules relating to employment, commodity agreements, restrictive business practices, international investment and services. GATT came into effect on 1 January 1948 and was refined over eight rounds of negotiations, leading to the creation of the World Trade Organization (WTO), which replaced GATT in 1995. GATT was focused on trade in goods and aimed to liberalize trade by reducing tariffs and removing quotas among member countries.

- 18) On which of the following days 'Commonwealth Day' is observed?
 (a) 1st Monday of March
 (b) 2nd Monday of March
 (c) 3rd Monday of March
 (d) 4th Monday of March

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Commonwealth Day is a celebration of the Commonwealth of

Nations, and is held on the second Monday in March each year. The Commonwealth consists of 53 nations, including the coloniser Britain, plus 15 of its overseas territories. Sixteen of these states recognise the Queen as their monarch. Around 2.2 billion people are thought to celebrate this day, which represents about a third of the global population. In some parts of the Commonwealth the day is a public holiday, but it is not currently a public holiday in Britain. This day was first celebrated in 1902 on the date of Queen Victoria's birthday, January 22, and its original purpose was to be a 'symbol of that unity of feeling... to those ideals of freedom, justice, and tolerance for which the British Empire [stood] throughout the world'. Empire Day was renamed Commonwealth Day in 1958, and its date was changed to the second Monday in March in 1974.

19) The members countries of NAFTA are =.

- (a) Mexico, Panama (b) US, Canada, Brazil
(c) Canada, US, Mexico (d) Canada and Mexico

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is an agreement signed by Canada, Mexico, and the United States and entered into force on 1 January 1994 in order to establish a trilateral trade bloc in North America. After U.S. President Donald Trump took office in January 2017, he sought to replace NAFTA with a new agreement, beginning negotiations with Canada and Mexico. In September 2018, the United States, Mexico, and Canada reached an agreement to replace NAFTA with the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) NAFTA will remain in force, pending the ratification of the USMCA

20) When was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) adopted?

- (a) October 24, 1947 (b) 25 November 1945
(c) 10 December 1948 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: On 10 December 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Assembly called upon all Member countries to publicize the text of the Declaration and "to cause it to be disseminated, displayed, read and expounded principally in schools and other educational institutions, without distinction based on the political status of countries or territories." The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the cornerstone for modern day human rights within the framework of the United Nations.

**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

Current Affairs

2019

- 1) Thar Coal project was first announced by the government in
(a) 2009 (b) 2008
(c) 2010 (d) 2012

Answer: (b)

Explanation: coal was discovered in Thar in the 1990s. At that time, the exploitation of Thar coal came under the Federal Government. Two attempts were made to invest and mine in Thar, but due to various reasons they came to nothing. Then in 2008, the responsibility for Mines and Minerals was devolved to the Sindh Government, which took the wise decision that since they could not handle Thar coal on their own, private sector partners should be involved. As a result, an international competitive bid was held and in 2009 Engro became a part of the Sindh Government's joint venture and this led to the formation of SECMC. Engro and the Sindh Government pooled resources together – on a 60% Engro and 40% Sindh Government ratio – to undertake the feasibility. When this was completed in 2012, it was decided to set up a 1,200 megawatt project with 6.5 million tons per annum (MTPA) mining at a cost of three billion dollars. Then a number of factors intervened. Firstly, due to the economic situation, it was almost impossible to raise three billion dollars in Pakistan at that time. Secondly, the international commodity market went down the drain and with it the price of coal, and it was no longer economically viable to mine Pakistani coal. So the project went on the backburner. At that time Engro asked me to look at what could be done with the project. I had always been keen to work in Thar, not so much because of the coal, but because I come from Hyderabad and I wanted to do something there. After I looked at the project, we decided to redefine the project from a 1,200 megawatt (MW) one to a 660 MW one in order to make it financially feasible and to approach other companies to see whether they would partner with us in this venture. We managed to convince eight companies to join us; six were Pakistani and two were Chinese.

2) Who was the founder of Republican Party?

- (a) Alexander Hamilton (b) Abraham Lincoln
(c) Thomas Jefferson (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: In Ripon, Wisconsin, former members of the Whig Party meet to establish a new party to oppose the spread of slavery into the western territories. The Whig Party, which was formed in 1834 to oppose the "tyranny" of President Andrew Jackson, had shown itself incapable of coping with the national crisis over slavery. The Republican Party was officially formed in July 1854 in Jackson, Michigan when a group of men who belonged to various splinter parties met and adopted the name Republican. The name appealed to those who recalled Jeffersonian "republicanism" and generally placed the national interest above sectional interest and above states' rights. The party's founders totally opposed slavery. The platform adopted at the party's first national convention in 1856 rejected the Southern position that Congress had the right to recognize slavery in a territory. The Party maintained that Congress could abolish slavery in the territories and ought to do so.

3) Who was the Chief Minister of Balochistan in 1972?

- (a) Ataullah Mengal
(b) Jam Ghulam Qadir Khan
(c) Mir Zaffar Ullah Khan Jamali
(d) None of the above.

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Ataullah Mengal is well-known political figure who has been campaigning separatist and nationalist movement in Pakistan for a long time. He was born in Wahd, a small town in the Khuzdar District. After getting his early education from his native town he went to Aitchison College, Lahore from where he did his Senior Cambridge. Sardar Mengal became the Chief Minister of Balochistan on May 1, 1972 but his government was dissolved after just eight months on February 13, 1973. Chief Minister Ataullah Mengal and Governor Ghaus Bux Bizenjo were accused of preparing for an armed revolt and jailed. This charge was made after the seizure of arms in the Iraqi embassy.

4) Which country doesn't have a standing army?

- (a) Sweden (b) Finland (c) Iceland (d) Norway

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Iceland does not have a standing army, it still maintains a military expeditionary peacekeeping force, an air defence system, an extensive militarised coast guard, a police service, and a tactical police force.

5) Which Country is the largest emitter of Carbon Dioxide?

- (a) USA (b) China (c) Germany (d) Japan

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Since 1965, no country has put more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere than the United States. The 264 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide the U.S. has emitted to the atmosphere represented 22.5% of global emissions during that time, and was well ahead of the cumulative 216 billion metric tons from the European Union (EU) In second place among countries was the 188 billion metric tons emitted by China.

But as China has industrialized -- with a heavy reliance on coal-fired power -- Chinese emissions have rocketed past both those of the U.S. and the EU. The top four emitters in 2017, which covered 58 per cent of global emissions, were China (27 per cent), the US (15 per cent), the European Union (10 per cent) and India (7 per cent), according to the projection by the Global Carbon Project. The rest of the world contributed 41 per cent

6) Higher than Hopes is written by whom.

- (a) Fatima Meer (b) Fatima Bhutto
(c) Nelson Mandela (d) None of the above.

Answer: (a)

Explanation: In "Higher Than Hope," a biography of Nelson Mandela "carefully examined, approved and authorized" by the African National Congress leader himself, Fatima Meer has organized a book that is partly a history of the ANC, partly a song of praise for the Mandela family, partly a compilation of Nelson's own writings--his letters, his eloquent self-defense in 1964, and portions of his autobiography.

Fatima Meer was born in Grey Street, Durban on 12 August 1928, the daughter of Moosa Meer and Rachel Farrel and the second born of their nine children. Her mother, Rachel, was an orphan of Jewish and Portuguese descent, but she converted to Islam and took the name Amina. Fatima Meer's father, Moosa, was born in Surat, Gujarat and came from the small Sunni Bhora community.

7) Army Public School Peshawar was attacked on which date?

- (a) 14th December 2014 (b) 15th December 2014
(c) 16th December 2014 (d) None of the above.

Answer: (c)

Explanation: On 16 December 2014 Taliban gunmen stormed the Army Public School in Peshawar.

8) Wafa is the news agency of which country?

- (a) Palestine (b) Syria
(c) Egypt (d) None of the above.

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Wafa, also known as the Palestine News Agency and the Palestinian News & Info Agency, is the news agency of the Palestinian National Authority, and was "the P.L.O.'s news agency" in the years before the formation of the PA.

9) East India Company was established in which year?

- (a) 31st December 1600 (b) 31st December 1857
(c) 31st December 1906 (d) None of the above.

Answer: (a)

Explanation: On 31 December 1600, a group of merchants who had incorporated themselves into the East India Company were given monopoly privileges on all trade with the East Indies. The Company's ships first arrived in India, at the port of Surat, in 1608.

10) Iran-Pakistan Pipeline is also called

- (a) IP Pipeline (b) Peace Pipeline
(c) IPI Pipeline (d) Both A&B

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline, also known as the Peace pipeline, or IP Gas, is an under-construction 2,775-kilometre (1,724 mi) pipeline to deliver natural gas from Iran to Pakistan. Dubbed the "peace pipeline", talks on the project began in 1994. The pipeline was initially intended to carry gas on to India, but Delhi withdrew from negotiations in 2009, just a year after it signed a nuclear deal with the US. Historically, Iran and Pakistan enjoyed friendly relations. Iran was quick to reach out to the newly created Pakistan in 1947, and in its early decades, senior Pakistani leadership -- including founding father Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The two countries remained close in many respects. Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Shah of Iran, was the first head of a foreign country to visit Pakistan. Officially adopted in 1954, Pakistan's national anthem, is almost entirely written not in Urdu but in the Persian language. Pakistan's regional posture is India-centric, while Prime Minister Narendra Modi has also enunciated on several occasions a policy of encircling and isolating Pakistan regionally and internationally. Along those lines, India has substantially increased its influence in Afghanistan, and it has recently, too, started stepping up its engagement with Iran. Meanwhile, Pakistan, instead of countering Indian engagement in Iran, is directing its ire at Iran itself. This has further alienated Tehran, which has its own interests to pursue.

Rather than showing rage, it is in Pakistan's best interests to engage Iran in trade and other fields. Indeed, it was doing this as recently as a few years ago, when the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) held power. During the tenure of former president Asif Ali Zardari, meetings of civil and military leaders from both countries were commonplace. On 11 March 2013, inauguration of the construction works on the Pakistani section of the pipeline were inaugurated by president of Pakistan Asif Ali Zardari and president of Iran Mahmoud Ahmadinejad.

11) RAW stands for what?

- (a) Reduction of American Warrior
(c) Repertoire of Administrative Workload

- (b) Real Action Work
(d) Research and Analysis Wing

Answer: (d)

Explanation: RAW came into being on September 21st, 1968, after the Sino-Indian war of 1962 and the India-Pakistan war of 1965, which exposed gaps in intelligence gathering undertaken by the Intelligence Bureau (which, until then, handled both domestic and foreign intelligence) Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and her government, felt the need for an agency that would raise an alarm, and protect India before it went to war, or was hit by a terror attack. This agency would counter, or tackle them with whatever step they deemed necessary. RAW's first director was Rameshwar Nath Kao.

12) Who was the First Air Chief Marshal of Pakistan?

- (a) Mujahid Anwer Khan
(c) Asghar Khan

- (b) Zafar Chaudary
(d) None of the above.

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Air Marshal Zafar Ahmed Chaudhry, (born 19 August 1926) was the first Chief of Air Staff and a three-star general of the Pakistan Air Force from March 1972 to April 1974. His predecessor, Abdul Rahim Khan, was called Commander-in-Chief. Before becoming the air chief, Chaudhry stayed as the Managing Director of the national airline Pakistan International Airlines from July 1971 to March 1972.

Chaudhry has commanded No. 9 Squadron, No. 32 Flying Wing (Mauripur), PAF Academy Risalpur and PAF Base Sargodha. Amongst his staff appointments, he was Director of Operations, Director of Plans and ACAS (Operations) at the AHQ. He was commissioned in the British Indian Air Force on 9 April 1945. Among his important assignments in the PAF were: after commander of the PAF Academy and later of PAF Base Sargodha; at Air Headquarter, he did a tour as chief of operations. In between, he graduated from two British staff colleges as well as the Imperial Defence College. He is a founding member of the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, has served as its Treasurer and is currently a Council Member

13) Operation Zarb-e-Azb was started on which date?

- (a) 15th June 2014
(c) 15th June 2016

- (b) 15th June 2015
(d) None of the above.

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Operation Zarb-e-Azb was a joint military offensive conducted by the Pakistan Armed Forces against various militant groups, including the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, the East Turkestan Islamic Movement, Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, al-Qaeda, Jundallah and the Haqqani network. The operation was launched on 15 June 2014 in North Waziristan along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border as a renewed effort against militancy in the wake of the 8 June attack on Jinnah International Airport in Karachi, for which the TTP and the IMU claimed responsibility. The operation is named as Zarb-e Azab. "Azb" refers to one of the seven swords of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) that was he carried along in the Ghazwaz of Uhad and Badr to strike hard infidels. Zarb-e-Azb means "swift and conclusive strike" not over yet. Zarb-e-azb has accentuated positive effect on Pakistan's security, stability and progress. The mega project of \$ 42 billion CPEC was initiated after satisfactory security situation in Pakistan. With defeating terrorism, the Pakistan Armed Forces have gifted the nation with the peace that guarantees prosperity under CPEC.

14) Gymnophobia is the fear of

- (a) Darkness
(c) Nudity

- (b) Homosexuality
(d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Gymnophobia: An abnormal and persistent fear of nudity. Sufferers of this phobia experience undue anxiety even though they realize their fear is irrational. They may worry about seeing others naked or being seen naked, or both. "Gymnophobia" is derived from the Greek "gymnos" (naked) and "phobos" (fear)

15) Punjab Police was formed in which year.

- (a) 1947
(c) 1972

- (b) 1861
(d) None of the above.

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Punjab Police Force was formed in 22 March 1861. The Punjab Police is constituted by the Police Order 2002 and operates under Police Rules of 1934. There is a Central Police Office (CPO) at Lahore which has a number of functional branches like Legal Affairs Division (Legal Branch), Finance & Welfare, Establishment, Operations, Training, Research & Development, etc. These units report to the Inspector General of Police through their respective Additional Inspectors General of Police. The Regional Police Officers report to the Inspector General of Police directly and they do not form part of the Central Police Office (CPO), Punjab. The Inspector General of Police is ex-officio secretary to the Government of Punjab. The Punjab Police is staffed by officers of the Punjab Police and the Police Service of Pakistan.

Specified forces in Punjab police department:

- Counter Terrorism Department (CTD)
- Criminal Investigation Agency (CIA)
- Special Protection Unit (SPU)
- Punjab Elite Force
- Punjab Boundary Force
- Punjab River Police
- Punjab Traffic Police
- Punjab Highway Patrol
- Punjab Dolphin Force

The main police formations are as follows:

- Central Police Office (CPO), Punjab
- Police Regions
- Investigation Branch
- Special Branch
- Telecommunication Branch
- Operation branch

16) When first martial law was promulgated in Pakistan?

- (a) 1956
(c) 1969

- (b) 1958
(d) 1977

Answer: (b)

Explanation: After Governor General Ghulam Muhammad was compelled to go on a two-month leave to the United Kingdom, Major General Iskander Mirza entered the office of the Governor General on August 7, 1955. President Iskander Mirza could not develop proper working relations with all the coming premiers. Muhammad Ali Bogra (April 17, 1953 to August 11, 1955) was the

first prime minister under Mirza but he soon resigned and was replaced by Chaudhry Muhammad Ali (August 11, 1955 to September 12, 1956), Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy (September 12, 1956 to October 18, 1957), I. I. Chundrigar (October, 18, 1957 to December 16, 1957) and Malik Feroze Khan Noon (December 18, 1957 to October 7, 1958).

During Mirza's rule, the new Constitution was approved by the Constituent Assembly on February 29, 1956, and was promulgated on March 23, 1956. The Constitution was based on the Objectives Resolution, which was adopted on March 12, 1949. This constitution proclaimed the Dominion of Pakistan as Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Iskander Mirza was sworn in as its first president.

Then came the fateful day of October 7, 1958 when Iskander Mirza proclaimed martial law throughout the country and appointed the Army Chief, General Muhammad Ayub Khan, as Chief Martial Law Administrator. The constitution was abrogated, central and provincial governments were dismissed, National and provincial assemblies stood dissolved, and all political parties were abolished. Next day, the president appointed an Advisory Council, consisting of secretary-general and seven secretaries of ministries. However, on October 10, the president promulgated an Order stating that notwithstanding abrogation of 1956 Constitution, Pakistan shall be governed as nearly as may be in accordance with the late Constitution.

- 17) 1992 Environment conference held in ____?
 (a) New York, USA (b) Paris, France
 (c) Rio De Janeiro, Brazil (d) None of the above.

Answer: (c)

Explanation: From 3-14 June 1992, Rio de Janeiro hosted the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The focus of this conference was the state of the global environment and the relationship between economics, science and the environment in a political context. The conference concluded with the Earth Summit, at which leaders of 105 nations gathered to demonstrate their commitment to sustainable development.

- 18) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah salary as a Governor General of Pakistan was fixed at ____?
 (a) Rs. 1 (b) Rs 1 lac
 (c) Rs 10 Lac (d) None of the above.

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, who assumed the reins of office as the first Governor General of Pakistan, on August 14, 1947, exercised the utmost economy in authorizing government spending on his high office as Governor General and his own person. He kept a strict watch on the official expenditure on the Governor General's House in Karachi and his person. Having refused to accept the high salary to which he was entitled as the Governor General, the Quaid-i-Azam shunned the huge expenditure in vogue in India and other Commonwealth countries on the gubernatorial establishment and personally examined every month the items of expenditure on the staff, services and utilities of the Governor General's House in Karachi. He instructed the staff to show care and economy in the consumption of electricity and piped water in the household. The Governor General was fully aware of the financial constraints the fledgling State of Pakistan was at that time suffering from. In Karachi, there was shortage of electricity and piped water. According to the Quaid's sister, Mohitama Fatima Jinnah, at times the Governor General, instead of burdening the State Exchequer, bore some part of the monthly administrative expenditure on the Governor General's House from his

personal funds which he brought into Pakistan through his bankers in Mumbai. He took only a token sum of Rupee ONE per month as his official salary from the Government of Pakistan. As one of the leading barristers in India, Jinnah's income from his professional fees and profits from corporate investments was considerable, indeed more than his budgeted salary as Pakistan's Governor General.

- 19) McMahon Line is a border between?
 (a) China and Pakistan (b) China and India
 (c) China and Bangladesh (d) None of the above.

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The McMahon Line is a demarcation line drawn on map referred to in the Simla Convention, a treaty between Britain and Tibet signed in 1914. Although its legal status is disputed, it is currently the effective boundary between China and India. This dispute was used a pretext in a war between China and India in 1962.

- 20) Kashmir was sold to Gulab Singh in
 (a) 1846 (b) 1848
 (c) 1857 (d) 1947

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Under the terms of the Treaty of Amritsar that followed in March 1846, the British government sold Kashmir for a sum of 7.5 million Nanakshahee rupees to Gulab Singh, hereafter bestowed with the title of Maharaja.

Current Affairs

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Current Affairs

2018

- 1) In June 2013, the Taliban officially opened their office in
 (a) Saudi Arabia (b) UAE
 (c) Qatar (d) Oman

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Taliban office was opened in 2013 with support from the U.S., Afghan and Qatari governments to provide a venue for peace talks with the Taliban to help end the conflict in the country. The office has failed to achieve that and instead has become a travel facilitator for Taliban leaders.

- 2) Which country was host first-ever One Belt One Road (OBOR) Summit?
 (a) Pakistan (b) China (c) USA (d) Russia

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The One Belt One Road Chinese, (OBOR) initiative that was proposed in 2013, had a global curtain raiser through its first ever international co-operation conference held in Beijing on May 14 and 15, 2017, indeed had a global ring. It was attended by 1500 people from more than 130 nations. 28 countries were represented by top leadership and 60 international organizations. President Xi calls it his country's greatest diplomatic event. In 2013, Chinese President Xi Jinping launched the 'Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st

Century Maritime Silk Road' initiative and the Belt and Road Forum (BRF) is its key component. OBOR initiative seeks to physically connect China to its market in other regions such as Asia, Africa, Europe and beyond while the Maritime Silk Road would ensure safe China's shipping through Indian Ocean and the South China Sea. China has decided to invest billions of dollars in infrastructure projects including railways, ports and power grids. The OBOR summit is significant for Pakistan in context to China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, which is the flagship project of Chinese OBOR initiative.

- 3) **Quadrilateral Coordination Group (QCG) consists of the US, Pakistan, China and**
 (a) Iran (b) Afghanistan
 (c) Russia (d) Uzbekistan

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Quadrilateral Coordination Group (QCG) is a four-nation group working for reconciliation in Afghanistan which includes Afghanistan, China, Pakistan and the United States of America. Group aims to initiate reconciliation process between civilian government in Afghanistan and Taliban to preserve Afghanistan's unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity and achieve lasting peace and stability in Afghanistan and the region. The first meeting of the Afghanistan-Pakistan-United States-China Quadrilateral Coordination Group (QCG) was held in Islamabad on January 11, 2016.

- 4) **Macao's Return to China**
 (a) December 20, 1999 (b) November, 22, 1998
 (c) March, 11, 2003 (d) May, 18, 2000

Answer: (a)



Explanation: Macao is a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of the People's Republic of China. It was administered by Portugal for 442 years, first as a trading post, and subsequently as a Portuguese territory, until its return to China in 1999. It was the last European territory in Asia.

- 5) **UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) headquarters are in**
 (a) Bangkok, Thailand (b) Washington, D.C, USA
 (c) Geneva, Switzerland (d) Brussels, Belgium

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Since 1951, UNHCR has helped over 50 million refugees to restart their lives. UNHCR is the UN agency mandated to ensure respect for the rights of people fleeing war and persecution and to find lasting solutions to their plight. Twice-awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, UNHCR cares for more than 20 million of the world's most vulnerable people in 116 countries, ensuring that they are protected and have access to food, shelter, clean water, medical care and education.

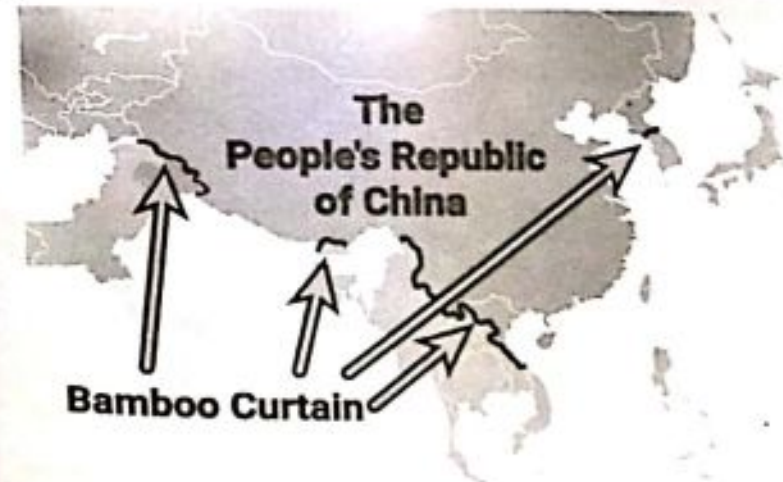
- 6) **Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has**
 (a) 8 member states (b) 10 member states
 (c) 12 member states (d) 15 member states

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a group of ten member countries that encourages political, economic, and social cooperation in the region. Since its formation on 8 August 1967 by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, the organisation's membership has expanded to include Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam.

- 7) **East Asia boundary between Communist & Non-Communist is called**
 (a) Bamboo Curtain (b) Iron Curtain
 (c) Cactus Curtain (d) Ice Curtain

Answer: (a)



Explanation: The Bamboo Curtain was the Cold War political demarcation between the Communist states of East Asia, particularly the People's Republic of China, and the capitalist and non-Communist states of East, South and Southeast Asia.

- 8) The military exercise between Russia and Pakistan named
 (a) Friendship-2017 (b) Druzhba-2017
 (c) Milan 2017 (d) Both a & b

Answer: (d)

Explanation: 'DRUZBA' or Druzhba (дружба) is a Russian word which means "friendship". The 'DRUZBA 2017' opening ceremony was held at Mineralnye Vody in Russia which was attended by senior military officials from the special forces of both Russia and Pakistan. The first annual joint exercise between the Russian military and the Pakistan Army took place under the name "Friendship 2016". 70 Russians and 130 Pakistanis took part in the exercise, held from 24 September to 10 October 2016, in Cherat, in Pakistan's north-western Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province.

- 9) Yerevan is capital of
 (a) Georgia (b) Armenia
 (c) Albania (d) Romania

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The capital city of the Republic of Armenia, Yerevan is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world. It dates back to the 8th century, when the fortress of Erebuni was built by king Argishti I. Yerevan is often pegged as the 'Pink City' because of the color of the stones used to build much of the city Centre, which is a compact area known as Kenton.

- 10) Cambodia ceased to be a French colony in
 (a) 1953 (b) 1958
 (c) 1963 (d) 1959

Answer: (a)

- 11) The current President of France is
 (a) Nicolas Sarkozy (b) Emmanuel Macron
 (c) François Hollande (d) François Mitterrand

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The current President of France is Emmanuel Macron, who succeeded François Hollande on 14 May 2017.

- 12) Pakistan purchased 4 helicopters Mi35 from
 (a) USA (b) China
 (c) Russia (d) France

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Mi-35M helicopter is an exceedingly modernised version of Mi-24 (Hind) combat helicopter with new onboard equipment and avionics. It also has a more powerful engine and a different tail rotor. The Mi-35M helicopter is slated to replace Pakistan's fleet of obsolete U.S.-made AH-1 Cobra attack helicopters. In comparison to the Mi-24, the Mi35M is also fitted with new main and tail rotors. Next to a chin-mounted twin-barrel GSh-23V 23 millimeter cannon, the Mi-35M helicopter can be armed with 80 and 120 millimeter rockets, and anti-tank guided missiles.

- 13) Each year the International Day of Peace is observed around the world on
 (a) 17 December (b) 21 November
 (c) 21 September (d) 23 October

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Each year the International Day of Peace is observed around the world on 21 September. The General Assembly has declared this as a day devoted to strengthening the ideals of peace, both within and among all nations and peoples. The theme for 2017 is "Together for Peace: Respect, Safety and Dignity for All."

- 14) The largest enclosed inland body of water on Earth by area is
 (a) Coral Sea (b) Bering Sea
 (c) Caspian Sea (d) Caribbean Sea

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Caspian Sea is the Earth's largest inland body of water. It lies at the junction of Europe and Asia, with the Caucasus Mountains to the west and the steppes of Central Asia to the east. It is bordered by Russia to the northwest, Azerbaijan to the west, Iran to the south, Turkmenistan to the southeast and Kazakhstan to the northeast.

- 15) Iran Nuclear Deal was signed in
 (a) 14 July 2013 (b) 14 July 2014
 (c) 14 July 2015 (d) 14 July 2015

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The 2015 nuclear deal struck between Iran and six world powers - the US, UK, Russia, France, China, and Germany - was the signature foreign policy achievement of Barack Obama's presidency.

- 16) Where will the next Summer Olympics 2020 be held?
 (a) Buenos Aires, Argentina (b) Tokyo, Japan
 (c) Jakarta, Indonesia (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: On September 7, 2013, the International Olympic Committee awarded the Games of the XXXII Olympiad in 2020 to Tokyo, which was chosen over fellow Candidate Cities Istanbul and Madrid after two rounds of voting during the 125th IOC Session in Buenos Aires.

- 17) The official currency of Syria is
 (a) Syrian pound (b) Syrian lira
 (c) Syrian real (d) Both a & b

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The Syrian pound or Syrian Lira is the currency of Syria and is issued by the Central Bank of Syria. The pound is subdivided into 100 qirsh although coins in qirsh are no longer issued.

- 18) Mohamad Al Jounde has been honoured with the International Children's Peace Prize 2017. He hails from which country?
 (a) Philippines (b) United Arab Emirates
 (c) Liberia (d) Syria

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Mohamad Al Jounde (16) from Syria has been honoured with the International Children's Peace Prize 2017 for his efforts to ensure the rights of Syrian refugee children. Al Jounde, a refugee of the Syrian civil war, set up a school together with his family in a Lebanese refugee camp that currently provides 200 children with education. The prize is an initiative of the KidsRights Foundation, an international children's aid and advocacy organisation based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. It is awarded annually to a child who has made a significant contribution to advocating children's rights and

improving the situation of vulnerable children such as orphans, child labourers and children with HIV/AIDS.

- 19) The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, on
 (a) 11 December 1997 (b) 13 June 2013
 (c) 17 March 1992 (d) 28 April 1996

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The Kyoto protocol was the first agreement between nations to mandate country-by-country reductions in greenhouse-gas emissions. Kyoto emerged from the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which was signed by nearly all nations at the 1992 mega-meeting popularly known as the Earth Summit. That treaty was finalized in Kyoto, Japan, in 1997, after years of negotiations, and it went into force in 2005.

Current Affairs

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Current Affairs

2017

- 1) FIFA World Cup 2018 will be hosted by:
 (a) Poland (b) Romania
 (c) Russia (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The 2018 FIFA World Cup will be the 21st FIFA World Cup, a quadrennial international football tournament contested by the men's national teams of the member associations of FIFA. It is scheduled to take place in Russia from 14 June to 15 July 2018, after the country was awarded the hosting rights on 2 December 2010.

- 2) Number of OIC Muslim states:
 (a) 58 (b) 57
 (c) 59 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Organization of Islamic Cooperation founded in 1969 has 57 members, 56 of which are also member states of the United Nations.

- 3) Number of European Union member states:
 (a) 27 (b) 26
 (c) 28 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The European Union (EU) comprises 28 member states. In June 2016, the United Kingdom held a referendum on membership of the EU, resulting in 51.89% of votes cast in favour to leaving. Prime Minister Theresa May invoked Article 50 on 29 March 2017 to formally initiate the withdrawal process.

- 4) Cold war period:
 (a) 1947 – 1991 (b) 1945-1989
 (c) 1962-1991 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The Cold War began a long period of rivalry (1947-1991) which pitted the U.S. against the Soviet Union and their respective allies and determined international relations for almost half a century. The Cold War was fought on the political, economic, and propaganda fronts. The Cold War was to dominate international affairs for decades and many major crises occurred – the Cuban Missile Crisis, Vietnam, Hungary and the Berlin Wall being just some. For many, the growth in weapons of mass destruction was the most worrying issue.

NPT is:

- 5) (a) National Proliferation Treaty (b) New Proliferation Treaty
 (c) Non-Proliferation Treaty (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The NPT is a landmark international treaty whose objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament. Opened for signature in 1968, the Treaty entered into force in 1970. On 11 May 1995, the Treaty was extended indefinitely. A total of 191 States have joined the Treaty, including the five nuclear-weapon States. More countries have ratified the NPT than any other arms limitation and disarmament agreement, a testament to the Treaty's significance. Pakistan and India have both refused to sign the NPT.

6) AFP is the news agency of:

- (a) UK (b) France
 (c) Germany (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Agence France-Presse (AFP) is an international news agency headquartered in Paris, France. Founded in 1944, AFP is the third largest news agency in the world, after the Associated Press (AP) and Reuters.

7) Headquarters of ICJ:

- (a) Bern, Switzerland (b) Brussels, Belgium
 (c) The Hague, Netherlands (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations (UN). It was established in June 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations and began work in April 1946. The seat of the Court is at the Peace Palace in The Hague (Netherlands)

8) Oldest satellite site is in:

- (a) Kazakhstan (b) Russia
 (c) USA (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The Baikonur Cosmodrome was originally constructed by the Soviet Union in the late 1950s as the base of operations for its space program. It is the world's first and largest operational space launch facility. Both *Sputnik 1*, the first artificial satellite, and Vostok 1, the first manned spaceflight, were launched from Baikonur. The launch pad used for both missions was renamed Gagarin's Start in honor of Russian Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin, pilot of Vostok 1 and first human in space.

9) UK's Head of state:

- (a) Theresa Mary May (b) John Bercow
 (c) Queen Elizabeth II (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Elizabeth II became queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1952. Elizabeth I was Queen of England and Ireland from 1558 to 1603. Through her parents and grandparents, Elizabeth II can trace her ancestors back long before Elizabeth I! Queen Elizabeth's father was King George VI. When he died in February 1952 Elizabeth became Queen. Her coronation was on 2 June 1953. Queen Elizabeth II is one of the most famous women in the world. She has visited many countries and met many world leaders. She has probably travelled more miles than any king or queen in history. 2012 marks her 60th year as Queen. Only Queen Victoria has had a longer reign (63 years 216 days)

10) Country that once was the colony of UK:

- (a) Thailand
- (b) Burma
- (c) Vietnam
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: British rule in Burma lasted from 1824 to 1948, from the Anglo-Burmese Wars through the creation of Burma as a province of British India to the establishment of an independently administered colony, and finally independence. After three Anglo-Burma Wars (1825, 1852 and 1885) Burma was conquered and transformed into a British colony. Burma became an official colony on January 1, 1886. The British ruled Burma as a part of India from 1919 until 1937. In 1937, Burma was made a crown colony of Britain. Britain in part used Burma as a buffer zone between India and the rest of Asia

11) Oldest tennis venue:

- (a) Wimbledon
- (b) Rotterdam
- (c) Acer Arena
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The Championships, Wimbledon, commonly known simply as Wimbledon, is the oldest tennis tournament in the world, and is widely considered the most prestigious. It has been held at the All England Club in Wimbledon, London, since 1877 and is played on outdoor grass courts.

12) Bishkek is the capital of:

- (a) Tajikistan
- (b) Kyrgyzstan
- (c) Turkmenistan
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Bishkek formerly Pishpek and Frunze, is the capital and largest city of the Kyrgyz Republic. In 1991 the Kyrgyz parliament changed the capital's name to "Bishkek". Bishkek is also the country's financial center, with all of the country's 21 commercial banks headquartered there. During the Soviet era, the city was home to a large number of industrial plants, but most have been shut down since 1991 or now operate on a much reduced scale. One of Bishkek's largest employment centers today is the Dordoy Bazaar open market, where many of the Chinese goods imported to CIS countries are sold.

13) Last census in Pakistan was held in:

- (a) 1980
- (b) 1998
- (c) 2017
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The last census in Pakistan was conducted in 1998 since then there are mere estimates that Pakistan works with for policy making. Constitutionally Pakistan is bound to conduct census every 10 years. The March 2017 census are taking place after a gap of two

decades. Pakistan has a long history of Census taking and the first regular Population Census in the area now comprising Pakistan was held in 1881. Since then regular censuses have been conducted after every ten years in the year ending at one. After independence, the first census of Pakistan was conducted in 1951, the second in 1961 while the third census was held in 1972 instead of 1971 due to political environment in the country and war with India. The fourth census was held in March 1981 and fifth one which was due in 1991 could be held in March, 1998 due to specific circumstances.

First Muslim Nobel Laureate:

- 14) (a) Anwar Sadat (b) Shirin Ebadi
(c) Muhammad Abdus Salam (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Anwar el-Sadat was the one-time president of Egypt (1970-1981) who shared the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize for establishing peace agreements with Israel.

Objectives Resolution was presented by:

- 15) (a) Mian Muhammad Iftikharuddin (b) Liaquat Ali Khan
(c) Shabir Ahmed Usmani (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Objectives Resolution was a resolution adopted on 12 March 1949 by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. The resolution, proposed by the Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, proclaimed that the future constitution of Pakistan would not be modeled entirely on a European pattern, but on the ideology and democratic faith of Islam. While discussing rights of religious minorities, Chandra Mandal opposed the resolution by saying that 'why ulemas are insisting on this principle of Islam whereas India has Pandits but they did not demand things like that. Individual do have religion but state had not. Mian Muhammad Iftikharuddin was the only Muslim member in the house who opposed the resolution.

16) The world's largest producer of cotton:

- (a) China
- (b) Pakistan
- (c) USA
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: With around 100,000 farmers cultivating cotton, China is the biggest cotton producing country. China has 7,500 textile companies, which produce US \$73 billion of cotton cloth annual. The cultivation requires moderate rainfall. To save the plant from pests, there is a huge usage of pesticides and fertilizers.

17) United States bombed on Hiroshima:

- (a) August 11, 1945
- (b) August 6, 1945
- (c) August 9, 1945
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: On August 6, 1945, during World War II (1939-45), an American B-29 bomber dropped the world's first deployed atomic bomb over the Japanese city of Hiroshima. The explosion wiped out 90 percent of the city and immediately killed 80,000 people; tens of thousands more would later die of radiation exposure. Three days later, a second B-29 dropped another A-bomb on Nagasaki, killing an estimated 40,000 people. Japan's Emperor Hirohito announced his country's unconditional surrender in World War II in a radio address on August 15, citing the devastating power of "a new and most cruel bomb."

- 18) Collapse of USSR due to:
 (a) Economic failure (b) Perestroika and Glasnost
 (c) Nationalist Movements (d) None of these

Answer: (a)



Explanation: Described as the greatest geopolitical catastrophe of the 20th century by the current president of Russia Vladimir Putin the collapse of the Soviet Union has caused profound changes in global political and economic affairs, impacting the lives of hundreds of millions of people. Economic factors have played an immense role in the collapse of the Soviet Union and this role relates to the negative impacts of centrally-planned economic system. Substantial disadvantages associated with centrally-planned economic system include inefficiencies associated with resource distribution, lack of economic stability and lack of motivation for quality improvement due to the absence of competition and each of these disadvantages have played their part.

- 19) Country having largest gas reserves:
 (a) Pakistan (b) Saudi Arabia (c) Russia (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Proven Reserves: 47,800,000,000,000: Over 25% of European Union's natural gas demands are met by Russia alone, while its own consumption is a whopping 457 bcm per year. With 24% of the world's proven reserves, the country tops the list of countries with highest natural gas reserves. Iran, Russia, and Qatar, which together held nearly half the world's proven reserves

- 20) Suez Canal connects:
 (a) Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea
 (b) Pacific and the Atlantic Ocean
 (c) Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea
 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)



Explanation: The Suez Canal is an extremely crucial and famous shipping canal allowing the passage of vessels between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. The canal was constructed in the mid-1800s and as has been recognized as a maritime route to be open at all times, to shipping vessels of all countries in order to facilitate continuity in maritime trade operations irrespective of global conflicts.

Current Affairs**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT****Current Affairs****2016**

- 1) "The Reconstruction of Religious Thought" written by
(a) Ahmed Ali (b) Allama Muhammad Iqbal
(c) Javed Majeed (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam (1930) is Muhammad Iqbal's major philosophic work: a series of profound reflections on the perennial conflict among science, religion, and philosophy, culminating in new visions of the unity of human knowledge, of the human spirit, and of God.

- 2) The World's largest democracy is
(a) Brazil (b) United Kingdom
(c) India (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: With 1267 million inhabitants, of which 834 million can vote, India is the largest democracy in the world. Despite India's linguistic and religious diversity, the 2014 general elections have given the newly elected Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, a strong mandate.

For many years, India has been dubbed the world's biggest democracy, based on the country's over 1 billion people. But that's just not true, argues an op-ed in the Global Times, a Chinese state-run tabloid. In fact, that title belongs to China, says Han Zhen, head of Beijing Foreign Studies University. China's democracy is not only about a right to vote. It's also about democratic consultations on the economy, politics, culture, and various aspects of society.

- 3) Obama is the ——— president of USA
(a) 45th (b) 44th
(c) 46th (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: On November 4, 2008, Senator Barack Obama of Illinois was elected president of the United States over Senator John McCain of Arizona. Obama became the 44th president, and the first African American to be elected to that office. Donald John Trump was elected the 45th president of the United States on 10 November 2016.

- 4) National anthem composed by
(a) Hafeez Jullundhri (b) A. R. Ghani
(c) Ahmad G. Chagla (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Ahmed Ghulamali Chagla was born into a prominent family resident in Karachi for over a century. His father, the late Ghulamali Chagla, was one of the first elected Presidents (1921-22) of the Karachi Municipality. He obtained his preliminary education at the Sindh Madrassat-ul-Islam in Karachi. In late 1949, it was announced that the late Shah of Iran was to pay a state visit to Pakistan (the first by any foreign head of state). It was then that

Ahmed Ghulamali Chagla was approached by the National Anthem Committee of the Government of Pakistan to compose the tune for the National Anthem - which he did, and it was played for the first time at the Governor-General's House in Karachi during the Shah's visit on March 1, 1950! The man who had written the musical composition for the national anthem had by then departed. He died on 5th February 1953, whereas the anthem and its music won approval in 1954. After a lapse of 43 years, it was during Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's term in office that the government announced Presidential Award for Mr Ahmed Ali Chagla. His son, Abdul Khaliq Chagla, who lives in Houston, received the award at a ceremony held at Pakistan Embassy in Washington D.C. on 23rd March 1997.

- 5) Headquarter of International Court of Justice is at
(a) Hague, Netherlands (b) New York, United States
(c) Geneva, Switzerland (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations (UN). It was established in June 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations and began work in April 1946. The seat of the Court is at the Peace Palace in The Hague (Netherlands). Of the six principal organs of the United Nations, it is the only one not located in New York (United States of America).

- 6) Kalabagh Dam is not yet constructed due to
(a) Politically Damaging (b) Damage Coastal Ecology
(c) Shortage of Cultivable Land (d) All of the above

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Kalabagh dam does not present itself as a win-win situation. Its viability is premised on water availability figures that are highly questionable. The land constraint precludes substantive increases in cultivable area, additional water notwithstanding. Crop yield increases based on additional water do not account more, higher doses of water are associated with high input use, which degrades both soil, and water quality. Using existing water more efficiently is clearly a better option. Hydel energy is not unequivocally cheaper, given the growing propensity to factor in displacement and environmental costs.

- 7) Largest Arms importer in 2014
(a) North Korea (b) India
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Saudi Arabia overtook India in 2014 as the world's biggest importer of defence equipment, fuelled by tensions in the Middle East. According to a study published Sunday by respected analysts IHS Jane's.

Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) together imported \$8.6bn of defence equipment in 2014, more than the imports of Western Europe combined. Pakistan was the tenth largest arms importer in the world in 2015. Pakistan spent \$735 million on arms imports in 2015. In comparison, India imported arms worth \$3,078m. The largest exporter of arms to Pakistan in 2015 was China, with arms transfers worth \$565 million, followed by the United States (US) with \$66m in arms transfers.

- 8) Term intifada means
(a) Territory for peace (b) Uprising
(c) Freedom (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: An Arabic word meaning uprising, used to mean the Palestinian uprising against Israel beginning in 1987

- 9) **Freedom house NGO Headquarter in**
 (a) Amsterdam (Netherlands)
 (b) Reykjavik (Iceland)
 (c) Washington D.C (United States of America)
 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Freedom House is a U.S.-based U.S. Government funded non-governmental organisation (NGO) that conducts research and advocacy on democracy, political freedom, and human rights. Freedom House was founded in October 1941. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., it has field offices in about a dozen countries.

- 10) **Fifth international recognized mode of payment:**
 (a) British Pound (b) Chinese Yuan
 (c) Swedish Krona (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Chinese currency is the fifth most-used currency for international payments, according to Swift, the organization that banks use to coordinate international transactions.

- 11) **Who is the President of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)?**
 (a) Jin Liqun (b) Danny Alexander
 (c) Thierry de Longuemar (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Jin served as AIIB's President-designate from September 1, 2015 until his appointment as President on January 16, 2016. Prior to his selection as President-designate, he served as Secretary-General of the Multilateral Interim Secretariat (MIS), the entity tasked with preparing the legal, policy and administrative frameworks and undertaking other preparatory work required for the establishment of AIIB.

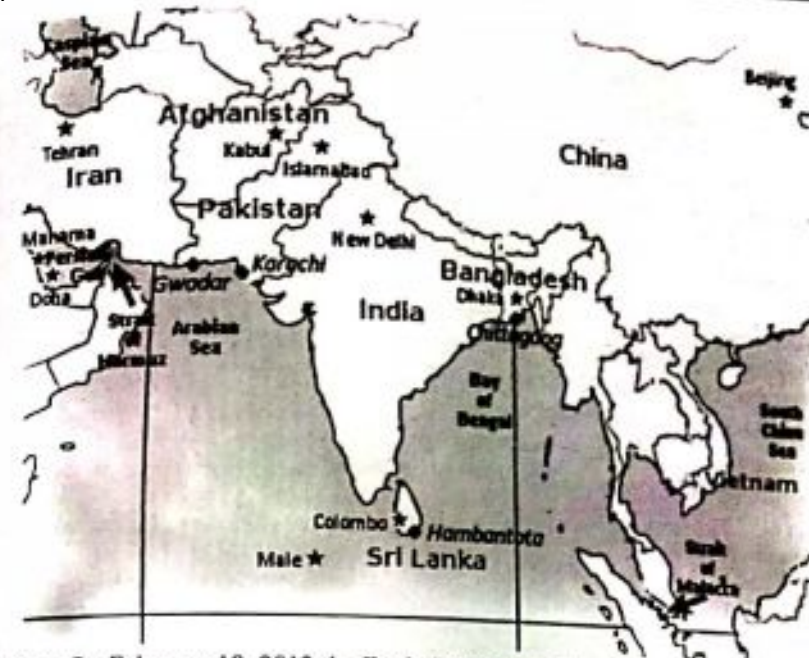
- 12) **Nelson Mandela International Day (or Mandela Day) is celebrated each year on**
 (a) 18 June (b) 18 July
 (c) 18 August (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Nelson Mandela International Day was launched in recognition of Nelson Mandela's birthday on 18 July, 2009 via unanimous decision of the UN General Assembly.

- 13) **The Pakistan People's Party-led government signed the Gwadar agreement with China on**
 (a) February 18, 2013 (b) September 21, 2010
 (c) March 13m 2010 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)



Explanation: On February 18, 2013 the Zardari government transferred operational control of its strategically-located deep-sea port at Gwadar, Balochistan province to China. Gwadar is situated on the Arabian Sea, just 180 nautical miles (330 kilometers) from the Strait of Hormuz, through which a third of the world's oil supply passes. It offers a prime location to monitor shipping passing through the Strait of Hormuz from the Persian Gulf, as well as access to cheap land routes or Middle East trade through Pakistan into western China and Central Asia. The previous operator, the Port of Singapore Authority (PSA), withdrew after Islamabad refused to provide large land allotments the PSA wanted for development work around the port.

- 14) **India-China Joint Military Training Exercise HAND-IN-HAND 2015 took place at**
 (a) Baoding Military Academy Baoding, China
 (b) Maharashtra Military School Pune, Maharashtra - India
 (c) Kunming Military Academy Yunnan - China
 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Hand-in-Hand joint training exercise is in continuation of the series of joint exercises between both countries. The first exercise in the series was held in China at Kunming in Yunnan province in 2007. The exercise between two neighbours contributes immensely in developing mutual understanding and respect for each other's military. The last exercise was held in October 2016 at Pune, Maharashtra in India.

- 15) **The Order of the Rising Sun is highest Military Award of**
 (a) Russia (b) Japan
 (c) South Korea (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Orders of the Rising Sun, established in April 10, 1875, was Japan's first award. It features rays of sunlight radiating from the rising sun. The order is awarded to those who have made distinguished achievements in the following fields: international relations, promotion of Japanese culture, advancements in their field, development in welfare or preservation of the environment

- 16) Pakistan's first communications satellite, the PakSat-1R, was launched in
 (a) April 2010 (b) January 2012
 (c) August 2011 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Pakistan's first communications satellite PAKSAT-1R, which is a part of Pakistan's Space Programme-2040, was launched in August on board China's Satellite Launch Vehicle from the Xichang Satellite Launch Centre.

- 17) What was the old name of Sri Lanka?
 (a) Serendib (b) Ceylon
 (c) Lankadeepa (d) All of the above

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Known as Lanka, Lankadeepa, taprobane... etc In ancient times, Sri Lanka was known by a variety of names: ancient Greek geographers called it Taprobane and Arabs referred to it as Serendib (the origin of the word "serendipity") Ceilão was the name given to Sri Lanka by the Portuguese when they arrived on the island in 1505, which was transliterated into English as Ceylon. Sri Lanka, officially the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka known as Ceylon before 1972 is an island nation in South Asia, located about 31 kilometers (18½ mi) off the southern coast of India. Originally known as Heladiva, it is home to around twenty million people.

- 18) First secretary General of UN was
 (a) Gladwyn Jebb (United Kingdom) (b) U Thant (Burma)
 (c) Trygve Lie (Norway) (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Norwegian lawyer and politician Trygve Lie was the United Nations first Secretary General. He held the post for seven years, from 1946 to 1953, and famously described it as "the most difficult job in the world". In the aftermath of the Second World War and at the onset of the Cold War, Lie sought to make his office a "source for peace". Trygve Lie was elected United Nations Secretary General on February 1, 1946 and installed a day later.

Trygve Lie's vision for peace "The world can never accept the thesis of despair -the thesis of irrevocable and irreconcilable conflict." Trygve Lie, July 20, 1950.

Trygve Halvdan Lie died on December 30, 1968 of a heart attack. He was 72 years old.

- 19) Pakistan launched its first satellite with the collaboration of China in 1990 was
 Al-Badr
 (a) Paksat 1R (b) Badr-I
 (c) Rehbar-I (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Benazir Bhutto established the National Development Complex and the University Observatory at Karachi University and expanded facilities for space research.

Pakistan's first military satellite, Badr-I, was also launched under her government through China, while the second military satellite Badr-II was completed during her second term. The Badr-I was Pakistan's first indigenously developed and manufactured digital communications and an experimental artificial satellite which was launched into low Earth orbit by Pakistan on 16 July 1990. With launching of Badr-I, Pakistan became the first Muslim country to launch and place a satellite in Earth's orbit. She declared 1990 a year of space in Pakistan and conferred national awards on scientists and engineers who participated in the development of this satellite. In the 1980s, Benazir Bhutto started aerospace projects such as Project Sabre II, Project PAC, Ghauri project under Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan in 1990 and the Shaheen programme in 1995 under Dr. Samar Mubarakmand.

- 20) Pakistan and Russia signed a landmark defence agreement on
 (a) 19 August 2015 (b) 21 July 2014
 (c) 29 August 2015 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Pakistan and Russia have signed a landmark defence deal which had taken place in 2014. Earlier in November 2014, both countries had signed a bilateral defence cooperation agreement to strengthen military-to-military relations between them.

Current Affairs

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Current Affairs

2015

- 1) Operation Desert Shield was launched by US in
 (a) 2 August 1990 (b) 17 January 1991
 (c) 28 February 1991 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Operation Desert Shield was the US operational name for the US buildup of forces and Saudi Arabia's defense from 2 August 1990, to 16 January 1991. On 17 January 1991, when it became clear that Saddam would not withdraw, Desert Shield became Desert Storm.

Another Operation Desert Shield was a 2006 operation by the Iraqi insurgency and al-Qaeda in Iraq, planned in December 2005 as a push against American forces during the Iraq War.

- 2) Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) was conducted by the US in
 (a) Iraq (b) Afghanistan
 (c) Libya (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Operation Enduring Freedom began on 7 October 2001, four weeks after the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks on America. Early combat operations included a mix of air strikes from land-based B-1, B-2 and B-52 bombers; carrier-based F-14 and F/A-18 fighters; and Tomahawk cruise missiles launched from both U.S. and British ships and submarines

- 3) Suez canal was nationalized by Egypt on
 (a) July 26, 1953 (b) July 26, 1956
 (c) Jul 28, 1955 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Suez Canal is actually the first canal that directly links the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea. It was opened for navigation on the 17th of November 1869. Egypt nationalized the canal on the 26th of July 1956. The Canal was closed five times; the last time was the most serious one since it lasted for 8 years. The Canal was then reopened for navigation on the 5th of June 1975.

- 4) Operation Gibraltar resulted into which war
 (a) Indo-Pakistani War of 1948
 (b) Indo-Pakistani War of 1965
 (c) Indo-Pakistani War of 1971
 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Pakistan launched an adventurous course of action initially at the Rann of Kutch and subsequently in Kashmir -Operation Gibraltar -which led to a full-scale war between India and Pakistan in September 1965.

- 5) The United Nations' (UN) International Day of Peace is celebrated on September 21 since
 (a) 1980 (b) 1981
 (c) 1982 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: A UN resolution established the International Day of Peace in 1981 to coincide with the opening of the UN General Assembly. The first Peace Day was celebrated in 1982 and was held on the third Tuesday of September each year until 2002, when September 21 became the permanent date for the International Day of Peace. The assembly decided in 2001 that the International Day of Peace should be annually observed on September 21 starting from 2002.

- 6) Martin Luther King Jr was assassinated in the age of
 (a) 33 (b) 37
 (c) 39 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: On April 4, 1968, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., 39, was shot to death in Memphis by an escaped convict, James Earl Ray. In 1999, the King family won a civil suit against a Memphis restaurateur who was said to have hired a police officer to kill Dr. King. "The jury's decision," explained, "means it did not believe that James Earl Ray ... fired the shot that killed Dr. King." King has remained the most widely known African-American leader of his era and the most public face of the civil rights movement, along with its most eloquent voice. President Ronald Reagan signed the King Holiday bill into law in 1983. Construction is underway on a permanent memorial to King, to be located on the Mall in Washington, D.C., near the Lincoln Memorial-the site of King's iconic "I Have a Dream" speech during the March on Washington in 1963.

- 7) Ozone layer absorb most of the
 (a) Ultraviolet radiations (b) Sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation
 (c) Both a & b (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Ultraviolet radiation is one form of radiant energy coming from the sun. The various forms of energy, or radiation, are classified according to wavelength, measured in nanometres (one nm is a millionth of a millimetre). The shorter the wavelength, the more energetic the radiation. In order of decreasing energy, the principal forms of radiation are gamma rays, X rays, UV (ultraviolet radiation), visible light, infrared radiation, microwaves, and radio waves.

- 8) World Water Day is celebrated every year on
 (a) 20 March (b) 21 March
 (c) 22 March (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: International World Water Day is held annually on 22 March. An international day to celebrate freshwater was recommended at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro. The United Nations General Assembly responded by designating 22 March 1993 as the first World Water Day.

- 9) What material is used to coat iron in the galvanizing process?
 (a) Tin (b) Zinc
 (c) Copper (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Hot-dip galvanizing is the process of immersing iron or steel in a bath of molten zinc to produce a corrosion resistant, multi-layered coating of zinc-iron alloy and zinc metal. While the steel is immersed in the zinc, a metallurgical reaction occurs between the iron in the steel and the molten zinc. This reaction is a diffusion process, so the coating forms perpendicular to all surfaces creating a uniform thickness throughout the part. The hot-dip galvanizing process has been used since 1742, providing long-lasting, maintenance-free corrosion protection at a reasonable cost for decades. Although hot-dip galvanizing has been utilized to protect steel for generations, the galvanizing process continues to evolve with new technologies and creative chemistries.

- 10) For purifying drinking water alum is used
 (a) for coagulation of mud particles (b) to kill bacteria
 (c) to remove salts (d) to remove gases

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Aluminium Sulfate, Shortly known as Alum, when added to raw water reacts with the bicarbonate alkalinities present in water and forms a gelatinous precipitate. This floc attracts other fine particles and suspended material in raw water, and settles down at the bottom of the container.

- 11) The Shahnama or Book of Kings was written by?
 (a) Abu-Mansur Daqiqi (b) Abu Al-Qasim Firdausi
 (c) Khosrau II (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Shahnameh, Book of Kings, is an epic composed by the Iranian poet Hakim Abul-Qasim Mansur (later known as Ferdowsi Tusi), and completed around 1010 C.E. The epic chronicles the legends and histories of Iranian (Aryan) kings from primordial times to the Arab conquest of Iran in the 7th century C.E., in three successive stages: the mythical, the heroic or legendary, and the historic. It took Ferdowsi thirty three years to complete his epic, by which time the rule of eastern Iran had passed to the Turkoman Ghaznavids (who based themselves in the north-eastern province of Khorasan with Ghazni as their capital). The Shahnameh was written in classical Persian when the language was emerging from its Middle Persian Pahlavi roots, and at a time when Arabic was the favoured language of literature.

- 12) Galileo's most famous invention was
 (a) Telescope (b) Steam engine
 (c) Calendar (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The history of the telescope dates back to the early 1600s. Galileo Galilei is commonly credited for inventing the telescope, but this is not accurate. Galileo was the first to use a telescope for the purpose of astronomy in 1609 (407 years ago in 2016, which is currently being celebrated as the International Year of Astronomy) Hans Lipperhey, a German spectacle maker, is generally credited as the inventor of the telescope, as his patent application is dated the earliest, on the 25th of September 1608.

- 13) The theory that a single dominant power can maintain world peace is called?
 (a) Behavioralism (b) Constitutive theory
 (c) Hegemonic stability theory (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: HST indicates that the international system is more likely to remain stable when a single nation-state is the dominant world power, or hegemon. The central idea of this theory is that the stability of the international system requires a single dominant state to articulate and enforce the rules of interaction among the most important members of the system. For a state to be a hegemon, it must have three attributes: the capability to enforce the rules of the system, the will to do so, and a commitment to a system which is perceived as mutually beneficial to the major states. A hegemon's capability rests upon the likes of a large, growing economy, dominance in a leading technological or economic sector, and political power backed up by projective military power. An unstable system will result if economic, technological, and other changes erode the international hierarchy and undermine the position of the dominant state. Pretenders to hegemonic control will emerge if the benefits of the system are viewed as unacceptably unfair.

- 14) Ecology is the study of
 (a) Earth (b) Environment
 (c) Plant Nutrition (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Ecology is the scientific study of the distributions, abundance and relations of organisms and their interactions with the environment. Ecology includes the study of plant and animal populations, plant and animal communities and ecosystems. Ecosystems describe the web or network of relations among organisms at different scales of organization. Since ecology refers to any form of biodiversity, ecologists research everything from tiny bacteria's role in nutrient recycling to the effects of tropical rain forest on the Earth's atmosphere. The discipline of ecology emerged from the natural sciences in the late 19th century.

- 15) The self-interest perused by individuals causing collective destruction is called theory of
 (a) The psycho-cultural theory (b) The tragedy of justified war
 (c) Securitization theory (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Theorists claim that the waging of war, and the committing of military acts within war, is either just or unjust. This binary distinction should be tempered by the awareness that justified wars are tragic: tragic in the broad sense of inescapably involving moral wrongdoing, but not necessarily tragic in the narrow sense of not having been preventable by the tragic agent himself or herself. Justified war situations that fail to be tragic in the

narrow sense are inauthentic. If contemporary just war theorists were to explicitly recognise the tragedy of justified war in the broad sense, as well as the dangers of lacking authenticity, their theory might become less susceptible to abuse by political moralists.

- 16) The Relative Humidity depends upon
 (a) Temperature (b) Location
 (c) Weather (d) All of the above

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The relative humidity is the percentage of saturation of a specific volume of air at a specific temperature. The relative humidity of air depends on the temperature and the pressure of the air volume of interest. As the unit of relative humidity is percent it ranges between 0 (the air is completely dry) and 100% (the air is saturated)

Thus the mathematical definition is: $RH = 100 \cdot E(T_d) / E(T)$, with:

RH = relative humidity [%];

$E(T_d)$ = saturation vapour pressure at dew point temperature T_d (usually in $g/(m^3)$);

$E(T)$ = saturation vapour pressure at (actual) air temperature T (usually in $g/(m^3)$)

The relative humidity describes how much water is carried by the air, and is an important factor to determine the development of clouds and precipitation.

- 17) Infrared radiations from the Sun are strongly absorbed by?
 (a) Green houses (b) Biotransformation
 (c) Combustion gases (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The Greenhouse Effect is the process where infrared radiation from the Sun is absorbed by gases in the atmosphere, thus helping to heat the Earth. An excess of absorbing gases such as carbon dioxide in the atmosphere can drastically change the climate and cause numerous problems.

- 18) The largest part of our hydrosphere is
 (a) Pacific Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
 (c) Antarctica ocean (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The area of the Pacific Ocean, excluding adjacent seas, is judged to be between 63.8-70 million square miles (165.2-181.3 million square kilometers), which is twice the area of the Atlantic Ocean and greater than the total land area of the planet. The Pacific Ocean comprises about 46 percent of the Earth's water surface, and about 32 percent of its total surface area.

- 19) Friction can be reduced by changing from
 (a) Rolling to sliding (b) Potential energy to kinetic energy
 (c) Sliding to rolling (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The most common methods used to reduce friction between moving surfaces include polishing the surfaces that come into contact, lubricating the surfaces, using ball or roller bearings and streamlining. Friction is defined as the force that resists one surface from sliding or rolling against another surface. This means that friction is only present when one or both of the surfaces that are in contact are in motion.

- 20) The latitude 'AA' on the map represents the
 (a) Tropic of Cancer (b) Tropic of Capricorn
 (c) Equator (d) None of the above

Answer: (c)

Current Affairs**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT****Current Affairs****2014**

- 1) Largest landlocked country is?
 (a) Mongolia (b) Azerbaijan
 (c) Kazakhstan (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Kazakhstan is the world's largest landlocked country by land area and the ninth largest country in the world; its territory of 2,727,300 square kilometres (1,053,000 sq mi) is larger than Western Europe

- 2) Length of Khyber Pass?
 (a) 53-kilometer (b) 50-kilometer
 (c) 63-kilometer (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The Khyber Pass is a 53-kilometer (33-miles) passage through the Hindu Kush mountain range. It connects the northern frontier of Pakistan with Afghanistan. A number of locations around the world have been named after the Khyber Pass. Khyber Pass road is a major road in the suburb of Newmarket Auckland, New Zealand. A Suburb of Delhi, India is named after this pass. Steep and twisting road up the West Cliff at Whitby, UK.

- 3) Suez Canal was constructed in?
 (a) April 1859 (b) November 1869
 (c) June 1897 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Suez Canal located in Egypt. After several enlargements, the canal is 193.30 km (120.11mi), 24 m (79 ft) deep and 205 metres (673 ft) wide as of 2014, long that connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Gulf of Suez, a northern branch of the Red Sea. It officially opened in November 1869. The canal is owned and maintained by the Suez Canal Authority (SCA) of Egypt. Current Chairmen of the Suez Canal Authority is Admiral Mohab Memesh (2012-present) Suez Canal tolls to rise by 2-2.6% for oil tankers starting May 1, 2014.

- 4) Pakistan People's Party was founded in?
 (a) November 30, 1968 (b) November 30, 1967
 (c) November 30, 1969 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) was launched at its founding convention held in Lahore on November 30-December 01, 1967. At the same meeting, Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was elected as its Chairman. Among the express goals for which the Party was formed were the establishment of an egalitarian democracy and the application of socialistic ideas to realize economic and social justice.

This photo shows Bhutto seated among the men who would turn the PPP into a fervent progressive platform that not only accommodated committed Marxists, Maoists, 'Islamic

Socialists' and liberals alike, but would also go on to sweep the 1970 general election (in former West Pakistan). The most endearing characteristic of the image is the way J. A. Rahim (an otherwise serious and somber Marxist thinker and PPP's leading ideologue) is actually sitting on Bhutto's lap!

Rahim was one of the founders (along with Z. A. Bhutto) of the PPP and co-author of the party's original socialist-democratic manifesto. Bhutto, was hanged by the Zia dictatorship in 1979 through a sham trial, taking with him what still remains to be one of the most populist, dynamic and yet, contradictory eras in Pakistani politics

- 5) What does Viva Voce mean?
 (a) With living voice (b) By word of mouth
 (c) Both a & b (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Viva voce is a Latin phrase literally meaning "with living voice," but most often translated as "by word of mouth."

- 6) What does AD Hoc stands for?
 (a) For a particular purpose only (b) Considered
 (c) Premeditative (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: For a particular purpose only; lacking generality or justification: Ad hoc is a Latin phrase meaning "for this". It generally signifies a solution designed for a specific problem or task, non-generalizable, and not intended to be able to be adapted to other purposes (compare a priori). Common examples are organizations, committees, and commissions created at the national or international level for a specific task. An ad hoc decision; an ad hoc committee

- 7) What does status quo mean?
 (a) Abnormality (b) Disturbance
 (c) Existing state of affairs (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Status quo is a Latin term meaning the existing state of affairs. It is the nominal form of the prepositional Latin phrase "in statu quo" – literally "in the state in which", which itself is a shortening of the original phrase in statu quo res erant ante bellum, meaning "in the state in which things were before the war". To maintain the status quo is to keep the things the way they presently are. The related phrase status quo ante, literally "the state in which before", means "the state of affairs that existed previously"

- 8) The Killer Mountain is?
 (a) K2 (b) Nanga Parbat
 (c) Kangchenjunga (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Nanga Parbat is the ninth highest mountain in the world. Nanga Parbat is a notoriously difficult climb. Numerous mountaineering deaths in the mid and early 20th century lent it the nickname "killer mountain". Along with K2, it has never been climbed in winter. On June 22, 2013, about 16 militants, reportedly dressed in Gilgit Scouts uniform, stormed a high-altitude mountaineering base camp in Gilgit-Baltistan, and killed 10 climbers, as well as a local guide. As of Feb 2014, many of the assailants involved in the attack have been arrested and are being tried under the Anti-Terrorist Act

- 9) Sahara desert is located?
 (a) Northern Africa (b) Central Africa
 (c) South America (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The Sahara Desert is located in the northern portion of Africa and covers over 3,500,000 square miles (9,000,000 sq km) or roughly 10% of the continent. It is bounded in the east by the Red Sea and it stretches west to the Atlantic Ocean. To the north, the Sahara Desert's northern boundary is the Mediterranean Sea, while in the south it ends at the Sahel, an area where the desert landscape transforms into a semi-arid tropical savanna.

- 10) The inventor of cell phone belonged to which company?
 (a) Samsung (b) Motorola
 (c) Nokia (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Martin "Marty" of Motorola is considered to be the inventor of the first practical mobile phone in April 3, 1973. The phone, a DynaTAC 8000x, weighed 2.5 pounds and vaguely resembled a traditional landline phone. Martin "Marty" Cooper (born Dec 26, 1928 in Chicago, Illinois, United States) left his first job at Teletype Corporation in Chicago in 1954 and joined Motorola. On April 3, 1973, Martin placed a call to rival Joel Engel, head of research at AT&T's Bell Labs, while walking the streets of New York City talking on the first Motorola DynaTAC prototype.

- 11) Quetta-Mashhad bus service started by Musharraf under vision 2030 started in?
 (a) 2007 (b) 2006
 (c) 2008 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Two bus companies, Beeta Safare Shargh from Iran and Sada Bahar from Pakistan, in a meeting held on November 12-13, 2007 in Zahidan, signed agreement to start the bus service. The bus service which was set to begin in 2008, failed.

- 12) Persona ficta stands for?
 (a) Artificial person (b) A juridical person
 (c) Both a & b (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Legal persons (lat. persona iuris) are of two kinds: natural persons – people – and juridical persons (also called juristic or artificial or fictitious persons, lat. persona ficta) – groups of people, such as corporations, which are treated by law as if they were persons.

- 13) In camera means?
 (a) in private (b) openly
 (c) publicly (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: In a manner intended to prevent knowledge or awareness by others <the board of trustees met in camera to decide the fate of the embattled university president>

- 14) Deepest ocean of the world is?
 (a) Bering Sea (b) Mediterranean Sea
 (c) Pacific Ocean (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Mariana Trench is the deepest part of the world's oceans. It is located in the western Pacific Ocean, to the east of the Mariana Islands. The trench is about 2,550 kilometres (1,580 mi) long but has an average width of only 69 kilometres (43 mi).

- 15) Ultra vires mean?
 (a) Within the power (b) Beyond powers
 (c) Within lawful authority (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Ultra vires is a Latin phrase meaning literally "beyond powers". If an act requires legal authority and it is done with such authority, it is characterized in law as intra vires (nearly literally "within [the] powers", after interpolating "the"; standard legal translation and substitute, "within power"). If it is done without such authority, it is ultra vires. Acts that are intra vires may equivalently be termed "valid" and those that are ultra vires "invalid".

- 16) Largest concrete dam in the world is?
 (a) The Itaipu Dam (b) Grand Coulee Dam
 (c) Three Gorges Dam (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Grand Coulee Dam is a gravity dam on the Columbia River in the U.S. state of Washington built to produce hydroelectric power and provide irrigation. It was constructed between 1933 and 1942, originally with two power plants. A third power station was completed in 1974 to increase its energy production. It is the largest electric power-producing facility in the United States and one of the largest concrete structures in the world.

- 17) Largest internet using country in the world?
 (a) China (b) USA
 (c) Japan (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: China had 618 million Internet users by the end of December 2013, a 9.5 percent increase over the year before and a penetration rate of 45.8%.

Internet Users by Country (2016)

	Country	Internet Users (2016)	Penetration (% of Pop)	Population (2016)
1	China	721,434,547	52.2 %	1,382,323,332
2	India	462,124,989	34.8 %	1,326,801,576
3	U.S.	286,542,362	88.5 %	324,118,787
4	Brazil	139,111,185	66.4 %	209,567,920
5	Japan	115,111,555	91.1 %	126,323,715
6	Russia	102,258,256	71.3 %	143,439,832
7	Nigeria	86,219,965	46.1 %	186,987,583
8	Germany	71,016,605	88 %	80,682,351
9	U.K.	60,273,385	92.6 %	65,111,143
10	Mexico	58,016,957	45.1 %	128,632,004
11	France	55,860,330	86.4 %	64,668,129
12	Indonesia	53,236,719	20.4 %	260,581,100
13	Viet Nam	49,063,762	62 %	94,444,200
14	Turkey	46,196,720	58 %	79,622,062
15	Philippines	44,478,808	43.5 %	102,250,133
16	South Korea	43,274,132	85.7 %	50,503,933
17	Italy	39,211,518	65.6 %	59,801,004
18	Iran	39,149,103	48.9 %	80,043,146
19	Spain	37,865,104	82.2 %	46,064,604

20	Pakistan	34,342,400	17.8 %	192,826,502
21	Canada	32,120,519	88.5 %	36,286,378
22	Egypt	30,835,256	33 %	93,383,574
23	Argentina	30,359,855	69.2 %	43,847,277
24	Thailand	29,078,158	42.7 %	68,146,609
25	South Africa	28,580,290	52 %	54,978,907

- 18) Soft drinks contain?
 (a) Carbon Dioxide CO₂ (b) 4% to 6% alcohol
 (c) Potassium Hydrogen Tartrate KHC₄H₄O₆ (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Carbon dioxide gas gives the beverage its sparkle and tangy taste and prevents spoilage. While it has not been conclusively proved that carbonation offers a direct medical benefit, carbonated beverages are used to alleviate postoperative nausea when no other food can be tolerated, as well as to ensure adequate liquid intake.

- 19) National Day of Afghanistan is on
 (a) 29 August (b) 19 August
 (c) 17 August (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Afghanistan 19 August (Independence from United Kingdom control over Afghan foreign affairs in 1919)

- 20) Thar Desert is
 (a) Subtropical desert (b) Coastal desert
 (c) Cold winter desert (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The Thar Desert is the world's 18th largest subtropical desert. It is a large, arid region in the northwestern part of the Indo-Pak subcontinent and forms a natural boundary running along the border between India and Pakistan. With an area of more than 200,000 km² (77,000 sq mi), within the Indian state of Rajasthan

Current Affairs

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17

UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Current Affairs

2013

- 1) International day for the Elimination of Violence against Racial Discrimination is observed annually on:
 (a) 23rd May (b) 21st March
 (c) 01st March (d) None of these.

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination is observed annually on 21 March. On that day, in 1960, police opened fire and killed 69 people at a peaceful demonstration in Sharpeville, South Africa, against the apartheid pass laws. Proclaiming the day in 1966, the United Nations General Assembly called on the international community to redouble its efforts to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination.

- 2) The international Day of Peace, sometimes unofficially known as World Peace Day, is observed annually on:
 (a) 21st September (b) 23rd September
 (c) 12th October (d) None of these.

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The United Nations' (UN) International Day of Peace is celebrated on September 21 each year to recognize the efforts of those who have worked hard to end conflict and promote peace. The International Day of Peace is also a day of ceasefire – personal or political.

- 3) International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women is observed annually on:
 (a) 25th December (b) 23rd November
 (c) 25th November (d) None of these.

Answer: (c)

Explanation: November 25th has been designated as the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women by the United Nations General Assembly. International Day for the elimination of Violence Against Women was first marked as a day to combat violence and raise awareness in 1981 by activists. The United Nations General Assembly gave the day its official designation in 1999. The date is based on the 1960 assassination of three Mirabal sisters who were political activists in the Dominican Republic who opposed the dictatorship of Rafael Trujillo.

- 4) Martin Luther King, Jr. Was a clergyman, activist and leader. He is famous for:
 (a) Civil rights Movement using non-violence disobedience in USA.
 (b) Civil rights Movement using violence in South Africa
 (c) Civil rights Movement using non-violence civil disobedience in Spain
 (d) Civil rights Movement using non-violence in Costa Rica

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Dr. King is best known for his practice of nonviolent civil disobedience in his efforts to advance civil rights in USA.

- 5) Which of the following Country has absolutely no military forces?
 (a) Andorra (b) Japan
 (c) Iceland (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Andorra has no regular army however signed treaties with European country and France for its protection. Its little volunteer army is solely ceremonial in operate. The paramilitary GIPA (trained in counter-terrorism and prisoner management) is a component of the national police.

- 6) NATO headquarters are located in:
 (a) Birmingham (b) Barcelona
 (c) Baltimore (d) None of these.

Answer: (d)

Explanation: NATO, or North Atlantic Treaty Organization headquarters in Brussels, Belgium. The Headquarters is located at Boulevard Leopold III, 1110 Brussels, Belgium, on the northeast perimeter of the city.

- 7) The SAARC is an organization of South Asian nations. Which of the following countries is not a member of SAARC?
 (a) Maldives (b) Myanmar
 (c) Bhutan (d) None of these.

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established on December 8, 1985 to organize and unite the governments of its seven original members: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka to promote mutual progress and development. Myanmar had in May 2008, officially applied to the SAARC Secretariat, for full membership to SAARC. India, with close trade and historical ties with Rangoon, was reported to be backing Myanmar's entry into SAARC.

- 8) The UNO uses the Human development Index to:

- (a) Predict, in order to prevent, which countries are most likely to engage in ethnic cleansing.
 (b) Demonstrate how well a country is providing for its people's welfare and security.
 (c) Predict the %age of displaced people that will leave a failed state.
 (d) Prove that the Global South is not as poor as some have argued.

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Human Development Index (commonly abbreviated HDI) is a summary of human development around the world and implies whether a country is developed, still developing, or underdeveloped based on factors such as life expectancy, education, literacy, gross domestic product per capita. The results of the HDI are published in the Human Development Report, which is commissioned by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and is written by scholars, those who study world development and members of the Human Development Report Office of the UNDP.

According to the UNDP, human development is "about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives in accord with their needs and interests. People are the real wealth of nations. Development is thus about expanding the choices people have to lead lives that they value."

- 9) Which of the following states has not ratified the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)?
 (a) Canada. (b) France
 (c) United States. (d) None of these.

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The United States signed the CTBT on September 24, 1996, the day it opened for signature, but the Senate dealt a severe blow to the near-term prospects for U.S. participation when it refused to provide its advice and consent October 13, 1999. President Obama, however, stated in February 2009 that he intends to pursue Senate advice and consent to ratification of the treaty "immediately and aggressively." On 4 March, Niue became the 162nd nation to ratify the CTBT. It signed the treaty on 9 April 2012.

Total Signatories: 183

Total Ratifiers: 166

Annex 2 Ratifications (out of 44): 36

- The most significant greenhouse gas is
 (a) Ozone (b) Chlorofluorocarbons
 (c) Carbon Dioxide (d) None of these.

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Carbon dioxide is the most important greenhouse gas emitted by humans, but several other gases contribute to climate change, too. Methane (CH₄) is the second most important greenhouse gas. It is more potent than CO₂, but exists in far lower concentrations in the atmosphere. CH₄ also hangs around in the atmosphere for a shorter time than CO₂—the residence time for CH₄ is roughly 10 years, compared with hundreds of years for CO₂.

- 11) An Index that estimates the true rate of exchange among currencies is:
 (a) Human Development Index (b) Exchange Rate.
 (c) Purchasing Power Parity (d) None of these.

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Purchasing power parity (PPP) is a theory which states that exchange rates between currencies are in equilibrium when their purchasing power is the same in each of the two countries. This means that the exchange rate between two countries should equal the ratio of the two countries' price level of a fixed basket of goods and services. When a country's domestic price level is increasing (i.e., a country experiences inflation), that country's exchange rate must depreciated in order to return to PPP.

The basis for PPP is the "law of one price". In the absence of transportation and other transaction costs, competitive markets will equalize the price of an identical good in two countries when the prices are expressed in the same currency.

- 12) The lowest percentage of internet users is found in:
 (a) North America (b) Africa
 (c) Australia (d) None of these.

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Internet in Africa is limited by a lower penetration rate when compared to the rest of the world. Measurable parameters such as the number of ISP subscriptions, overall number of hosts, IXP-traffic, and overall available bandwidth all indicate that Africa is way behind the "digital divide". Moreover, Africa itself exhibits an inner digital divide, with most

Internet activity and infrastructure concentrated in South Africa, Morocco, Egypt as well as smaller economies like Mauritius and Seychelles

- 13) The idea that leaders initiate foreign conflicts in order to distract public opinion from controversial domestic policies is called:
 (a) Diversionary Theory of war (b) Democratic peace Theory
 (c) Autocratic Rule (d) None of these.

Answer: (a)

Explanation: According to the diversionary war theory, problematic domestic circumstances motivate a country's leader to divert popular discontent by launching a militarized international crisis.

- 14) The most prosperous member of global south, which have become important exporters and markets for the major industrialized countries are known as:
 (a) Newly Industrialized countries
 (b) Developed Nations
 (c) Asian Tigers
 (d) None of these.

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Asian Tigers or Asian Dragons is a term used in reference to the highly developed economies of Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan. These nations and areas were notable for maintaining exceptionally high growth rates (in excess of 7 percent a year) and rapid industrialization between the early 1960s and 1990s. By the 21st century, all four have developed into advanced and high-income economies, specializing in areas of competitive advantage. For example, Hong Kong and Singapore have become world-leading international financial centers, whereas South Korea and Taiwan are world leaders in manufacturing information technology. Their economic success stories have served as role models for many developing countries, especially the Tiger Cub Economies.

- 15) In international Relations, a global system containing two dominant powers is labeled with which of the terms?
 (a) Bipolar (b) Nationalist
 (c) Isolationist (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Bipolarity can be defined as a system of world order in which the majority of global economic, military and cultural influence is held between two states. The classic case of a bipolar world is that of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union, which dominated the second half of the twentieth century. International political economy according to Robert Gilpin is "the reciprocal and dynamic interaction in international relations of the pursuit of wealth and the pursuit of power" (Gilpin, 1987). The concept of bipolarity has significant implications for global order. Firstly, two rival powers cannot remain in equilibrium indefinitely; one has to surpass the other and therefore conflict is inevitable in a bipolar world. Of increasing importance also, is the emergence of power blocs, which arise as lesser powers fall under the influence of one or other of the superpowers. In this regard, global order is not stable during periods of bipolarity, but instead, warfare appears to be necessary for the resolution of rivalry between two superpowers. In this context, it seems fitting to describe a bipolar world as one that is in "dynamic equilibrium," where the two sides are equal in power but one may achieve a higher power for a short time before the other matches that power again to re-establish the balance.

- 16) The Axis powers in World War II did not include:
 (a) Germany (b) The Soviet Union
 (c) Italy (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The belligerents during World War II fought as partners in one of two major alliances: the Axis and the Allies. The three principal partners in the Axis alliance were Germany, Italy, and Japan. These three countries recognized German hegemony over most of continental Europe; Italian hegemony over the Mediterranean Sea; and Japanese hegemony over East Asia and the Pacific.

Although the Axis partners never developed institutions to coordinate foreign or military policy as the Allies did, the Axis partners had two common interests: 1) territorial expansion and foundation of empires based on military conquest and the overthrow of the post-World War I international order; and 2) the destruction or neutralization of Soviet Communism. On November 1, 1936, Germany and Italy, reflecting their common interest in destabilizing the European order, announced a Rome-Berlin Axis one week after signing a treaty of friendship. Nearly a month later, on November 25, 1936, Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan signed the so-called Anti-Comintern Pact directed at the Soviet Union. Italy joined the Anti-Comintern Pact (The Anti-Comintern Pact was an anti-communist pact concluded between Nazi Germany and the Empire of Japan (later to be joined by other, mainly fascist, governments) on November 25, 1936 and was directed against the Third (Communist) International.) on November 6, 1937. On May 22, 1939, Germany and Italy signed the so-called Pact of Steel, formalizing the Axis alliance with military provisions. Finally, on September 27, 1940, Germany, Italy, and Japan signed the Tripartite Pact, which became known as the Axis alliance

- 17) — explains how rational self-interested behaviour by individuals may have a destructive collective effect.
 (a) Tragedy of the commons (b) Population implosion
 (c) Carrying capacity (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: In economics, the tragedy of the commons is the depletion of a shared resource by individuals, acting independently and rationally according to each one's self-interest, despite their understanding that depleting the common resource is contrary to the group's long-term best interests. In 1968, ecologist Garrett Hardin explored this social dilemma in "The Tragedy of the Commons", published in the journal Science.

- 18) The position that a single dominant power can promote world peace came from:
 (a) Balance-of-power (b) Socialist
 (c) Hegemonic stability (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Hegemonic stability theory (HST) is a theory of international relations. Rooted in research from the fields of political science, economics, and history, HST indicates that the international system is more likely to remain stable when a single nation-state is the dominant world power, or hegemon. Thus, the fall of an existing hegemon or the state of no hegemon diminishes the stability of international system. When a hegemon exercises leadership, either through diplomacy, coercion, or persuasion, it is actually deploying its "preponderance of power." This is called hegemony, which refers to a state's ability to "single-handedly dominate the rules and arrangements [of] international political and economic relations."

19) The US ambassador, J. Christopher Stevens was killed by militants in:

- (a) Tripoli, Libya (b) Misrata, Libya
(c) Benghazi, Libya (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: John Christopher Stevens (April 18, 1960– Sep 12, 2012) was an American diplomat and lawyer who served as the U.S. Ambassador to Libya from June 2012 to September 12, 2012. Stevens was killed when the U.S. consulate in Benghazi, Libya, was attacked on September 11, 2012

20) The process through which a country increases its capacity to meet its citizens' basic human needs and raise their standard of living is called:

- (a) Self-determination (b) Democratization
(c) Development (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Current Affairs

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Current Affairs

2012

1) The first constructed barrage of Pakistan is

- (a) Jinnah Barrage (b) Sukkur Barrage
(c) Taunsa Barrage (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The first constructed barrage is Sukkur barrage. Sukkur Barrage was built during the British Raj from 1923 to 1932 and named Lloyd Barrage.

2) Where was Hazrat 'Isa (Alaihis Salaam) born?

- (a) Iraq (b) Jerusalem
(c) Mecca (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Bethlehem is the birthplace of Hazrat 'Isa and therefore a holy site to Christians around the world. The city, just 5 miles south of Jerusalem, was turned over to the Palestinian Authority as a result of the 1995 Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement.

3) RAW is an abbreviation of

- (a) Radical army wing (b) Research and warning
(c) Research and analysis wing (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Research and Analysis Wing (RAW or R&AW) is an external intelligence agency of the Republic of India. It was formed in September 1968 under the helmship of its first Director, R. N. Kao.

4) Who was the first viceroy of India?

- (a) The Viscount Canning (b) Charles John Canning
(c) Sir John Lawrence (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Lord Canning was the first Viceroy of India. The title of Viceroy was created in 1858 after the mutiny of 1857. Lord Canning was Governor General of India from 1856 to 1858 and Viceroy of India from 1858 to 1862.

5) According to Rousseau legitimate political authority is based on

- (a) Slavery (b) Force
(c) Social contract (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Jean Jacques Rousseau wrote "The Social Contract, or Principles of Political Right" in 1762 during the Enlightenment. It expanded his previous work, "Discourse on the Origins and Foundations of Inequality Among Men" that discussed how people came to live in civilized societies.

6) East India Company was established in

- (a) 1603 (b) 1602
(c) 1600 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: On 31 December 1600, a group of merchants who had incorporated themselves into the East India Company were given monopoly privileges on all trade with the East Indies. The Company's ships first arrived in India, at the port of Surat, in 1608

7) British government sold Kashmir to Gulab Singh in

- (a) 1846 (b) 1845
(c) 1843 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Manhattan Indians sold New York City to Dutch settlers in 1614 for about 24 dollars. In 1867 even America purchases 'Russian America' for 7.2 million dollars from Russia and renamed it Alaska. But the sale of Kashmir by East India Company in March 1846 purchase still haunts Kashmir nation's core conscience. Nearly 170 years later, this Rs 75 lakh Kashmir is still groping to find a way to stop devouring generations.

8) Gymnophobia is a fear (phobia)

- (a) Nudity (b) Gyms
(c) Hotels (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: An abnormal and persistent fear of nudity is called gymnophobia. Sufferers of this phobia experience undue anxiety even though they realize their fear is irrational. They may worry about seeing others naked or being seen naked, or both. "Gymnophobia" is derived from the Greek "gymnos" (naked) and "phobos" (fear) The word "gymnasium" comes from the Greek "gymnasion" (a place for athletic exercises) and the Greek "gymnasein" (to train naked)

9) McMahon is the border between

- (a) India and China (b) India and Nepal
(c) India and Bangladesh (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The McMahon Line is a line agreed to by Britain and Tibet as part of the Simla Accord, a treaty signed in 1914. It is the effective boundary between China and India, although its legal status is disputed by the Chinese government. The line is named after Sir Henry McMahon, foreign secretary of the British-run Government of India and the chief

negotiator of the convention. It extends for 550 miles (890 km) from Bhutan in the west to 160 miles (260 km) east of the great bend of the Brahmaputra River in the east, largely along the crest of the Himalayas.

- 10) Places experiencing equal impact of an earthquake are called
 (a) Snowlines (b) Seismic belts
 (c) Seismic lines (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 11) Which is the deepest ocean in the world?
 (a) Arctic (b) Atlantic
 (c) Pacific (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 12) Largest airport of the world is
 (a) Paris-Orly Airport (b) London Heathrow Airport
 (c) Dubai Airport (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 13) "Wafa" news agency belongs to
 (a) Palestine (b) Jordan
 (c) Syria (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: 'Wafa', also known as the Palestine News Agency and the Palestinian News & Info Agency, is the news agency of the Palestinian National Authority, and was "the P.L.O.'s news agency" in the years before the formation of the P.A. Wafa provides daily news from Palestinian territories, Israel and the Middle East, and is available in English, Arabic, French and Hebrew, making it a major source of information over current events for those regions. In the late 1970s and early 1980s Mona Khalidi "worked at Wafa."

- 14) "FBI" of America was established in
 (a) 1901 (b) 1908
 (c) 1903 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the domestic intelligence and security service of the United States. The FBI was established in 1908 as the Bureau of Investigation (BOI). Its name was changed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in 1935. The FBI headquarters is the J. Edgar Hoover Building, located in Washington, D.C.

- 15) Who was the founder of Republican Party of United States?
 (a) Abraham Lincoln (b) Theodore Roosevelt
 (c) George Washington (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Amos Tuck was born in Parsonsfield, Maine, in 1810. His family was originally from Hampton, N.H., but hoped to find better farm land in Maine. Tuck organized a secret meeting, on October 12, 1853 at Major Blake's Hotel in Exeter of a group of anti-slavery men. Tuck suggested they form a party to be called "Republicans." The term "Republican party" had been widely used in New Hampshire politics in the 1830s. He helped form the state Republican Party in 1856 and was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1856 and 1860. Tuck died in Exeter, New Hampshire, on December 11, 1879.

- 16) Who was the first Chief Minister of Baluchistan from May 1972 to February 1973?
 (a) Jam Ghulam Qadir Khan (b) Zafarullah Khan Jamali
 (c) Ataullah Mengal (d) Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Ataullah Mengal was born in 1929 in Wadh, and became the first Chief Minister of Balochistan from 1 May 1972 to 13 February 1973. Sardar Ataullah Mengal returned to Balochistan in 1995, after which he formed the Balochistan National Party, which emerged as the largest political party in the province. Mengal's youngest son, Sardar Akhtar Mengal served as the Chief Minister of Balochistan in 1997, during the premiership of Nawaz Sharif.

- 17) Who was the first Muslim Chief of Air Staff of Pakistan?
 (a) Air Marshal Zafar Chaudhry (b) Air Marshal Abdul Rahim Khan
 (c) Air Marshal Asghar Khan (d) Air Marshal Nur Khan

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Asghar Khan (Jan 17, 1921) is a three star rank air marshal— who served as the first native Chief of Air Staff of the Pakistan Air Force (PAF) from 1957 until resigning in 1965 prior to the start of the air operations of the PAF during the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965.

- 18) Which country is the biggest producer of uranium in the world?
 (a) France (b) South Africa
 (c) Canada (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Kazakhstan is the world's leading producer of uranium. The country has steadily rose in production since 2009 through to 2015, with 39 percent of world production last year. In 2015, Kazakhstan produced 23,800 tonnes, which is a significant leap from 2014's 23,127 tonnes. The country's government is planning to build a Russian nuclear power reactor, possibly at Kurchatov, by 2025. Kazakhstan holds 12 percent of the world's uranium resources with an expanding mine sector and is planning to increase that by 2018. Kazakhstan produces the largest share of uranium from mines (39% of world supply from mines in 2015), followed by Canada (22%) and Australia (9%).

Production from mines (tonnes U)

Country	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Kazakhstan	6637	8521	14020	17803	19451	21317	22451	23127	23800
Canada	9476	9000	10173	9783	9145	8999	9331	9134	13325
Australia	8611	8430	7982	5900	5983	6991	6350	5001	5654
Niger	3153	3032	3243	4198	4351	4867	4518	4057	4116
Russia	3413	3521	3584	3562	2993	2872	3135	2990	3055
Namibia	2879	4366	4626	4496	3258	4495	4323	3255	2993
Uzbekistan (est)	2320	2338	2429	2400	2500	2400	2400	2400	2385
China (est)	712	769	750	827	885	1500	1500	1500	1616
USA	1654	1430	1453	1660	1537	1596	1792	1919	1256
Ukraine (est)	846	800	840	850	890	960	922	926	1200
South Africa	539	655	563	583	582	465	531	573	393
India (est)	270	271	290	400	400	385	385	385	385
Czech Republic	306	263	258	254	229	228	215	193	155
Romania (est)	77	77	75	77	77	90	77	77	77
Pakistan (est)	45	45	50	45	45	45	45	45	45
Brazil (est)	299	330	345	148	265	326	192	55	40

France	4	5	8	7	6	3	5	3	2
Germany	41	0	0	8	51	50	27	33	0
Malawi			104	670	846	1101	1132	369	0
Total world	41	43	50	53	53	58	59,331	56,041	60,406
tonnes U ₂ O ₅	48	51	59	63	63	68	69,969	66,089	71,343
percentage of world demand*	64%	68%	76%	78%	85%	86%	92%	85%	90%

Kazakh total includes Stepnogorsk. *Data from World Nuclear Association's The Nuclear Fuel Report.

- 19) In Pakistan the first martial law was imposed on
 (a) August 1958 (b) September 1958
 (c) October 1958 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: On October 7, 1958, President Iskander Mirza abrogated the Constitution and declared Martial Law in the country. This was the first of many military regimes to mar Pakistan's history. With this step, the Constitution of 1956 was abrogated, ministers were dismissed. Central and Provincial Assemblies were dissolved and all political activities were banned. General Muhammad Ayub Khan, the then Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, became the Chief Martial Law Administrator. The parliamentary system in Pakistan came to an end. Within three weeks of assuming charge on October 27, 1958, Iskander Mirza was ousted by General Ayub Khan, who then declared himself President.

- 20) The Federal Government established Thar Coal Authority in which year?
 (a) 2008 (b) 2007
 (c) 2009 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Thar Coal and Energy Board (TCEB) is the only notified legal and authorized body to exercise all powers for deciding matters pertaining to mining and power generation from Thar coal. Thar Coal & Energy Board Act was promulgated by the Provincial Assembly on 6th July, 2011.

Current Affairs

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Current Affairs

2011

- 1) On the map of the world which country appears as long shoe?
 (a) Italy (b) Malta
 (c) Croatia (d) Moldova

Answer: (a)



Explanation: Italy is often referred to in Italy as lo Stivale (the Boot) because it looks like a long shoe with a high heel on the map.

- 2) The world highest Mountain is in
 (a) Nepal (b) Italy
 (c) Sri Lanka (d) China

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world and climbers from everywhere travel to Everest hoping to earn the distinction of climbing the "World's Highest". The peak of Mount Everest is 8,850 meters (29,035 feet) above sea level. This high elevation gives Mount Everest the distinction of being the mountain with the highest altitude.

- 3) The Headquarter of Red Cross is in:
 (a) London (b) New York
 (c) Berlin (d) Geneva

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The headquarters of the ICRC are in Geneva, Switzerland. It has over 12,000 staff in 80 countries around the world.
 19 Avenue de la paix CH 1202 Geneva
 Tel: +41 22 734 60 01- Fax: +41 22 733 20 57

- (4) Diamer-Bhasha Dam has been planned on the river:
 (a) Jehlum (b) Chenab
 (c) Indus (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Diamer-Bhasha dam, a 272-metre-high dam with the capacity to generate 4,500MW of electricity per day, has been 30 years in the making. The federal government has allocated Rs 32 billion under Public Sector Development Programme for the year 2016-17 for a construction of Diamer-Bhasha Dam. The foundation stone of Diamer-Bhasha Dam, was laid on October 18, 2011 in PPP's Zardari government.

- 5) Who was the special representative of USA for Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs?
 (a) Richard Holbrook (b) Joan Alizabeth
 (c) Gen. Mc Arthur (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Daniel F. Feldman is the Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan (SRAP) with the rank of Ambassador on Jan 8, 2014. He has served in the S/SRAP office since its creation in 2009, first as deputy and then as principal deputy to Ambassadors Richard Holbrooke, Marc Grossman, and James Dobbins. In January 2009, Holbrooke was appointed as a special adviser on Pakistan and Afghanistan, working under President Barack Obama and Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, a frustrating assignment which was said to have caused his health to deteriorate. He served until he died from complications of an aortic dissection on December 13, 2010. Marc Grossman was appointed the Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan on February 22, 2011.

- 6) **AFPAK policy was announced in:**
 (a) 2008 (b) 2009
 (c) 2007 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: AFPAK (or Af-Pak) was a neologism used within US foreign policy circles to designate Afghanistan and Pakistan as a single theater of operations in 2009. ... Following sharp criticism from Pakistan, condemning the perceived comparison of their country with Afghanistan, the US Government stopped using the term in 2010.

- 7) **Ship mounted energy project (activated in Pakistan: 2010) is sponsored by:**
 (a) Saudi Arabia (b) China
 (c) Turkey (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Turkish energy firm Karadeniz Holding's subsidiary Karkey brought its ship-mounted power plant to Karachi in November 2010, but later in March 2012 the Supreme Court cancelled all rental power project (RPP) contracts. Karkey has taken its case for compensation and damages to World Bank-affiliated International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) in Washington DC.

- 8) **Hajj Scam 2010 struck a blow to:**
 (a) Fazal-ur-Rehman (b) Azam sawati, Hamid Saeed Kazmi
 (c) Ishaq Dar (d) Inamullah

Answer: (b)

- 9) **Asian Development Bank was established in**
 (a) 1964 (b) 1966
 (c) 1968 (d) 1960

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a regional development bank established on 22 August 1966 to facilitate economic development of countries in Asia. At present, both the United States and Japan hold 552,210 shares, the largest proportion of shares at 12.756% each. China holds 228,000 shares (6.429 %), India holds 224,010 shares (6.317 %), the 2nd and 3rd largest proportion of shares respectively.

- 10) **Who were the three statesmen who formulated Non-aligned Movement?**
 (a) Gandhi, Naseer, Tito (b) Nehru, Naseer, Tito
 (c) Chou-en-lai, Bhutto, Nehru (d) Soe Kamo, Naseer, Tito.

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The organization was founded in Belgrade in 1961, and was largely the brainchild of Yugoslavia's President, Josip Broz Tito, India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, Egypt's

second President, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Ghana's first president Kwame Nkrumah, and Indonesia's first President, Sukarno. All five leaders were prominent advocates of a middle course for states in the Developing World between the Western and Eastern blocs in the Cold War. The phrase itself was first used to represent the doctrine by Indian diplomat and statesman V.K. Krishna Menon in 1953, at the United Nations.

- The permanent secretariat of SAARC is established at:**
 11) (a) Kathmandu (b) Dhaka
 (c) Delhi (d) Islamabad

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The SAARC Secretariat was established in Kathmandu on 16 January 1987 and was inaugurated by Late King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah of Nepal.

Tel: +977 1 4221785, 4226350, 423134, 4221411. Fax: +977 1 4227033, 4223991

- The Rio conference on sustainable development was convened in:**
 12) (a) 1972 (b) 1992
 (c) 2002 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Rio Summit, Rio Conference, Earth Summit (Portuguese: Eco '92) was a major United Nations conference held in Rio de Janeiro from 3 June to 14 June 1992.

- World Trade Organization was established in:**
 13) (a) 1992 (b) 1993
 (c) 1994 (d) 1995

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The WTO officially commenced on January 1, 1995 under the Marrakech Agreement, replacing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which commenced in 1948

- How many official working language are recognized by UNO?**
 14) (a) 8 (b) 6
 (c) 7 (d) 4

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The official languages of the United Nations are the six languages that are used in UN meetings, and in which all official UN documents are written. They are:

Arabic - Chinese (Mandarin) - English

French - Russian - Spanish (Castilian)

- Which of the following is the largest emitter of Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere?**
 15) (a) China (b) America
 (c) Russia (d) India
 (e) Pakistan

Answer: (a)

Explanation: China was the biggest emitter of carbon dioxide; the country accounted for around 28.03 percent of global CO2 emissions in 2015.



After a decade of annual increases of 4%, on average, and two years (2012 and 2013) of slowing down to about 1%, the growth in global CO2 emissions almost stalled, increasing by only 0.5% in 2014 compared to the record level in 2013. In that year, emissions from fossil-fuel combustion and from industrial processes (production of cement clinker, metals and chemicals) totalled to 35.7 billion tonnes CO2. At the same time, the world's economy grew by 3%, showing a partial decoupling between the growth in global CO2 emissions and that in the economy. The top 4 emitting countries/regions, which together account for almost two thirds (61%) of the total global CO2 emissions are China (30%), the United States (15%), the European Union (EU-28) (10%) and India (6.5%) (Trends in global CO2 emissions: 2015 Report)

16) Mirani Dam Exist in:

- (a) Sindh
(c) Punjab

- (b) Baluchistan
(d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Mirani Dam was completed on Dasht River in 2006 to store over 300,000 acre-feet of fresh water to meet the needs of southern Balochistan. Mirani Dam is the largest dam in the world in terms of volume for flood protection with a floodstock of 588,690 cubic hectometer, according to International Commission On Large Dams (ICOLD). This water reservoir is essential for the development of a deep sea port and a major new metropolis in Gawadar as part of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. In addition to supplying fresh water to Turbat, Jiwhani and Gwadar cities, it has sufficient capacity to irrigate over 33,000 acres of farm land.

- 17) The first UN conference on sustainable development happened in:
(a) 1952 (b) 1962
(c) 1972 (d) 1982

Answer: (c)

Explanation: In 1972, the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm brought the industrialized and developing nations together to delineate the 'rights' of the human family to a healthy and productive environment. A series of such meetings followed, e.g. on the rights of people to adequate food, to sound housing, to safe water, to access to means of family planning. The recognition to revitalize humanity's connection with Nature, led to the creation of global institutions within the UN system.

- 18) The founder of wikileaks scam belongs to:
(a) America (b) England
(c) Australia (d) Austria

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The founder of Wikileaks, Julian Paul Assange is an Australian publisher, journalist, computer programmer and Internet activist. Julian Paul Assange, 45, is known around the world for spearheading the anti-secrecy group dedicated to exposing the inner workings of governments, military and trade deals around the world. He is a hacker, freedom of information advocate and – since 2012 – a political refugee. Assange, who has lived in the Ecuadorian embassy under asylum for just over four years, has long voiced the opinion that if he travelled to Sweden to face questions he would be arrested and extradited to the US to face a harsh trial much like that of former US soldier and WikiLeaks source, Chelsea Manning.

- 19) There are how many non-permanent members of Security Council?
(a) 12 (b) 3
(c) 14 (d) 10

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Ten non-permanent members, elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms and not eligible for immediate re-election. The number of non-permanent members was increased from six to ten by an amendment of the Charter which came into force in 1965. The 193 members of the United Nations General Assembly on June 23, 2016 elected Sweden, Bolivia, Ethiopia and Kazakhstan to serve on the world body's Security Council for a period of two years, starting from 1 January 2017

- 20) Pakistan has become non-permanent member of Security Council for:
(a) Five times (b) Two times
(c) Three times (d) Six times

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Pakistan

1952 - 1953

1968 - 1969

1976 - 1977

1983 - 1984

1993 - 1994

2003 - 2004

2011 - Present

Current Affairs**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT****Current Affairs****2010**

- 1) Which of the following countries is the world's largest emitter of Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere?
- (a) China (b) America
(c) Russia (d) India

Answer: (a)

- 2) Who is Stanley McChrystal?

- (a) Commander US forces in Afghanistan
(b) Head of the US Central Command (CENTCOM)
(c) NATO Commander in Afghanistan
(d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: General (ret.) McChrystal is a former Commander of the International Security Assistance Force and Commander of United States Forces Afghanistan. His career in the U.S. Army spanned 34 years. Prior to his service in Afghanistan, he served as Director of the Joint Staff (2008-2009), where he assisted the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in managing the direction, operation, and integration of all combat land, naval, and air forces. He also commanded the Joint Special Operations Command (2003-2008), overseeing elite US military forces in Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere around the world. Days after being relieved of his duties in Afghanistan, McChrystal announced his retirement. He has since joined the Yale University faculty, teaching courses in International Relations.

- 3) The headquarters of Green Peace International is located at:

- (a) Vancouver (b) Amsterdam
(c) London (d) Paris

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Greenpeace International is located in Amsterdam at the following address:

Greenpeace International

Ottho Heldringstraat 5

1066 AZ Amsterdam

The Netherlands

Fax: +31 (0) 20 718 2002

- 4) The oldest internet search engine among the following is:
- (a) Google (b) MSN Search
(c) Yahoo (d) Ask.com

Answer: (c)

Explanation: In April 1994 David Filo and Jerry Yang created the Yahoo! Directory as a collection of their favorite web pages. As their number of links grew they had to reorganize and become a searchable directory. What set the directories above The Wanderer is that they provided a human compiled description with each URL. As time passed and the Yahoo! Directory grew Yahoo! began charging commercial sites for inclusion. As time passed the inclusion rates for listing a commercial site increased. The current cost is \$299 per year. Many informational sites are still added to the Yahoo! Directory for free.

On September 26, 2014, Yahoo! announced they would close the Yahoo! Directory at the end of 2014, though it was transitioned to being part of Yahoo! Small Business and remained online at business.yahoo.com.

Archie (1990)

The first few hundred web sites began in 1993 and most of them were at colleges, but long before most of them existed came Archie. The first search engine created was Archie, created in 1990 by Alan Emtage, a student at McGill University in Montreal. The original intent of the name was "archives," but it was shortened to Archie. Archie helped solve this data scatter problem by combining a script-based data gatherer with a regular expression matcher for retrieving file names matching a user query. Essentially Archie became a database of web filenames which it would match with the users queries.

- 5) ANTARA is the news agency of:

- (a) Indonesia (b) Malaysia
(c) Turkey (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: ANTARA is the official news agency of the government of Indonesia. It was founded on December 13, 1937 by Adam Malik, Soemanang, AM Sipahoetar and Pandoe Kartawigoea. It became the country's news agency in 1962. The agency is based in Jakarta with bureaus in all provinces of Indonesia. The Sumatra branch was established by Djamiluddin Adinegoro. It also has overseas bureaus in Cairo, Canberra, Kuala Lumpur, New York, Sanaa, Tokyo and Beijing.

- 6) The largest opium producer province in Afghanistan is:

- (a) Helmand (b) Nangarhar
(c) Badakhshan (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: 'Helmand' accounting for 42 percent of all the illicit production in the world. Afghanistan continues to hold monopoly in global illegal opium production and is capable of processing the poppy into heroin and morphine on its own territory, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) warned Afghanistan is by a long way still the world's largest opium producer, accounting for some 70 percent (3,300 tons) of global opium production, according to the United Nations World Drug Report of 2016. According to the UN report, the total value of the illicit opiate economy in Afghanistan was \$2.8 billion USD in 2014 — equivalent to 13 percent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP). The next largest heroin seizures were reported by Turkey (accounting for 16 percent of global heroin seizures), China (12 percent), Pakistan (9 percent), Kenya (7 percent), the United States (7 percent), and the Russian Federation (3 percent)

- 7) Channel Tunnel is an undersea rail tunnel linking:
 (a) England and Ireland
 (b) England and France
 (c) France and Germany
 (d) None of these.

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Channel Tunnel is one of the biggest engineering projects ever undertaken in the UK. Taking more than five years to complete. The Channel Tunnel is a 50.5-kilometre (31.4 mi) rail tunnel linking Folkestone, Kent, in the United Kingdom, with Coquelles, Pas-de-Calais, near Calais in northern France, beneath the English Channel at the Strait of Dover. At its lowest point, it is 75 m (250 ft) deep. At 37.9 kilometres (23.5 mi), the tunnel has the longest undersea portion of any tunnel in the world, although the Seikan Tunnel in Japan is both longer overall at 53.85 kilometres (33.46 mi) and deeper at 240 metres (790 ft) below sea level. The speed limit for trains in the tunnel is 160 kilometres per hour (99 mph)!



- 8) The Strait of Malacca is the main shipping channel between the India Ocean and:
 (a) The North Pacific Ocean (b) South Pacific Ocean
 (c) South Atlantic Ocean (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The 900-km long (550 miles) Malacca Strait, linking Europe and the Middle East with the Asia-Pacific, carries about 40 percent of the world's trade. More than 50,000 merchant ships ply the waterway every year. The strait is the main shipping channel between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, linking major Asian economies such as India, China, Japan and South Korea. ... In addition, it is also one of the world's most congested shipping choke points because it narrows to only 2.8 km (1.5 nautical miles) wide at the Phillips Channel (close to the south of Singapore)

- 9) The power generating capacity of Diamer-Basha Dam would be:
 (a) 3450 MW (b) 3800 MW
 (c) 4500 MW (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 10) Silk Air is an airline of:
 (a) Sri Lanka (b) Switzerland
 (c) Singapore (d) China

Answer: (c)

Explanation: SilkAir (Singapore) Private Limited is an airline based in Singapore. For the year ending 31 March 2015, the airline flew over 3.5 million passengers and made an operating profit of S\$40.8 million

- 11) The recently published book "Between Dreams and Realities" is written by:
 (a) Shamshad Ahmad Khan (b) Gohar Ayub
 (c) Sahibzada Yaqoob Ali Khan (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Sartaj Aziz's "Dreams and Reality", an autobiography of an economist turned politician who at many points in the history of Pakistan was at the forefront of political decision-making, will thus appeal to scholars and students of Pakistan's political history, but especially to the layman interested in Pakistani politics.

- 12) The largest Agency of FATA by population is:
 (a) Bajaur Agency (b) North Waziristan
 (c) South Waziristan (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: South Waziristan is the largest FATA in size. Waziristan is named after the Pashtun Wazir tribe. It has two headquarters: Tank is the winter headquarter of the Agency while Wana is its summer headquarter

- 13) Which of the following categories of Nobel Prize was established in 1968?
 (a) Medicine (b) Literature
 (c) Economics (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, was established in 1968 by a donation from Sweden's central bank, the Sveriges Riksbank, on the bank's 300th anniversary. Although it is not one of the prizes that Alfred Nobel established in his will in 1895, it is referred to along with the other Nobel Prizes by the Nobel Foundation. Winners are announced with the other Nobel Prize winners, and receive the award at the same ceremony. Recently, Dr Oliver Hart from Harvard University and Dr Bengt R Holmstrom from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics for 2016 for their valuable contributions to the contract theory.

- 14) Total cultivable Land of Pakistan is approximately:
 (a) 80 million hectares (b) 120 million hectares
 (c) 150 million hectares (d) None of these.

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The total geographical area of Pakistan is 79.6 million hectares. About 27 percent of the area is currently under cultivation. Of this area, 80 percent is irrigated.

- 15) Who is Francois Fillon?
 (a) Prime Minister of Italy (b) President of Germany
 (c) Foreign Minister of France (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: François Charles Amand Fillon is a French lawyer and politician who served as Prime Minister of France from 17 May 2007 to 16 May 2012 after being appointed by President Nicolas Sarkozy. He is a member of the centre-right political party, The Republicans, previously known until 2015 as the Union for a Popular Movement (UMP). He won the first round of the Republicans presidential primary on 20 November 2016 to choose the Republican nominee for the 2017 presidential elections

- 16) The largest island in Indian Ocean is:
 (a) Sri Lanka (b) Sumatra
 (c) Madagascar (d) None

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Madagascar lies in the Indian Ocean off the southeast coast of Africa opposite Mozambique. The largest island in Indian Ocean and world's fourth-largest island, it is twice the size of Arizona. The country's low-lying coastal area gives way to a central plateau. The once densely wooded interior has largely been cut down.

President: Hery Rajaonarimampianina (2014)

Prime Minister: Olivier Solonandrasana (2016)

Land area: 224,533 sq mi (581,540 sq km); **total area:** 226,656 sq mi (587,040 sq km)

Population (2016 est.): 25,367,712

17) 3 May is observed internationally as:

- (a) Environment Day (b) Population Day
(c) Press Freedom Day (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The United Nations General Assembly declared 3 May to be World Press Freedom Day to raise awareness of the importance of freedom of the press and remind governments of their duty to respect and uphold the right to freedom of expression enshrined under Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and marking the anniversary of the Declaration of Windhoek, a statement of free press principles put together by African newspaper journalists in 1991.

18) 2016 Summer Olympics was held at:

- (a) Sydney (b) Madrid
(c) Chicago (d) Rio de Janeiro

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The 2016 Summer Olympics officially known as the Games of the XXXI Olympiad and commonly known as Rio 2016 was a major international multi-sport event held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 5 August to 21 August 2016.

Summer Olympics medal table 2016

Rank	NOC	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	United States (USA)	46	37	38	121
2	Great Britain (GBR)	27	23	17	67
3	China (CHN)	26	18	26	70
4	Russia (RUS)	19	18	19	56
5	Germany (GER)	17	10	15	42
6	Japan (JPN)	12	8	21	41
7	France (FRA)	10	18	14	42
8	South Korea (KOR)	9	3	9	21
9	Italy (ITA)	8	12	8	28
10	Australia (AUS)	8	11	10	29
11-78	Remaining NOCs	125	149	183	457
Total (87 NOCs)	307	307	360	974	

* Host nation (Brazil) (Brazil is ranked at #13).

19) Kyat is the currency of:

- (a) Nepal (b) Myanmar
(c) Bhutan (d) None

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The kyat (code MMK) is the currency of Myanmar/Burma. It is often abbreviated as "K", which is placed before the numerical value.

20) Environment Treaty Kyoto Protocol will be expired in:
(a) 2012 (b) 2014
(c) 2020 (d) None of these.

Answer: (a)

Explanation: When more than 180 nations signed the Kyoto Protocol in 1997, the idea was straightforward: Take a first step toward saving the Earth from irreparable damage due to climate change. At Paris in December 2015, Parties to the UNFCCC adopted a landmark global climate agreement. The Paris Agreement will replace the Kyoto Protocol when it expires in 2020 and will require all countries to take action to address climate change. The Paris Agreement reaffirms the commitment by all nations towards the UN multilateral framework to address the challenges of climate change. (first commitment period expired 31 December 2012)

Current Affairs

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Current Affairs

2009

1) Who is Nicolas Sarkozy?

- (a) German Chancellor (b) Canadian President
(c) French President (d) President of Georgia

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Nicolas Sarkozy is a French politician who served as the President of France from 16 May 2007 until 15 May 2012. In 2016, he ran in the November 2016 Republican presidential primary, but early counting had him in third place behind François Fillon and Alain Juppé. Fillon served as Sarkozy's prime minister during the latter's presidency between 2007 and 2012. Admitting defeat, Sarkozy endorsed François Fillon, a free-market liberal who won Sunday's first round with 44% of the vote.

2) What position Hu Jintao holds in China

- (a) General Secretary of Communist Party
(b) President of the Country
(c) Both a & b
(d) Prime Minister of the country

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Hu Jintao is a Chinese politician who was the paramount leader of China between 2002 and 2012. He held the offices of General Secretary of the Communist Party from 2002 to 2012, President of the People's Republic from 2003 to 2013 and Chairman of the Central Military Commission from 2004 to 2012. He was a member of the 14th to 17th CPC Politburo Standing Committee, China's de facto top decision-making body. Hu retired in 2013 and was succeeded by Xi Jinping. Currently Xi Jinping is serves as the General Secretary of the Communist Party of China, the President of the People's Republic of China, and the Chairman of the Central Military Commission.

- 3) Who was the president of World Bank?
 (a) Robert Bruce Zorlick (b) Robert Bruce Gate
 (c) Robert Bruce Lohaf (d) Bill Gates

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Robert Bruce Zoellick was the eleventh president of the World Bank, a position he held from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2012. Jim Yong Kim has served as the 12th President of the World Bank since July 1, 2012. On September 27, 2016, Kim was re-elected as the World Bank president, for a five-year term beginning July 1, 2017

- 4) Where is the head quarter of the Amnesty International Located?
 (a) Geneva (b) London
 (c) Paris (d) New York

Answer: (b)

Explanation: 1 Easton Street, London WC1X 0DW, UK Telephone: +44-20-74135500

- 5) Who was the founder of HAMAS in 1987?
 (a) Sheikh Ahmed Ismail Hassan Yassin (b) Yasser Arafat
 (c) Abu Nidal (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: "Sheikh" Ahmed Hassan Yassin was an original founder of Hamas and though not a religious authority, many named him "Sheikh Yassin," for his status as leader of Hamas. In 1989, Yassin was arrested by Israel and sentenced to life in prison. In 1997 Yassin was released from Israeli prison as part of an arrangement with Jordan following the failed assassination attempt of Khaled Mashal. In January 2004 Israeli Deputy Defense Minister Zeev Boim said Israel would hunt down and kill Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, in retaliation for a deadly attack that killed four Israeli border guards. Shortly thereafter, on March 22, 2004 Yassin was killed in the northern Gaza Strip.

- 6) Asian Development Bank (ADB) was established in:
 (a) 1964 (b) 1966
 (c) 1968 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a regional development bank established on 22 August 1966 to facilitate economic development of countries in Asia

- 7) Who were the three statesmen who formulated Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)
 (a) Gandhi, Nasser, Tito (b) Nehru, Nasser, Tito
 (c) Zhou Enlai, Bhutto, Nehru (d) Sukarno, Nasser, Tito

Answer: (b)

- 8) The permanent Secretariat of SAARC is established at:
 (a) Kathmandu (b) Dhaka
 (c) Delhi (d) Islamabad

Answer: (a)

- 9) How many official working languages are recognized by UNO
 (a) 8 (b) 6
 (c) 4 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Arabic Chinese English French Russian Spanish

- 10) In which month does the UN General Assembly usually meet every year?
 (a) August (b) September
 (c) October (d) November

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The General Assembly's regular session begins each year on a Tuesday, on the third week of September, counting from the first week that contains at least one working day. The General Assembly may meet in special sessions at the request of the Security Council, of a majority of Member States, or of one Member State if the majority of Members concur.

- 11) Alliance among Indian, Germany, Japan and Brazil to support each other's bid for permanent seat on UN Security Council is called
 (a) Alliance 4 (b) G 4
 (c) Big 4 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: G4 nations, four industrial and economic powers aspiring for a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council: Brazil, Germany, India, and Japan. On June 6, 2016 in Tokyo, the Director General (DGs) on United Nations Affairs and Permanent Representatives to the United Nations (PRs) of the G4 countries (Japan, Brazil, Germany, and India) held a meeting and exchanged views on the issue of reform of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Takeo Akiba, Deputy Vice-Minister for Foreign Policy and Director-General of the Foreign Policy Bureau, attended from Japan. The previous such meeting took place in Delhi on March 4, 2016.

- 12) Which of the following countries have the power of veto in General Assembly of UNO?
 (a) USA (b) Russia
 (c) China (d) All of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The United Nations Security Council has 15 members, but only its five permanent members - the United States, the United Kingdom, France, China and Russia - hold the power to impose a veto on the council's resolutions

- 13) The term of office of a judge of the International Court of Justice is?
 (a) 5 Years (b) 7 Years
 (c) 9 years (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Judges serve for nine year terms and may be re-elected for up to two further terms. Elections take place every three years, with one-third of the judges retiring (and possibly standing for re-election) each time, in order to ensure continuity within the court.

- 14) The Iran - Pakistan - India gas pipeline is also known as
 (a) Friendly pipeline (b) Peace pipeline
 (c) Great pipeline (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) pipeline project (also called Peace Pipeline) was aimed at constructing a 1,620-mile (2700 km) pipeline from Iran's South Pars fields in the Persian Gulf to Pakistan's major cities of Karachi and Multan and then further to Delhi, India. Because of Iran is the most geographically convenient supplier of gas to both countries; Iran is offering to cover 60% of the construction costs of the pipeline. The total length of 2700 km project would run 1100 km in Iran and 1000 km to Pakistan and in case of agreement with India it will continue 600 km in Indian Territory. In September 2012, the project was announced to start before October 2012 and be completed by December 2014. On 11 March 2013, President of Pakistan Asif Ali Zardari and the President of Islamic Republic of Iran Mahmoud

Ahmadinejad inaugurated the construction works on the Pakistani section of the pipeline. Gas pipeline project between Iran and Pakistan will complete by 2018. While Iran has completed its part of the gas pipeline project with a total investment of above \$2 billion of investment, Pakistan has fallen behind the target to take delivery of gas, initially scheduled for 2014.

15) The first parliamentary elections in Afghanistan were held in

- (a) 2004 (b) 2005
(c) 2006 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Afghanistan held first parliamentary and provincial council elections on 18 September 2005. The first results were declared on 9 October, with final results being delayed by accusations of fraud, and were finally announced on 12 November 2005. The last Parliamentary elections were scheduled to be held in Afghanistan on 15 October 2016, to elect members of the House of the People, but were postponed. Much of the prelude to the election has focused on the debate over reforming Afghanistan's electoral laws. The current system is one of single non-transferable vote.

16) Which is the National Flower of Pakistan?

- (a) Tulip (b) Rose
(c) Jasmine (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Jasmine or Gardenia is the national flower of Pakistan. It belongs to the coffee family of plants and has about 250 species of flower plants.

National Symbols of Pakistan

Title	Symbol
Quaid-e-Azam	Muhammad Ali Jinnah
Madar-i-Millat	Fatima Jinnah
National poet	Muhammad Iqbal
by Mahmood Alam Suhrawardy	Official Map
National language	Urdu
National flower	Common jasmine
National tree	Himalayan cedar
National fruit	Mango
National mammal	Indus River Dolphin
National predator	Snow leopard
National bird	Chukar partridge
National sport	Field hockey
National mosque	Faisal Mosque
National mausoleum	Mazar-e-Quaid
National monument	Minar-e-Pakistan
National monument	Bab-e-Pakistan
National monument	Pakistan Monument

17) After "Pashtun" the largest – ethnic group in Afghanistan is

- (a) Uzbeks (b) Hazaras
(c) Tajiks (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: According to the World Factbook, Tajiks make up about 27% of the population in Afghanistan but the Encyclopædia Britannica claims that they constitute about one-fifth of the population. They are predominant in four of the largest cities in Afghanistan (Kabul, Mazar-e Sharif, Herat, and Ghazni) and make up the largest ethnic group in the northern and western provinces of Balkh, Takhar, Badakhshan, Samangan, Parwan, Panjshir, Kapisa, Baghlan, Ghor, Badghis and Herat.

18) The Capital of Argentina is

- (a) Columbia (b) Barcelona
(c) Buenos Aires (d) Peru

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Buenos Aires is the capital and largest city of Argentina, and the second-largest metropolitan area in South America, after São Paulo. Buenos Aires will host the 2018 Summer Youth Olympics and the 2018 G20 summit. While "BA" is used commonly and more by expats that reside in the city, The locals use more often the abbreviation "Baires", in one word.

19) Which is the largest country in Africa?

- (a) Sudan (b) Nigeria
(c) Libya (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The largest country in Africa is Algeria, which is 2,381,741 km². [10th in the world] (South Sudan declared independence from Sudan on July 9, 2011 and "demoted" Sudan to the 3rd largest African nation [16th in the world], Democratic Republic of the Congo now being the second largest. [11th in the world])

20) Name the Currency of Sri Lanka?

- (a) Rupiyah (b) Lek
(c) Ringgit (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Current Affairs**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT****Current Affairs****2008**

- 1) Transparency International is based in:
(a) New York (b) London
(c) Berlin (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Transparency International Secretariat
Alt-Moabit 96 10559 Berlin Tel. +49-30-3438 20-0 Fax +49-30-3470 3912

- 2) The largest source of electricity generation in Pakistan comes through:
(a) Thermal (b) Hydel
(c) Coal (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: There are three main sources of electricity generation; hydel (28.3%), thermal (69.1%) and nuclear (2.61%)

- 3) Pakistan's largest export partner is:
(a) Saudi Arabia (b) America
(c) Japan (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: United States 13.3% China 10.9% United Arab Emirates 8.6% Afghanistan 8.5% Germany 5.1%

- 4) India is constructing Kishanganga Dam in:
(a) Jammu (b) Srinagar
(c) Baramula (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The proposed dam will be built on the Kishenganga River, also called the "Neelum River". The River originates and flows through a valley situated in the central area of Jammu & Kashmir, now transected by the "Line-of-Control" that divides the Pakistan and Indian occupied parts of J&K. The International Court of Arbitration (ICA) has allowed India to build Kishanganga Dam in the occupied Kashmir, however, it has been ordered to provide half of the dam's water to Pakistan.

- 5) Wafa is the news agency of:
(a) Syria (b) Jordan
(c) Egypt (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: 'Wafa' is the news agency of the Palestinian National Authority.

- 6) Former US Vice-President Al Gore has won Noble Peace Prize 2007 for his campaign against:
(a) Child Labor (b) Human Rights Violations
(c) Global Warming (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Gore is an author and environmental activist. He has founded a number of non-profit organizations, including the Alliance for Climate Protection, and has received a Nobel Peace Prize for his work in climate change activism

- 7) May 3, each year is internationally observed as:
(a) World Environment Day (b) Human Rights Day
(c) Press Freedom Day (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 8) The World's largest producer of Uranium is:
(a) Australia (b) Canada
(c) South Africa (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: At one time Canada was the largest uranium producer in the world, but it lost that place to Kazakhstan in 2009.

- 9) The district of the country having lowest population density is:
(a) Khuzdar (b) Kalat
(c) Kharan (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Kalat District has a low population density (about 35.9 per square kilometer)

- 10) Qantas is an airline of:
(a) USA (b) Australia
(c) Singapore (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Qantas Airways Limited is the flag carrier airline of Australia. It is the third oldest airline in the world, after KLM and Avianca having been founded in November 1920; it began international passenger flights in May 1935. The Qantas name comes from "QANTAS", an acronym for its original name, "Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services", and it is nicknamed "The Flying Kangaroo". Qantas is a founding member of the Oneworld airline alliance.

- 11) The first Muslim Nobel Laureate was:
(a) Anwar Saadat of Egypt (b) Yasser Arafat of Palestine
(c) Abdus Salam of Pakistan (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Salam holds the distinction of being the first Pakistani and the first Muslim Nobel Laureate to receive the prize in the sciences

- 12) Darfur conflict is in:
(a) Somalia (b) Sudan
(c) Liberia (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Darfur Conflict was a guerrilla conflict or civil war centered on the Darfur region of Sudan. It began in February 2003 when the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A) and Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) groups in Darfur took up arms, accusing the Sudanese government of oppressing non-Arab Sudanese in favor of Sudanese Arabs. In September 2016, the Sudanese government reportedly launched chemical weapon attacks on civilian populations in Darfur, killing at least 250 people; the majority of the victims were children.

- 13) Parachinar is the main town of:
 (a) Kurram Agency (b) North Waziristan
 (c) South Waziristan (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Parachinar is the capital of Kurram Agency, FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas). It is about 290 km west of the capital, Islamabad. It is situated on a neck of Pakistani territory south of Peshawar that juts into Paktia Province in Afghanistan and is the closest point in Pakistan to Kabul and borders on the Tora Bora region in Afghanistan.

- 14) One US Barrel oil is equal to:
 (a) 20 liters (b) 30 liters
 (c) 50 liters (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: 1 barrel equals 158.984 Liter

- 15) Ringgit is the currency unit of:
 (a) Singapore (b) Philippines
 (c) Malaysia (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Malaysian ringgit (plural: ringgit; currency code MYR; formerly the Malaysian dollar) is the currency of Malaysia. It is divided into 100 sen (cents). The ringgit is issued by the Bank Negara Malaysia.

- 16) Sushil Koirala is the Chairman of:
 (a) Non-Aligned Movement (b) SAARC
 (c) Group of 77 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Sushil Koirala has been made the new Chairman of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

- 17) The First President of America who made an official visit to Pakistan was:
 (a) Richard Nixon (b) Dwight D. Eisenhower
 (c) Lyndon B Johnson (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Dwight D Eisenhower was the first to come visiting more than 50 years ago. Eisenhower's visit to Pakistan in December 1959 was part of his Asia tour.

- 18) The 'Aid to Pakistan Consortium' meets every year in:
 (a) London (b) New York
 (c) Paris (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 19) General Michael Hayden is the:
 (a) President of Chile (b) Defense Secretary of United States
 (c) Commander NATO's force in Afghanistan (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Michael Vincent Hayden, is a retired United States Air Force four-star general and former Director of the National Security Agency and Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. From April 21, 2005–May 26, 2006 he was the Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence, a position which once made him "the highest-ranking military intelligence officer in the armed forces."

- 20) Which of the following International Organizations has no formal structure and Secretariat?
 (a) Greenpeace (b) D-8
 (c) G-8 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Group of Eight (G8), formerly and subsequently Group of 7 (G7), intergovernmental organization that originated in 1975 through informal summit meetings of the leaders of the world's leading industrialized countries (the United States, the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada, and Japan). Canada did not attend the initial meeting in 1975, and the president of the European Commission joined the discussions in 1977. Beginning in 1994, Russia joined the discussions, and the group became known as the Group of 8 (G8), or the "Political Eight"; Russia officially became the eighth member in 1997. In March 2014 Russia precipitated an international crisis when it occupied and annexed Crimea, an autonomous republic of Ukraine. The original Group of 7 (G7) responded by indefinitely suspending Russia's membership in the group, effectively dissolving the larger G8. With no formal charter, a limited bureaucratic structure, and no permanent secretariat, leaders of the G7 discuss major economic issues in an informal setting. The agenda has changed depending on international circumstances—

Current Affairs

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Current Affairs

2007

- 1) PETRONAS towers are located in:
 (a) Singapore (b) Chicago
 (c) Kuala Lumpur (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Petronas Twin Towers situated in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, were once the tallest buildings in the world. Now the world's tallest twin structures, the 88-storey buildings were designed by Cesar Pelli & Associates with both towers joined at the 41st and 42nd floors (175m above street level) by a 58 metre-long, double-decker Sky Bridge.

- 2) Name of the present UN Secretary General is:
 (a) Kofi Annan (b) Ban Ki Moon
 (c) Batrus Ghali (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The current Secretary-General is Ban Ki-moon, who took office on 1 January 2007. His first term expired on 31 December 2011. He was re-elected, unopposed, to a second term on 21 June 2011. António Guterres was appointed by the General Assembly on 13 October 2016 to be the successor of Ban Ki-moon once the latter steps down on 31 December 2016

- 3) The length of common border between India and Pakistan is:
 (a) 900 miles (b) 1000 miles
 (c) 1100 miles (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The Radcliffe Line became the official border between Pakistan and India on August 17, 1947. As the border was established by Sir Cyril Radcliffe — the chairman of the Indo-Pakistan Boundary Commission — therefore it was named after him. The Pakistan-India border is almost 2,912 kilometres long.

- 4) Last SAARC conference was held in 2014 at:
 (a) Islamabad (b) Kathmandu
 (c) Colombo (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The 18th SAARC Summit was held at the Nepalese capital Kathmandu from November 26 to November 27, 2014 and was attended by the prime ministers of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan, the presidents of the Afghanistan, Maldives and Sri Lanka. The next SAARC Summit 2016, which was scheduled to be hosted by Pakistan in November 2016, has been postponed after India pulled out of the event "in the prevailing circumstances". Besides India, three other SAARC members — Bangladesh, Bhutan and Afghanistan — have pulled out of the summit, indirectly blaming Pakistan for "creating an environment which is not right for the successful holding" of the meet.

- 5) China became the member of the World Trade Organization in:
 (a) 1998 (b) 2002
 (c) 2004 (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: On December 11, 2001, China officially became a WTO member.

- 6) The number of players in each team of basketball game is:
 (a) 5 (b) 7
 (c) 9 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Basketball is a team sport in which two teams of five players try to score points by throwing or "shooting" a ball through the top of a basketball hoop while following a set of rules. Basketball is one of the world's most popular and widely viewed sports.

- 7) Which is the largest Surah of Holy Quran?
 (a) Surah Al-Imran (b) Surah Al-Baqarah
 (c) Surah Yaseen (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Surah al-Baqarah (The Cow) is the second chapter of the Qur'an consisting of 286 verses (Ayat) is a is the longest chapter in the Qur'an.

- 8) The Olympic Games in 2004 were held in:
 (a) Athens (b) Sydney
 (c) California (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The 2004 Summer Olympic Games, officially known as the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad, was held in Athens, Greece from August 13 to August 29, 2004 with the motto Welcome Home.

- 9) How many members the National Security Council (Pakistan) has:
 (a) 11 (b) 13
 (c) 15 (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: As of 2016, the Council has 21 members. The Constitution of Pakistan in the past provided for the National Security Council however the provision was repealed by the 18th Amendment. The idea and inception of National Security Council was first conceived in 1969 under the President Yahya Khan, its functions were to advise and assist the president and prime minister on national security and foreign policies. The Advisor to the Prime Minister on National Security, commonly referred to as the National Security Advisor (NSA), is a senior official, aide, and the key adviser to the Prime Minister on Pakistan on national and international security issues.

Past National Security Advisers

No	Name	Term of Office		Previous service cadre	Prime Minister
1	Major-General Ghulam Omar	1969	1971	ISS Branch	Nurul Amin
2	General Tikka Khan	1972	1976	ISS Branch	Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
3	Major-General Rao Farman Ali	1985	1988	ISS Branch	Muhammad Khan Junejo
4	Tariq Aziz	2004	2008	CSS	Shaukat Aziz/Yousaf Raza Gillani
5	Major-General Mahmud Ali Durrani	2008	2009	Branch	Yousaf Raza Gillani
6	Sartaj Aziz	2013	2015	CSS	Nawaz Sharif
7	Lieutenant-General Nasser Khan Janjua	2015		ISS Branch	Nawaz Sharif

*ISS Branch (Inter-Services Selection Branch)

- 10) Nobel peace Prize for the year 2006 was awarded to:
 (a) Dr. Mahatir Mohammad (b) Dr. Mohammad Yunus
 (c) Dr. Abdul Kalam (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Muhammad Yunus (born 28 June 1940) is a Bangladeshi social entrepreneur, banker, economist, and civil society leader who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for founding the Grameen Bank and pioneering the concepts of microcredit and microfinance.

- 11) Denzel Washington is renowned as:
 (a) USA army general (b) British Naval Commander
 (c) Hollywood actor (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Denzel Hayes Washington Jr. is a renowned Hollywood actor and producer, known for his powerfully portrayed performances in film and television. Washington was born on December 28, 1954 near New York City. During the 1990s, Denzel Washington did several blockbuster films, of which the most critically acclaimed was "Malcolm X" in which he teamed up with director Spike Lee. Washington's portrayal of Malcolm X was moving and believable and earned him another Oscar nomination. His latest Oscar nomination was for the 2012 movie Flight. In total Washington has 4 nominations and 2 wins at the Oscars. His upcoming projects include an action thriller directed by Antoine Fuqua called "The Equalizer".

- 12) The number of OIC member states is:
 (a) 55 (b) 57
 (c) 59 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Currently, the OIC has 57 member and 5 observer states (2016)

- 13) Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Center is located at:
 (a) Karachi (b) Lahore
 (c) Islamabad (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: In 1996, Dr Haq founded the Human Development Center in Islamabad, Pakistan- a policy research institute committed to organizing professional research, policy studies and seminars in the area of human development, with a special focus on the South Asian region. He devoted his later years in working towards greater unity in South Asia for social and economic development.

- 14) Hugo Chavez is the president of:
 (a) Venezuela (b) Brazil
 (c) Bolivia (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Hugo Rafael Chávez Frías served as the 64th President of Venezuela from 1999 to 2013. On 5 March 2013 Chávez had died in a military hospital in Caracas. His death triggered a constitutional requirement that a presidential election be called within 30 days. Chavez's Vice President, Maduro, was elected president on April 14, 2013.

- 15) What is the name of the only Pakistani who won the Nobel Prize?
 (a) Dr Ashfaq Ahmed (b) Dr. Abdus- Salam
 (c) Dr. Abdul Qadeer (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Mohammad Abdus Salam (Jan 29, 1926– Nov 21, 1996) was theoretical physicist and Nobel laureate in Physics for his work on the electroweak unification of the electromagnetic and weak forces. Salam, Sheldon Glashow and Steven Weinberg shared the 1979 Nobel Prize for this discovery. Salam holds the distinction of being the first Pakistani and the first Muslim Nobel Laureate to receive the prize in the sciences.

- 16) Name of Bangladesh parliament is:
 (a) People National Assembly (b) Majilis-I-Shoora
 (c) Jatiya Sangsad (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Jatiyo Sangsad Bhaban, the National Assembly of Bangladesh, is the Jatiyo Sangshad (National Assembly) Building of Bangladesh, located in the capital Dhaka. It was created by architect Louis Kahn and is one of the largest legislative complexes in the world. It houses all parliamentary activities of Bangladesh.

- 17) Maple leaf is the National emblem of:
 (a) Germany (b) China
 (c) Canada (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The maple leaf became the central national symbol with the introduction of the Canadian flag in 1965

- 18) India has constructed "Baglihar Dam" in occupied Kashmir's district of:
 (a) Udhampur (b) Doda
 (c) Jammu (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Baglihar Dam is a run-of-the-river power project on the Chenab River in the southern Doda district of the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir. The Indian government

holds that the Kishanganga and Ratle projects are being built within the ambit of the 1960 Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) between the two countries. Pakistan does not agree, and has decided to take the matter to the Hague-based International Court of Arbitration (ICA)

- "Hamas" was founded in 1987 by:
 19) (a) Yasser Arafat (b) Ismail Haniye
 (c) Khalid Meshaal (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 20) Which of the following regions of Balochistan will be irrigated through Kachhi canal project?
 (a) Quetta (b) Zhob
 (c) Nasirabad (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The largest single project under construction in Balochistan is the Kachhi Canal project with an allocation of Rs 31 billion. Kachhi Canal is supposed to irrigate 712 750 acres in Dera Bugti, Nasirabad, Bolan, & Jhal Magsi Districts of Balochistan. As of 2016 the mega Kachhi Canal project, which envisaged irrigation to thousands of acres of Balochistan's parched lands, may not be finished by this year end as the work on one of its key parts has come to standstill after a legal wrangling

Current Affairs

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Current Affairs

2006

- 1) How many medals were won by Pakistan in the 18th Commonwealth games?
 (a) 3 (b) 5
 (c) 7 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Pakistan team's dismal performance in the 2006 Commonwealth Games (only 5 medals, including 1 gold) drew public criticism, in view of the large contingent sent to the Games.

Medals by Games 1954-2014

Games	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Rank
1954 Vancouver	1	3	2	6	11
1958 Cardiff	3	5	2	10	7
1962 Perth	8	1	0	9	4
1966 Kingston	4	1	4	9	7
1970 Edinburgh	4	3	2	9	7
1974 Christchurch					
1978 Edmonton					
1982 Brisbane					
1986 Edinburgh					
1990 Auckland	0	0	0	0	-
1994 Victoria	0	0	3	3	23

1998 Kuala Lumpur	0	1	0	1	28
2002 Manchester	1	3	4	8	19
2006 Melbourne	1	3	1	5	17
2010 Delhi	2	1	2	5	17
2014 Glasgow	0	3	1	4	23
Total	24	24	21	69	15

Medals by Sport

Sport	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Wrestling	20	11	8	39
Athletics	2	3	6	11
Weightlifting	1	4	1	6
Boxing	1	3	2	6
Shooting	0	1	2	3
Field hockey	0	1	1	2
Judo	0	1	0	1
Total	24	24	21	69

Overall Medal Tally

Pakistan	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	24	24	21	69

- 2) Han Myung has become the First Woman Prime Minister of:
- (a) South Korea (b) North Korea
(c) Vietnam (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Han Myeong-sook was the Prime Minister of South Korea from April 2006 to March 2007. She is South Korea's first female prime minister (second female prime minister overall if the acting premiership of Chang Sang is included). In August 2015, Han was convicted of receiving illegal donations at the amount of 900 million KRW, and sentence to two years in prison. The current Prime Minister of South Korea is Hwang Kyo-ahn. On 21 May 2015, South Korean President Park Geun-hye named Hwang Kyo-ahn as Prime Minister of South Korea. On 2 November 2016 Hwang was sacked as Prime Minister amid the 2016 South Korean political scandal as President Park tried to rebuild confidence in her administration.

- 3) The Currency of China is:

- (a) Ruble (b) Yen
(c) Renminbi (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The renminbi is the official currency of the People's Republic of China. The yuan is the basic unit of the renminbi, but is also used to refer to the Chinese currency generally, especially in international contexts. The distinction between the terms renminbi and yuan is similar to that between sterling and pound, which respectively refer to the British currency and its primary unit. One yuan is subdivided into 10 jiao.

- 4) In the absence of President, who becomes the acting President of Pakistan?

- (a) Speaker of the NA (b) Chairman Senate
(c) Chief Justice of Pakistan (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 5) Zalmay Khalil is the US Ambassador to:
- (a) Iraq (b) Syria
(c) Lebanon (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Zalmay Mamozy Khalilzad has been involved with U.S. policy makers at the White House, State Department and Pentagon since the mid-1980s, and was the highest-ranking Muslim American in the Administration of U.S. President George W. Bush. Khalilzad's previous assignments in the Administration include U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan and U.S. Ambassador to Iraq. Khalilzad's political autobiography The Envoy: From Kabul to the White House, My Journey Through a Turbulent World was published by St. Martin's Press in 2016.

- 6) H3N1 is the name of a:

- (a) Medicine (b) Vaccine
(c) Virus (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: H3N1 is a subtype of the species Influenza A virus, mostly affecting pigs. The known subtypes of Influenza A virus that create influenza in pigs and are endemic in pigs are H1N1, H1N2, H3N1 and H3N2.

- 7) Biman is the Airline of:

- (a) Sri Lanka (b) Nepal
(c) Bangladesh (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Biman Bangladesh Airlines was established on 4 January 1972 as Bangladesh's national airline under the Bangladesh Biman Ordinance (Presidential Order No. 126).

- 8) Which country's border with Pakistan is called Durand line:

- (a) Iran (b) Afghanistan
(c) India (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Durand Line is a frontier boundary between Afghanistan and Pakistan. It was established after an 1893 memorandum of understanding (MoU) between Mortimer Durand of British India and Afghan Amir Abdur Rahman Khan.

- 9) Xinhua is the news agency of:

- (a) China (b) Russia
(c) North Korea (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The Xinhua News Agency is the official press agency of the government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the biggest center for collecting information and press conferences in the PRC.

- 10) The headquarters of the UN Security Council is located at:

- (a) Washington (b) Paris
(c) New York (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 11) Who is the Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan?

- (a) Dr. Shamshad Akhtar (b) Dr. Ishrat Hussain
(c) Sulman Shah (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Ashraf Mahmood Wathra is the 18th Governor of State Bank of Pakistan. He is appointed as the governor on April 29, 2014.
Dr. Shamshad Akhtar Detho was served as the 14th Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan being the first woman to assume this position in 2006-09.

- 12) Nobel Peace Prize for the year 2005 was awarded to M. Elbardei together with:
(a) United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
(b) International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
(c) World Health Organization (WHO)
(d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: ElBaradei and the IAEA were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2005. The 2016 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to the President of Colombia Juan Manuel Santos "for his resolute efforts to bring the country's more than 50-year-long civil war to an end"

- 13) Who is the US Assistant Secretary of state for South Asian and Central Asian affairs?
(a) Riyan C. Crocker (b) Nancy Powell
(c) Richard A. Boucher (d) None of these.

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Richard A. Boucher is an American diplomat who was Deputy Secretary-General of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) from 2009 until 2013. He took up post on 5 November 2009. Prior to joining OECD, he was the Assistant Secretary of State for South and Central Asian Affairs, a post he took up on February 21, 2006. The Bureau of South Asian Affairs was expanded to include the nations of Central Asia shortly before his confirmation

Note: Nisha Desai Biswal was sworn in as Assistant Secretary of State for South and Central Asian Affairs on October 21, 2013. She oversees U.S. foreign policy and relations in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

- 14) What was the magnitude of the Earthquake that shook Northern Pakistan and Azad Kashmir on October, 8, 2005?
(a) 5.7 (b) 7.5
(c) 7.7 (d) None of these.

Answer: (d)

Explanation: On October 8, 2005, a magnitude 7.6 earthquake shook the Kashmir region along with other sections of Pakistan, India and Afghanistan. More than 80,000 people perished as a result of the quake, while an estimated 4 million others were left homeless.

- 15) Rafic Baha El Deen Al Hariri had been the Prime Minister of:
(a) Libya (b) Lebanon
(c) Syria (d) None of these.

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Rafic Baha El Deen Al Hariri was a Lebanese business tycoon and the Prime Minister of Lebanon from 1992 to 1998 and again from 2000 until his resignation on 20 October 2004. Hariri was assassinated on 14 February 2005. His son Saad Al-Hariri became the Prime Minister of Lebanon first time on November 2016.

- 16) Angela Merkel is the:
(a) President of France (b) First lady of Britain.
(c) Chancellor of Germany (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Merkel is the first female Chancellor of Germany. In 2007, she became the second woman to chair the G8, after Margaret Thatcher. In November 2011 she became the longest-serving leader of a G8 country. Forbes has named her as the most powerful woman in the world 2006 to 2009 and since 2011. On 20 November 2016, Merkel announced she would seek re-election to a fourth term

- 17) Fourth Estate applied to:
(a) Executive (b) Secret Agency
(c) Press (d) None of these.

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The fourth estate is the public press, referred to as a collective and encompassing photographers, journalists, television broadcasters, and radio announcers, among others.

The "Spirit of Islam" author is:

- 18) (a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (b) Syed Ameer Ali
(c) Allama Iqbal (d) None of these.

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Spirit of Islam is a book by Syed Ameer Ali, first published in 1891.

- 19) The South Asian Association for regional cooperation (SAARC) Standing Committee had agreed in principle to grant an observer status to:
(a) China and Japan (b) Britain and France
(c) US and South Korea (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: In April 2006, the United States of America and South Korea made formal requests to be granted observer status. The European Union has also indicated interest in being given observer status, and made a formal request for the same to the SAARC Council of Ministers meeting in July 2006. On 2 August 2006 the foreign ministers of the SAARC countries agreed in principle to grant observer status to the US, South Korea and the European Union. On 4 March 2008, Iran requested observer status. Followed shortly by the entrance of Mauritius.

- 20) George Washington was the first President of USA. Who is the incumbent Vice President of America?
(a) George Bush (b) Gerald Ford
(c) Dick Cheney (d) None of these.

Answer: (d)

Explanation: On January 20, 2009, Joe Biden was sworn in as the 47th Vice President of the United States, and was re-elected to a second term in 2012. Governor Mike Pence of Indiana, the Vice President-elect since the 2016 election, is scheduled to succeed Biden on January 20, 2017.

Current Affairs**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT****Current Affairs****2005**

- 1) The world's oldest international human rights organization is
(a) Amnesty international (b) Freedom house
(c) Anti-slavery (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Anti-Slavery International is an international nongovernmental organization, charity and a lobby group, based in the United Kingdom. Founded in 1839, it is the world's oldest international human rights organization, and the only charity in the United Kingdom to work exclusively against slavery and related abuses. Free the Slaves, formed in the US in 2001, is regarded a sister organization of Anti-Slavery International but there are currently no formal links between the two organizations.

- 2) The constitution of European Union has not been ratified by
(a) Italy (b) Netherlands
(c) France (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The French referendum on the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe was held on 29 May 2005 to decide whether France should ratify the proposed Constitution of the European Union. The result was a victory for the "No" campaign, with 55% of voters rejecting the treaty on a turnout of 69%.

- 3) After United States, the largest contributor in the United Nations budget is
(a) Germany (b) France
(c) Japan (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: As expected, United States of America contributes the highest with a share of 22%. USA's GNP is approximately 27% of the total GNP of all the member countries of the UN and thus its highest share of contribution is justified. Japan contributes the second highest with 10.8%, followed by Germany (7.1%), France (5.6%) and UK (5.2%) in the top five

- 4) Ariana is an airline of
(a) Australia (b) Egypt
(c) Iran (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Ariana Afghan Airlines Co. Ltd. also known as Ariana, is the largest airline of Afghanistan and serves as the country's national carrier. Founded in 1955, Ariana is the oldest airline of Afghanistan

- 5) What percentage Pakistan produces electricity from thermal source
(a) 30 % (b) 50%
(c) 70% (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Thermal: 68.8% Hydro: 28.2% Nuclear: 3% other: 0%

- 6) China's fastest growing economy is facing a major challenge of
(a) Population explosion (b) Shortage of electricity
(c) Challenges of WTO regime (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 7) US president George Bush has created 'millennium challenge Account' to
(a) Improve national security
(b) Provide aid to Iraq and Afghanistan
(c) Help poor countries pursuing democratic ideals
(d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: In February 2003, President Bush introduced legislation that proposed new methods for the delivery and implementation of developmental assistance for Third World nations. This proposed legislation would establish a new system for the selection, delivery and administration of developmental assistance.

- 8) 38th parallel is a boundary line between
(a) Canada and America (b) North and South Korea
(c) Greek and Turkish port of Cyprus (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: 38th parallel, popular name given to latitude 38° N that in East Asia roughly demarcates North Korea and South Korea. The line was chosen by U.S. military planners at the Potsdam Conference (July 1945) near the end of World War II as an army boundary, north of which the U.S.S.R. was to accept the surrender of the Japanese forces in Korea and south of which the Americans were to accept the Japanese surrender. The line was intended as a temporary division of the country

- 9) In which month does the UN General Assembly usually meets every year
(a) January (b) March
(c) September (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 10) Pakistan has recently been given observer status in
(a) Organization of economic development cooperation and development (OECD)
(b) Gulf cooperation council (GCC)
(c) Shanghai cooperation organization (SCO)
(d) None of these

Answer: (c)**Explanation:**

- 11) The project to reduce water logging and salinity area in Pakistan has been financially supported by
(a) World Bank (b) IMF
(c) Asian Development Bank (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 12) Pakistan and US navies recently conducted joint exercises in the Arabian Sea by the name of
(a) Optimum Impact (b) Divers Move
(c) Inspired Union (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: "Inspired Union-2005." It was a combination of inspired siren and inspired response, two bilateral exercises conducted annually between US and Pakistan Navy force. The exercise focused on training in anti-submarine warfare, surface warfare, mine counter measures, air defense, electronic warfare, replenishment at sea and command and control. Two US navy frigates, a submarine and several air assets participated in the exercise in addition to Pakistani navy ships, submarines, special services units and aircraft.

- 13) Which of the following internet search engine will introduce the world's biggest digital library
 (a) Yahoo (b) Google
 (c) Giga blast (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 14) The recently appointed United Nations high commissioner for refugees Antonio Guterres is the former prime minister of
 (a) Denmark (b) Romania
 (c) Canada (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: He was the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from June 2005 to December 2015, and in October 2016 the United Nations General Assembly elected him by acclamation to become the next United Nations secretary-general, succeeding the retiring Ban Ki-moon.

- 15) When a country grants another country MFN (most favored nation) status in mutual trade, it implies
 (a) Providing same trade concessions as are being given to other countries
 (b) Trade will be through exchange of commodities rather than foreign exchange
 (c) Imports and exports payments will be in local currencies only

Answer: (a)

Explanation: In international economic relations and international politics, most favored nation (MFN) is a status or level of treatment accorded by one state to another in international trade. The term means the country which is the recipient of this treatment must, nominally, receive equal trade advantages as the "most favored nation" by the country granting such treatment. (Trade advantages include low tariffs or high import quotas.) In effect, a country that has been accorded MFN status may not be treated less advantageously than any other country with MFN status by the promising country. There is a debate in legal circles whether MFN clauses in BITs include only substantive rules or also procedural protections.

- 16) The programme 'United Nations Millennium Development Goals' is focusing on
 (a) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
 (b) Achieve universal primary education
 (c) Promote gender equality and empower women

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight international development goals that all 193 United Nations member states and at least 23 international organizations have agreed to achieve by the year 2015. They include eradicating extreme poverty, reducing child mortality rates, fighting disease epidemics such as AIDS, and developing a global partnership for development. A major conference was held at UN headquarters in New York on 20-22 September 2010 to review progress to date, with five years left to the 2015 deadline. The conference concluded with the adoption of a global action

plan to achieve the eight anti-poverty goals by their 2015 target date. There were also major new commitments on women's and children's health, and major new initiatives in the worldwide battle against poverty, hunger and disease.

- The largest agency of FATA (federally administered tribal areas) by area is
 17) (a) North Waziristan (b) South Waziristan
 (c) Khyber agency (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 18) Reuter is the news agency of
 (a) USA (b) Germany
 (c) UK (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Until 2008, the Reuters news agency formed part of an independent company, Reuters Group plc, which was also a provider of financial market data. Since the acquisition of Reuters Group by the Thomson Corporation in 2008, the Reuters news agency has been a part of Thomson Reuters, making up the media division.

- SAARC Human Resource Development Centre is located at
 19) (a) Delhi (b) Colombo
 (c) Karachi (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: SAARC Human Resource Development Centre in Islamabad. The Centre undertakes research, imparts training, and disseminates information on HRD issues and advises Member States on HRD related policies and strategies.

- Under Vision 2025 WAPDA will construct SATPARA Dam on Indus Rive in
 20) (a) Balochistan (b) NWFP
 (c) Northern Areas (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Satpara Dam is an under-construction medium-size multi-purpose concrete-faced earth-filled dam located downstream of the existing Satpara Lake on the Satpara Stream approximately 4 km from the town of Skardu in Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan. Upon completion, the dam will enlarge the size of Satpara Lake, generate 17.36 MW of hydroelectricity and supply power to approximately 30,000 households in the Skardu Valley, irrigate 15,536 acres (62.87 km²) of land and supply 3.1 million gallons per day drinking water to Skardu city. Annual agricultural output in the Skardu Valley is expected to increase more than four-fold, generating about \$6 million in additional annual economic benefits to local communities.

Current Affairs

Latest Current Affairs MCQs

Pakistan's Domestic Affairs

- 1) Recently, who has been appointed as the Chief of Joint Staff?
- General Shahid Baig Mirza
 - Lt General Sahir Shamshad Mirza
 - Lieutenant General Qamar Javed Bajwa
 - None of these

Answer: (b)

The Pakistan Army on November 26, 2019 announced the appointment of Lt General Sahir Shamshad Mirza as the new Chief of Joint Staff and also the promotion of two Major Generals to the post of Lt General.

- 2) Recently, which city has been chosen for the Pakistan Army base?
- Islamabad
 - Peshawar
 - Muzaffarabad
 - None of these

Answer: (a)

Pakistan Army has decided to shift its base from Rawalpindi to Islamabad in June 2015. The same location that has been chosen which the then, Army Chief, General Pervez Musharraf had inaugurated in 2004. The implementation to shift GHQ, from Rawalpindi to Islamabad got delayed due to regional and international scenarios.

- 3) Recently, the Government of Sindh launched \$200 million Islamic SIDB bonds for development and infrastructure projects in the province. What does SIDB stand for?
- Sindh Islamic Development Bond
 - Sindh Interior Development Bond
 - Sindh Infrastructure Development Bond
 - None of these

Answer: (c)

Sindh government has decided to launch \$200 million Islamic bonds or Sindh Infrastructure Development Bond (SIDB) for development and infrastructure projects in the province. In his budget speech for the fiscal year 2015/2016, Sindh Finance Minister Syed Murad Ali Shah announced the launching of the bond and said that as excess liquidity available in the Islamic Finance Markets, it was an ideal opportunity for Sindh government to leverage some of its unencumbered assets and issue a Sukuk / Islamic Bond.

- 4) Who became the first Catholic Christian to play football for Pakistan?
- Peter P Fernandes
 - Joyann Geraldine Thomas
 - Antao D'Souza
 - Mennen Soares

Answer: (b)

Joyann Geraldine Thomas, a 17-year-old thin and humble girl who became the first Catholic Christian to play football for Pakistan. She made her international debut in November 2014, shortly after turning 17. The game, or her debut, barely received the attention associated with an international fixture.

- 5) The Government of Punjab has launched which scheme for unemployed graduates (16 years of education)?
- Punjab Youth Loan Program (PYLP) 2015
 - Punjab Youth Internship Program (PYIP) 2015
 - Punjab Youth Internship Scheme (PYIS) 2015
 - None of these

Answer: (b)

According to Government of Punjab, PYIP will benefit the 25,000 students who have 16 years of education (either BS Hons. or Master) and will be given a monthly stipend of Rs. 15,000 during the internship program via Easy Pay Card. The duration of the internship will be 6 months.

- 6) Which among the following country in South Asia has highest GDP per capita (current prices)?
- India
 - Pakistan
 - Sri Lanka
 - Maldives

Answer: (d)

- 7) Which of the following banks launched the "Transfast" the mobile payment service to Pakistan recently?
- MCB, HBL, UBL
 - Meezan Bank, ABL NBP
 - Tameer Bank, BoP and Askari Bank
 - All of these

Answer: (d)

Transfast launched the mobile payment service to Pakistan, in May 2015 in a tie-up with nine banks and money pickup shops. Pakistanis can now make instant money transfers to their families by just tapping on their mobile phones. The product can be downloaded on desk top or customers can avail the service available at several exchange houses. Roshan Polepalli, vice president of e-Commerce at Transfast said with \$17.1 billion money transfers, Pakistan is seventh largest market globally. The global money transfers market which grew six per cent to \$582 billion in 2014. However, Pakistan showed strong growth of 16 per cent year-on-year. The cost of sending money through mobile phone is \$4.99, a transaction along with the customers getting competitive exchange rate.

- 8) 13th International Conference on Frontiers of Information Technology (FIT'15) was held in _?
- Karachi
 - Islamabad
 - Peshawar
 - Lahore

Answer: (b)

13th International Conference on Frontiers of Information Technology (FIT'15) will be held from December 14-16, 2015 at Islamabad Pakistan. This is now the thirteenth consecutive year that COMSATS Institute of Information Technology (CIIT) is organizing this event. Information Technology has played a vital role in the past few decades. Familiarity with technology is necessary to enable a person to live and to cope with challenges of the modern world and ICT Education bridges the gap to cope with the said challenges.

- 9) As per recently released Red List of IUCN which of the following species has been classified as an endangered animal?
 (a) Lion-tailed macaque (b) Asiatic Wild Ass
 (c) Nicobar flying fox (d) White-bellied musk deer

Answer: (b)

As per the recently released Red List of International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Asiatic Wild Ass has been classified as an endangered animal. The IUCN has moved the Asiatic wild ass from the 'vulnerable' to 'endangered' category and indicates the need for heightened protection measures. The Asiatic Wild Ass is locally known as "khur" and found in provinces of Sindh and Baluchistan (Scientific name of Asiatic Wild Ass: Equus hemionus). The khur probably went extinct in Baluchistan and the extreme south of Pakistan, on the Indian border, during the 1960s (Corbet and Hill 1992). There are some recent records of Khur along India-Pakistan border. During the last two decades Khur has shown range expansion along with an increase in their population.

- 10) Which of the following is the venue for Seafood Asia show in January 2016?
 (a) Gwadar (b) Karachi
 (c) Port Muhammad Bin Qasim (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Seafood Asia is a 3 day event being held from 13th May to the 15th May 2016 at the Karachi Expo Center in Karachi, Pakistan. This event showcases products like bale machineries, sprayers, sprinklers, compressors, generators, branch choppers, cranes, forklifts, greenhouse technologies, water irrigation technologies etc. in the Meat, Poultry & Seafood industry.

- 11) Which provincial government has decided in principle to further strengthen the existent laws against child labor in the province?
 (a) Punjab (b) Sindh (c) KPK (d) Balochistan

Answer: (b)

After the 18th constitutional amendment, the Sindh Child Protection Authority Act 2011 which will also be administered by the Social Welfare Department calls for the establishment a Sindh Child Protection Authority at the provincial level and Child Protect Units at the district level. The authority was notified on November 20, 2014

- 12) What is the name given to a major operation started by the Pakistani military from 15 June 2014 to flush insurgents out of the volatile region of North Waziristan bordering Afghanistan?
 (a) Operation Janbaz (b) Rah-e-Nijat
 (c) Zarb-e-Azb (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Operation Zarb-e-Azb is a joint-military offensive operation against armed insurgent groups. The operation was launched by the Pakistan Armed Forces in North Waziristan, a part of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas along the Afghan border, as a renewed effort against militancy in the wake of the 8 June 2014 attack on Karachi's airport, claimed by TTP and IMU. Up to 30,000 soldiers are involved in the operation. It has been described as a "comprehensive operation" that aims to flush out foreign and local militants hiding in North Waziristan. It is part of the ongoing war in North-West Pakistan. The operation has received widespread support among Pakistani political, defence and civil society circles. A group of Islamic clerics declared a fatwa endorsing the operation, and labelling it as a jihad against terrorism.

- 13) Pakistan's military offensive operation Zarb-e-Azb was designed against
 (a) Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)
 (b) East Turkestan Islamic Movement (ETIM)
 (c) The Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)
 (d) All of the above

Answer: (d)

- The operation Zarb-e-Azb was launched by the Pakistan Armed Forces on
 (a) 14 June 2014 (b) 15 June 2014
 (c) 16 June 2014 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- The operation Zarb-e-Azb is part of the ongoing war in
 (a) North Waziristan (b) North Waziristan
 (c) North-West Pakistan. (d) None of these

Answer: ((c)

- Zarb-e-Azb means
 (a) "Path to Salvation" (b) "Sharp and cutting strike"
 (c) "Black Thunderstorm" (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- "Azb" also refers to the name of the sword of the
 (a) Holy Prophet (b) Hazrat Ali
 (c) Hazrat Khalid-bin-Waleed (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Swords of Hazrat Muhammad S.A.W.

- **al-Ma'thur**, also known as "Ma'thur al-Fijar" is the sword which was owned by the prophet Muhammad before he received his first revelations in Mecca
- **The al-Battar** sword was taken by the prophet Muhammad as booty from the Banu Qaynaqa. It is called the "sword of the prophets" and is inscribed in Arabic with the names of David, Solomon, Moses, Aaron, Joshua, Zechariah, John, Jesus, and Muhammad.
- **Dhu al-Faqar** is the name of this sword, taken as booty by the prophet Muhammad at the Battle of Badr.
- **Hatf** is a sword which the prophet Muhammad took as booty from the Banu Qaynaqa. It is said that King David took his sword "al-Battar" from Goliath as booty when he defeated him, but he was less than 20 years old.
- The **al-Mikhdham** sword called is reported to have passed from the prophet Muhammad to Ali b. Abi Talib, and from him to his sons
- The **al-Rasub** sword is one of the nine swords of the prophet Muhammad.
- **al-'Adb**, the name of this sword, means "cutting" or "sharp." This sword was sent to the prophet Muhammad by one of his companions just before the Battle of Badr.
- **al-Qadib** is a thin-bladed sword which, it was said, resembled a rod
- **"Qal'i"** or **"Qul'ay."** The name may be related to a place in Syria or a place in India near China. This sword is one of the three swords which the prophet Muhammad acquired as booty from the Banu Qaynaqa

- 18) Which global ratings agency on 9 April 2015 raised Pakistan's rating outlook to 'Positive' from 'Stable'?
- (a) S&P (b) Moody's
(c) Fitch Group (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 19) Under Vision 2025 WAPDA will construct SATPARA Dam on Indus Rive in
- (a) Balochistan (b) NWFP
(c) Northern Areas (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Satpara Dam is an under-construction medium-sized multi-purpose concrete-faced earth-filled dam located downstream of the existing Satpara Lake on the Satpara Stream approximately 4 km from the town of Skardu in Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan. Upon completion, the dam will enlarge the size of Satpara Lake, generate 17.36 MW of hydroelectricity and supply power to approximately 30,000 households in the Skardu Valley, irrigate 15,536 acres (62.87 km²) of land and supply 3.1 million gallons per day drinking water to Skardu city. Annual agricultural output in the Skardu Valley is expected to increase more than four-fold, generating about \$6 million in additional annual economic benefits to local communities.

- 20) The project to reduce water logging and salinity area in Pakistan has been financially supported by
- (a) World Bank (b) IMF
(c) Asian Development Bank (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 21) The Federal Government established Thar Coal Authority in which year?
- (a) 2008 (b) 2007
(c) 2009 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Thar Coal and Energy Board (TCEB) is the only notified legal and authorized body to exercise all powers for deciding matters pertaining to mining and power generation from Thar coal. This was clarified by Sindh Chief Minister Qaim Ali Shah while presiding over a high level meeting in connection with Thar coal at the Chief Minister's House on May 2009. It was further revealed that under the letter from Mines and Mineral Development Department, the federal government, vide its notification dated July 8, 2008, constituted the Thar Coal Authority and abolished the Thar Coal Mining Company. Later, another notification was issued on October 11, 2008 withdrawing Thar Coal Authority after the constitution of TCEB. It was pointed out that CDWP approved two similar schemes of coal gasification and revived TCMC without any consultation with the provincial government. However, the Sindh Government raised an objection, vide letter dated May 8, 2009, and conveyed serious objections and reservations to the Planning Commission Deputy Chairman. The Sindh CM, who is also the TCEB chairman, spoke with the prime minister regarding the situation.

- 22) What was Pakistan's rank in the recently released report of the global anti-money laundering body Financial Action Task Force (FATF) pertaining to progress in combating money laundering in the world?
- (a) 7 (b) 19
(c) 36 (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Pakistan and its neighborhood countries where progress in combating money laundering and financial terrorism has been scratchy are Iran and Afghanistan Since June 2010, when Pakistan made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and APG to address its strategic AML/CFT deficiencies, Pakistan has made significant progress to improve its AML/CFT regime. Pakistan has substantially addressed its action plan, including by: adequately criminalizing money laundering and terrorist financing; establishing procedures to identify, freeze and confiscate terrorist assets; ensuring a fully operational and effectively functioning financial intelligence unit; establishing regulation of money service providers; and improving controls for cross-border cash transactions. The FATF will conduct an on-site visit to confirm that the process of implementing the required reforms and actions is underway to address deficiencies previously identified by the FATF.

- 23) Number of Prime Ministers till 1958?
- (a) 11 (b) 9
(c) 7 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

First head of government of the country as a Prime minister was Liaquat Ali Khan who was appointed as the first prime minister by the Governor General Quaid-I-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah on 14 august 1947, was assassinated in 1951. Six further prime ministers served between 1951 and 1958, when the office was dissolved by Iskandar Mirza, the President of Pakistan

1-	Nawabzada Liaquat Ali	1947	1951
2-	Khawja Nazimuddin	1951	1953
3-	Muhammad Ali Bogra	1953	1955
4-	Chuhdary M Ali	1955	1956
5-	Hussian Suhawardi	1956	1957
6-	Ibrahim Chundrigar	1957	1957
7-	Malik Feroz Noon	1957	1958

- 24) The idea that leaders initiate foreign conflicts in order to distract public opinion from controversial domestic policies is called:
- (a) Diversionary Theory of war. (b) Democratic peace Theory.
(c) Autocratic Rule (d) None of these.

Answer: (a)

A diversionary foreign policy, or a diversionary war, is an International Relations term that identifies a war instigated by a country's leader in order to distract its population from their own domestic strife. The concept stems from the Diversionary War Theory, which states that leaders who are threatened by domestic turmoil occasionally initiate an international conflict in order to shift the nation's attention away from internal troubles. As a result, this external threat would counter the domestic strife and ensure the leader's position in power.

Essentially, a diversionary use of force is a manipulation of the Rally Round the Flag Syndrome effect, causing an increase of national fervor from the general public.

- 25) Who was the first Chief Minister of Baluchistan from May 1972 to February 1973?
 (a) Jam Ghulam Qadir Khan (b) Zafarullah Khan Jamali
 (c) Ataullah Mengal (d) Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti

Answer: (c)
 Sardar Ataullah Khan Mengal popularly known as Sardar Ataullah Mengal, is a well-known political and feudal figure of Pakistan hailing from Balochistan. He has been campaigning a nationalist and separatist movement in Pakistan for over four decades. He is the head of the Shahizai Mangal tribe. He was born in 1929 in Wadh, and became the first Chief Minister of Balochistan during Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's premiership from May 1, 1972 to February 13, 1973. It was reported that Sardar Ataullah Khan Mengal is one of many candidates considered for the position of President of Pakistan after the resignation of Pervez Musharraf.

- 26) In Pakistan the first martial law was imposed on
 (a) August 1958 (b) September 1958
 (c) October 1958 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)
 On October 7, 1958, President Iskander Mirza abrogated the Constitution and declared Martial Law in the country. This was the first of many military regimes to mar Pakistan's history. With this step, the Constitution of 1956 was abrogated, ministers were dismissed, Central and Provincial Assemblies were dissolved and all political activities were banned. General Muhammad Ayub Khan, the then Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, became the Chief Martial Law Administrator. The parliamentary system in Pakistan came to end. Within three weeks of assuming charge on October 27, 1958, Iskander Mirza was ousted by General Ayub Khan, who then declared himself President. General Ayub Khan gave himself the rank of Field Marshal. Corruption had become so widespread within the national and civic systems of administration that Ayub Khan was welcomed as a national hero by the people.

- 27) Total cultivable Land of Pakistan is approximately:
 (a) 80 million hectares (b) 120 million hectares
 (c) 150 million hectares (d) None of these.

Answer: (a)
 The total geographical area of Pakistan is 79.6 million hectares. About 27 percent of the area is currently under cultivation. Of this area, 80 percent is irrigated.

Pakistan's External Affairs

- 28) China has gifted which most powerful ultra modern anti tank helicopters to Pakistan?
 (a) AH-64 Apache (b) Mi-28 Havoc
 (c) Z-10 (d) Z-9

Answer: (c)
 Since a January 2015 agreement, China has transferred three Z-10 "Thunderbolt" attack helicopters to Pakistan, which has become China's staunchest ally and largest weapons buyer. These three Z-10 helicopters are currently at a Pakistani Army base in Qasim/Dhamial undergoing testing, maintenance training and modifications for operating in the Khyber mountains.

- 29) The most prominent feature of the EU's policy towards Pakistan is the link established between its
 (a) Economic and commercial policy (b) Democracy and human rights
 (c) both a & b (d) None of these

Answer: (c)
 The relationship between the EU and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan has grown in recent years in the fields of politics and development. However, although the EU is regarded as a strong economic player it is still seen as a weak political power. The EU intends to change that view by using its position as a development and aid donor as its main strategy to foster democracy and strengthen Pakistan's institution-building. The main areas of cooperation are development, trade, humanitarian assistance and sectoral co-operation on energy, environment, health, transport, migration and climate change.

- 30) The EU's relationship with Pakistan began in
 (a) 1962 (b) 1966
 (c) 1967 (d) 1969

Answer: (a)
 The EU's relationship with Pakistan began in 1962, when, as the European Economic Community, it established diplomatic relations with Islamabad. Pakistan and the EU have since signed three Generation Agreements on trade.

- 31) The claim of Basmati ownership as GI between India and Pakistan is in litigation in
 (a) ICJ (b) Pakistani and Indian courts
 (c) TRIPS (d) None of these

Answer: (b)
 Owning Basmati means that any of the two countries can register it as an exclusive product of their country, because it is produced in a particular region, having a particular quality, reputation and characteristics of that region, which bring Basmati or any other such product under the definition of Geographical Indication (GI). GI is covered under the scope of World Trade Organization's (WTO) agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and if it is established that a particular product falls under the definition of GI, the country or region producing that product can claim it as its intellectual property and may not allow any other country to use the same name or reputation, because it may create confusion among the consumers as to what is the real origin of this particular product. The claim of Basmati ownership as GI between India and Pakistan is in litigation both in Pakistani and Indian courts. According to The Financial Times (January 2015) Basmati Growers Association (BGA) in Pakistan have Basmati GI tag partially registered in their country and a litigation was going on in a Pakistan court between them and India's APEDA (Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority) over the GI tag given to Basmati rice from Pakistan. BGA has also appealed against granting of GI tag to Indian Basmati rice in Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB) of India. BGA was of the view that Basmati is a name for a slender, aromatic and long grain variety of rice grown in the specific geographical area at the foothills of the Himalayas in Pakistan.

- 32) Pakistan wants to sign a free trade agreement with which international organization?
 (a) European Union (b) Eurasian Economic Union
 (c) ASEAN (d) None of these

Answer: (a)
 Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif - who was on an official visit to Kazakhstan in August 2015 - has said that Pakistan is interested in signing a free trade agreement with the Eurasian

Economic Union (EEU) The Eurasian Economic Union – comprising Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia – is an international organization to streamline the flow of goods and services between its member countries.

- 33) Pakistan and Russia signed a landmark defence agreement on
 (a) 19 August 2015 (b) 20 August 2015
 (c) 23 August 2015 (d) 29 August 2015

Answer: (a)

Pakistan and Russia on 19 August 2015 signed a landmark defence agreement that includes the sale of four Mi-35 Hind E attack helicopters to Pakistan. The agreement was signed by top defence officials from Pakistan and Russia in Rawalpindi. The Mi-35 helicopter is an exceedingly modernised version of the Mi-24 (Hind) combat helicopter with new onboard equipment and avionics. It also has a more powerful engine and a different tail rotor.

- 34) China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) project is regarded as the biggest connectivity project between the two countries with total investments around
 (a) 56 billion US dollars. (b) 46 billion US dollars.
 (c) 48 billion US dollars. (d) 49 billion US dollars.

Answer: (b)

China and Pakistan on 12 August 2015 signed 20 agreements worth 1.6 billion US dollars to implement the ambitious China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) project. These agreements were signed during the CPEC Forum that was held at Karamay city in Xinjiang province of China bordering.

- 35) Recently, the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) was signed between Pakistan and
 (a) India (b) Turkey
 (c) Afghanistan (d) China

Answer: (b)

- 36) Name the area which separates Pakistan from Tajikistan?
 (a) Pamir (b) Khyber Pass
 (c) Wakhan (d) Hindukush mountain range

Answer: (c)

Global Issues

- 37) Which among the following countries is not a member of the Five Power Defence Arrangements (FPDA)?
 (a) Singapore (b) United Kingdom
 (c) Myanmar (d) New Zealand

Answer: (c)

- 38) "Four Comprehensives" is a new political theory unveiled by which country?
 (a) China (b) USA
 (c) Sri Lanka (d) Russia

Answer: (a)

International Security

- 39) China and which country held joint military drill code-named Silk Road Cooperation-2015?
 (a) Russia (b) Pakistan
 (c) Sri Lanka (d) Japan

Answer: (c)

- 40) Recently a spy satellite was successfully launched by which country?
 (a) USA (b) Japan
 (c) Germany (d) France

Answer: (b)

- 41) What is Qaedat al-Jihad which was in news recently?
 (a) A terrorism wing of Al-Qaeda launched in South Asia
 (b) A terrorism wing of Al-Qaeda in Pakistan
 (c) A terrorism wing of ISIS launched in Iraq
 (d) A terrorism wing of ISIS launched in Syria

Answer: (a)

On 3 September 2014, Ayman al-Zawahiri declared in a video message, titled "War should continue, message to the Muslims of Kashmir," that al Qaeda launched Qaedat al-Jihad in the Indian sub-continent. Zawahiri said that "Establishing Al Qaeda in the Indian subcontinent is the result of two years of work to unify the Mujahideen.

The rise of this new branch demonstrates that jihad under the leadership of Amir of Believers, Mullah Omar (head of the Afghan Taliban) is expanding." According to the al Qaeda leader the group's objective is to: "Establish sharia in the land and to free the occupied land of Muslims in the Indian sub-continent." Zawahiri also said that the group "will serve Muslims in Burma, Kashmir, Gujarat, Bangladesh, Ahmedabad and Assam."

- 42) The position that a single dominant power can promote world peace came from:
 (a) Balance-of-power (b) Socialist
 (c) Hegemonic stability (d) none of these

Answer: (c)

Hegemonic stability theory (HST) is a theory of international relations. Rooted in research from the fields of political science, economics, and history, HST indicates that the international system is more likely to remain stable when a single nation-state is the dominant world power, or hegemon. Thus, the fall of an existing hegemon or the state of no hegemon diminishes the stability of international system. When a hegemon exercises leadership, either through diplomacy, coercion, or persuasion, it is actually deploying its "preponderance of power." This is called hegemony, which refers to a state's ability to "single-handedly dominate the rules and arrangements [of] international political and economic relations."

- 43) Which of the following Country has absolutely no military forces?
 (a) Costa Rica (b) Japan
 (c) Iceland (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Costa Rica, which means "Rich Coast", constitutionally abolished its army permanently in 1949. It is the only Latin American country included in the list of the world's 22 older democracies and its citizens enjoy one of the highest life expectancy levels in the Western hemisphere and better living standards than most of Central America. Tourism is Costa Rica's main source of foreign exchange. Costa Rica held parliamentary and presidential elections on Sunday, 2 February 2014 to elect a new president, two vice presidents, and 57 Legislative Assembly lawmakers

International Political Economy

- 44) Which of the following countries are top three largest shareholders in Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)?
 (a) China, India and Australia (b) China, Australia and Canada
 (c) China, India and Russia (d) China, Russia and India

Answer : (c)

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is an international financial institution proposed by the government of China. China will be the largest shareholder (at 30.34 per cent), followed by India (8.52 per cent) and Russia (6.66 per cent)

- 45) World oil prices increased to over \$140 per barrel in the summer of 2008 primarily because of _____
 (a) rapid growth in demand from India and China
 (b) increased exploitation of reserves in the Caspian region
 (c) reduction in aggregate OPEC production levels
 (d) the usual increase in summer travel

Answer: (a)

Demand growth is highest in the developing world, but the United States is the world's largest consumer of petroleum. Between 1995 and 2005, US consumption grew from 17.7 million barrels a day to 20.7 million barrels a day, 3-million-barrels a day increase. China, by comparison, increased consumption from 3.4 million barrels a day to 7 million barrels a day, an increase of 3.6 million barrels a day, in the same time frame. Per capita, annual consumption by people in the US is 24.85 barrels 1.79 barrels in China and 0.79 barrels in India. The first eight years of this new century have seen explosive growth in emerging countries, primarily in China and India. Along with that growth has come new-found wealth, and with this wealth, a good percentage of the approximately 2.5 billion people in China and India started trading in their bicycles for automobiles. The demand for oil consequently rose sharply, and as any first-year economics student can tell us, if the demand rises and supply stays the same, the price will go up. Economic theory would suggest that the higher price would cause people to cut back on consumption and would provide an incentive for suppliers to increase output, thereby causing demand to shrink, supply to grow, and the prices to fall back to norms.

- 46) The HIPC program was designed to deal with the debt problems of _____ countries.
 (a) Formerly communist (b) Poor developing
 (c) Latin American (d) Scandinavian

Answer: (b)

The heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) are a group of 38 developing countries with high levels of poverty and debt overhang which are eligible for special assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

- 47) The share of manufactures in global merchandise exports is about _____; this share has _____ since 1980.
 (a) 50%; risen (b) 50%; fallen
 (c) 75%; risen (d) 75%; fallen

Answer : (c)

- 48) The largest share of U.S. exports go to
 (a) Africa. (b) Asia.
 (c) NAFTA countries. (d) the European Union.

Answer : (c)

- 49) Over the past 30 years, most countries
 (a) have come to rely more heavily on international trade.
 (b) have come to rely less heavily on international trade.
 (c) Export less than 10% of the GDP.
 (d) a and c are both correct.

Answer : (b)

- 50) The countries with the most rapid growth of merchandise trade during the past 30 years are
 (a) The U.S., Germany, Japan, and France.
 (b) The U.S., China, Japan, and Canada.
 (c) The Republic of Korea, Taiwan, China, and Singapore.
 (d) Ethiopia, Burundi, Colombia, and Sri Lanka.

Answer : (c)

Human Rights

- 51) What is the legal nature of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)?
 (a) The UDHR is a multilateral treaty
 (b) The UDHR is a UN General Assembly resolution
 (c) The UDHR is a UN Security Council resolution
 (d) The UDHR is a declaration adopted by several States at an international conference

Answer: ((b)

- 52) What is the meaning of collective rights?
 (a) Collective rights belong to distinct groups of people
 (b) Collective rights are those that belong to particular groups as opposed to the individual members of the group
 (c) Minority rights are collective rights
 (d) Collective rights entail a right of the group as such as well as individual rights of the group's members

Answer: (b)

- 53) Which of the following is a treaty-based human rights mechanism?
 (a) The UN Human Rights Committee (b) The UN Human Rights Council
 (c) The UN Universal Periodic Review (d) The UN special mandates

Answer: (a)

- 54) The protection and promotion of fundamental human rights of Pakistani citizens have been enshrined in
 (a) Article 19 (b) Article 9
 (c) Article 7 (d) Article 11

Answer: (c)

- 55) Which one of the following was wrongly listed in the group of freedom under article?
 (a) Freedom of speech (b) Freedom of religion
 (c) Freedom of movement (d) Freedom of residence

Answer : (a)

- 56) Who said state is known by the rights that it maintains
 (a) Clement Attlee (b) Harold Joseph Laski
 (c) Neville Chamberlain (d) John Kenneth Galbraith

Answer: (b)
 Harold Joseph Laski (30 June 1893 – 24 March 1950) was a British political theorist, economist, author, and lecturer. According to Laski, "rights are those conditions of social life without which no man can seek, in general to be himself at his best. Every state is known by the rights that it maintains."

Latest Current Affairs MCQs 2021

1. When is World Milk Day observed?
 (a) May 30th (b) May 31st
 (c) June 1st (d) June 2nd

Answer: (c)
 Explanation: World Milk Day is observed every year on June 1st to raise awareness regarding the importance of milk as a highly nutritious global food item and to celebrate the dairy sector.

2. What is the new name of the COVID-19 variant that was first discovered in the United Kingdom?
 (a) Alpha (b) Beta
 (c) Gamma (d) Delta

Answer: (a)
 Explanation: The World Health Organisation has named the B.1.1.7 COVID-19 variant that was first discovered in the United Kingdom as Alpha, while the B.1.351 variant that was first discovered in South Africa has been named Beta.

3. President Joe Biden's administration approved \$735 million arms sale to which country?
 (a) Israel (b) Saudi Arabia
 (c) Egypt (d) Oman

Answer: (a)
 Explanation: US President Joe Biden's administration approved the potential sale of \$735 million in precision-guided weapons to Israel. The sale was first reported by the Washington Post.

4. The world's first human case of H10N3 Bird Flu has been reported in which nation?
 (a) China (b) Singapore
 (c) Japan (d) Malaysia

Answer: (a)
 Explanation: China has reported the world's first known human case of the H10N3 strain of bird flu. A 41-year-old man in China's eastern Jiangsu province has been confirmed to have been infected with the bird flu strain, as per a statement by China's National Health Commission on June 1, 2021.

5. What is the name of the world's first Artificial Intelligence ship?
 (a) Sunflower 40 (b) Earth 2030
 (c) Mayflower 400 (d) Seafarer 66

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Mayflower 400 is the world's first Artificial Intelligence Ship, built by a team of researchers from the marine research organization ProMare in collaboration with IBM. It is an unmanned 15-m-long trimaran that weighs nine tons and is a completely autonomous ship. The ship is set to sail on a transatlantic voyage. It will track aquatic mammals, analyze plastic in the water and study marine pollution.

6. Which of the following court unfreezes PIA assets in Reko Diq award case?
 (a) British Virgin Islands High court
 (b) International Court of Justice
 (c) World Bank
 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)
 Explanation: The High Court of Justice in the British Virgin Islands (BVI) has lifted the attachment orders on PIA's offshore assets – Roosevelt Hotel in Manhattan, Scribe Hotel in Central Paris and Minhal Incorporated – in the US\$6 billion Reko Diq case against Pakistan. In 2019, an ICSID tribunal chaired by Germany's Klaus Sachs, Bulgaria's Stanimir Alexandrov and the UK's Lord Hoffmann issued the award in favour of TCC, holding the Government of Pakistan liable for denying Tethyan a lease to mine Reko Diq.

7. The President of which African nation has declared a state of emergency?
 (a) Ghana (b) Zambia
 (c) DRC (d) Niger

Answer: (c)
 Explanation: The President of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Felix Tshisekedi, has declared a state of emergency over the increasing violence in the eastern provinces in North Kivu and Ituri.

8. NASA's Parker Solar Probe has detected Natural Radio Emission from which planet's Atmosphere?
 (a) Mars (b) Venus
 (c) Mercury (d) Saturn

Answer: (b)
 Explanation: NASA's Parker Solar Probe, during a brief swing by Venus in July 2020, detected a natural radio signal from Venus' atmosphere. The Parker Solar Probe was launched in 2018 as a solar mission to analyze the Sun.

9. The US FDA is likely to authorise which vaccine for young adults aged above 12 years?
 (a) Pfizer (b) Moderna
 (c) J&J (d) AstraZeneca

Answer: (a)
 Explanation: The United States Food and Drug Administration is likely to authorize the use of the COVID-19 vaccine of Pfizer for young adults of age 12 and older by the next week. The government aims at setting up shots for many before the beginning of the next school year.

10. Which nation's cricket team has become the top-ranked ODI team in the world?
 (a) Pakistan (b) Australia
 (c) New Zealand (d) None of the Above

Answer: (c)

Explanation: New Zealand has replaced reigning world champions England and become the top-ranked side in the One-day International rankings. New Zealand gained three ranking points after beating Bangladesh 3-0 in their ODI series. The team moved up two slots in the ICC Men's ODI Team Rankings with an aggregate of 121.

11. The oldest human burial site has been discovered in which country?

- (a) Kenya (b) Egypt
(c) Brazil (d) Vietnam

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Archaeologists have discovered the oldest human burial in Africa that dates back to 78,000 years at a cave site called Panga ya Saidi near the Kenyan coast. The remains belong to a 2-3 years old toddler who looks to have been laid to rest with a pillow.

12. The world's oldest person belongs to which nation?

- (a) The Philippines (b) Thailand
(c) Japan (d) China

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Kane Tanaka, a 118-year-old Japanese woman, is the world's oldest person. She was initially supposed to participate in the Olympic Torch Relay in Fukuoka in Southern Japan on May 11 but has pulled out due to safety concerns amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

13. Which of the following nation hosted the virtual summit of Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) to discuss the Israel-Palestine conflict?

- (a) Turkey (b) Iran
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: A virtual meeting of the Ministerial Executive Committee of the OIC was held in which the forum adopted a resolution to "discuss the aggression by Israel, the occupying power, in the Palestinian territories, in particular, Al-Quds Al-Sharief (East Jerusalem)".

14. The oldest human burial site has been discovered in which country?

- (a) Kenya (b) Egypt
(c) Brazil (d) Vietnam

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Archaeologists have discovered the oldest human burial in Africa that dates back to 78,000 years at a cave site called Panga ya Saidi near the Kenyan coast. The remains belong to a 2-3 years old toddler who looks to have been laid to rest with a pillow.

15. China has indefinitely suspended strategic economic dialogue with which nation?

- (a) Japan (b) Germany
(c) Australia (d) New Zealand

Answer: (c)

Explanation: China on May 6, 2021 "indefinitely" suspended all activity under a China-Australia Strategic Economic Dialogue. This is the latest setback for strained relations between the two countries.

16. Guillermo Lasso has taken oath as first right-wing President of which nation in 14 years?

- (a) Venezuela (b) Colombia
(c) Peru (d) Ecuador

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Guillermo Lasso was sworn in on May 24, 2021 as Ecuador's first right-wing president in 14 years. He won Ecuador's Presidential Elections 2021 with over 52 percent of votes against Andres Arauz.

17. Which among the following is the largest museum in the world?

- (a) Metropolitan Museum of Art
(b) Louvre
(c) State Hermitage Museum
(d) Victoria and Albert Museum

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Louvre, which is located in Paris, France, is the world's largest museum. The museum got its first female president in 228 years when Art Historian Laurence des Cars were appointed to the post on May 28, 2021.

18. Mount Nyiragongo erupted after almost two decades on May 22, 2021. The active volcano is located within which nation?

- (a) Democratic Republic of Congo
(b) Rwanda
(c) Nigeria
(d) Niger

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Mount Nyiragongo erupted in the Democratic Republic of Congo on May 22, 2021 after almost two decades, forcing thousands to flee their homes. The lava destroyed more than 500 homes on the outskirts on Goma city but the city at large was saved.

19. Yuan Longping, a top hybrid rice scientist, passed away on May 22, 2021. He belonged to which nation?

- (a) Japan (b) China
(c) South Korea (d) Malaysia

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Yuan Longping, a Chinese agriculture scientist, passed away on May 22, 2021, due to organ failure at a hospital in Changsha at 90. Longping was highly accredited as the 'Father of Hybrid Rice' that he had developed in the 1970s to save millions of people after a disastrous famine in China.

20. Which nation will close its Kabul embassy ahead of the withdrawal of its final contingent?

- (a) Iran (b) US
(c) Australia (d) France

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Australia has planned to close its Kabul embassy in three days, ahead of the withdrawal of its final contingent of troops from Afghanistan, informed Prime Minister Scott Morrison on May 25, 2021.

21. The Military junta of which nation has arrested the President, Prime Minister and Defence Minister?

- (a) Zambia (b) Mali
(c) Ethiopia (d) Eritrea

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The military junta in Mali has arrested President Bah Ndaw, Prime Minister Moctar Ouane and Defence minister Souleymane Doucoure of the country's interim government following a cabinet reshuffle on May 24, 2021.

22. Which nation forced landed a flight carrying a dissident journalist?
 (a) Latvia (b) Belarus
 (c) Lithuania (d) Greece

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Belarus on May 23, 2021 force landed a commercial plane Ryanair that was flying from Athens in Greece to Vilnius, the capital city of Lithuania at Minsk, capital of Belarus. Belarus President Alexander Lukashenko reportedly ordered the detour of the flight on the pretext of a bomb scare to arrest dissident Belarus journalist Roman Protasevic, who had been living in exile in Lithuania since fleeing Belarus in 2019.

23. Which internet browser will be retired for certain versions of Windows 10 by June 2022?
 (a) Mozilla Firefox (b) Internet Explorer
 (c) Opera (d) Google Chrome

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Microsoft on May 19, 2021, announced that the Internet Explorer 11 desktop browser will be retired on June 15, 2022, for certain versions of Windows 10. Microsoft stated that the future of Internet Explorer on Windows 10 is in Microsoft Edge.

24. Which nation has provisionally approved breathalyser test to detect COVID-19 in one minute?
 (a) South Korea (b) China
 (c) Singapore (d) UK

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Singapore authorities on May 24, 2021, provisionally approved a COVID-19 breathalyser test that determines if someone is COVID positive in less than a minute.

25. Which country has said that any successor of the 14th Dalai Lama should have to be approved by its government?
 (a) China (b) India
 (c) US (d) None of the above

Answer: (c)

Explanation: China stated on May 21, 2021 that any successor of the 14th Dalai Lama should have to be approved by it, ruling out recognition to any heir nominated by the Dalai Lama or by his followers.

26. The rescheduled Asia Cup T20 has been postponed indefinitely. The tournament was supposed to be hosted by which nation?
 (a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh
 (c) South Africa (d) Sri Lanka

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The Asia Cup T20 that was rescheduled to be held in June 2021 in Sri Lanka has now been postponed indefinitely due to COVID-19, informed Ashley de Silva, the Sri Lanka Cricket Chief Executive on May 19, 2021.

27. When is the International Day for Biological Diversity observed?
 (a) May 21st (b) May 22nd
 (c) May 23rd (d) May 24th

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The International Day for Biological Diversity was observed on May 22nd. This year, the theme of the day is "We're part of the solution".

28. Which nation has decided to launch plans for Global Pandemic Radar to detect COVID-19 variants and emerging diseases?
 (a) US (b) China
 (c) UK (d) France

Answer: (c)

Explanation: UK PM Boris Johnson announced on May 21, 2021, that the UK will be working with the World Health Organisation, other partners, and nations for developing an advanced international pathogen surveillance network for identifying COVID-19 variants and emerging diseases. The Global Pandemic Radar will ensure the early detection of the new variants and the emerging pathogens so that the early treatments and vaccines can be rapidly developed by the scientific communities.

29. Russia has started its biggest Nuclear Power Project with which nation?
 (a) China (b) US
 (c) Japan (d) Pakistan

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Russia and China started their biggest Nuclear Power Project on May 19, 2021. Under the project, Russia and China will jointly build four high-power nuclear power plants in two Chinese cities.

30. Who has been reappointed as the Prime Minister of Nepal?
 (a) KP Sharma Oli
 (b) Sher Bahadur Deuba
 (c) Pushpakamal Dahal
 (d) Madhav Kumar

Answer: (a)

Explanation: KP Sharma Oli was reappointed as the Prime Minister of Nepal by President Bidhya Devi Bhandari after the opposition parties failed to put together a coalition government by the 9 pm deadline on May 13, 2021. Oli would be taking the oath of office today.

31. Who has been appointed as National Security Adviser?
 (a) Amin Aslam (b) Abdul Razaq Dawod
 (c) Moeed Yusuf (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: According to a May 17 notification issued by the cabinet division, Dr Yusuf would, in the capacity of NSA, enjoy the status of a federal minister. He is the eighth person and the third civilian to hold this position since March 1969, when Maj Gen Ghulam Omar was appointed as the first NSA. Dr Yusuf was previously serving as special assistant to the prime minister on national security and strategic policy planning. He held the SAPM's position from Dec 24, 2019 till his elevation. His status was then equivalent to that of a minister of state.

32. Riyadh al-Maliki is the foreign minister of which nation?
 (a) Sudan (b) Palestine
 (c) Egypt (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Riyadh al-Maliki has been the Palestinian Authority's minister of foreign affairs and minister of information since 2007.

33. The Chief of Army Staff Ibrahim Attahiru has died in a military plane crash. He belongs to which of the following country?
 (a) Sudan (b) Nigeria
 (c) Kenya (d) South Sudan

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Ibrahim Attahiru (10 August 1966 – 21 May 2021) was a Lieutenant general who served as the Nigerian Army's Chief of Army Staff from January 26, 2021 to May 21, 2021 when he died in the 2021 NAF Beechcraft B300 King Air 350i crash near Kaduna International Airport.

34. Which of the following country has bought three JF-17 Thunder fighter jets from Pakistan in May 2021?
 (a) South Sudan (b) Nigeria
 (c) Malaysia (d) Sri Lanka

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Nigerian Air Force (NAF) has inducted three JF-17 Thunder jets procured from Pakistan during a ceremony held at Makurdi Air Base in Benue State. The ceremony took place on 20 May and was performed by Nigeria President Muhammadu Buhari. The induction marked the end of NAF Day Celebration 2021.

35. Iron Dome, which was seen in the news recently, is a mobile Defence system developed by which country?
 (a) USA (b) China
 (c) Israel (d) Russia

Answer: (c)

Explanation: It is a short-range, ground-to-air, air defence system that includes a radar and Tamir interceptor missiles that track and neutralise any rockets or missiles aimed at Israeli targets. It is used for countering rockets, artillery & mortars (C-RAM) as well as aircraft, helicopters and unmanned aerial vehicles. The Iron Dome was deployed in 2011. While Rafael claims a success rate of over 90%, with more than 2,000 interceptions, experts agree the success rate is over 80%. Rafael says on its website that it can "protect deployed and manoeuvring forces as well as the Forward Operating Base (FOB) and urban areas, against a wide range of indirect and aerial threats".

36. Which country has developed the supercomputer named 'Simorgh'?
 (a) Syria (b) Iran
 (c) India (d) North Korea

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Iran has unveiled a new supercomputer named 'Simorgh', which is 100 times more powerful than the previous supercomputer of the country to date. The supercomputer has been developed indigenously by Tehran's Amirkabir University of Technology (AUT). It has been named after a mythical Phoenix-like bird 'Simurgh'.

Latest Current Affairs MCQs 2020

- 1) On Feb 29, 2020, the US-Taliban Peace deal was signed in
 (a) Dubai (b) Doha
 (c) Abu Dhabi (d) Mecca

Answer: (b)

- 2) This Buddhist monk from Vietnam, who passed away on February 22, 2020 was kept under house arrest since 2003 for his vocal advocacy for democracy.
 (a) Siang Chang (b) Thich Quang Do
 (c) Che Sang Di (d) Huan Ki Sun

Answer: (b)

- 3) Veteran political figure, Hosni Mubarak passed away at the age of 91 on February 25, 2020. He had served as the President of which among the following countries?
 (a) Jordan (b) Oman
 (c) Egypt (d) Yemen

Answer: (c)

- 4) United States has signed defence deals worth \$3 billion with which country?
 (a) Saudi Arabia (b) India
 (c) Qatar (d) Taiwan

Answer: (b)

- 5) The ICC has banned Yousuf Abdulrahim Al Balushi from all forms of cricket for 7 years. He represented which country?
 (a) Afghanistan (b) Bangladesh
 (c) Oman (d) UK

Answer: (c)

- 6) Who has been appointed as the New IG Police Sindh?
 (a) Dr. Kaleem Imam (b) Mushtaq Mehar
 (c) Haris Bhutto (d) Imam Dharma

Answer: (b)

- 7) As per the recent 'Hurun Global Rich List 2020', which country has the highest number of billionaires?
 (a) USA (b) Saudi Arabia
 (c) China (d) Russia

Answer: (c)

- 8) Which country is the first to develop an antibody test to identify the novel coronavirus (COVID-19)?
 (a) China (b) South Korea
 (c) Singapore (d) Iran

Answer: (c)

- 9) Bob Iger, who recently tendered his resignation, was the Chief Executive Officer of which global firm for 15 years?
 (a) Walt Disney Company (b) Warner Bros
 (c) Netflix (d) Universal

Answer: (a)

10) AIBA Boxing World Cup 2020 to be held in _____?

- (a) Mexico
- (b) Russia
- (c) Peru
- (d) South Africa

Answer: (b)

11) Who is the Current interim Prime Minister of Malaysia?

- (a) Muhyiddin Yassin
- (b) Anwar Ibrahim
- (c) Mahathir Bin Mohamad
- (d) Najib Razak

Answer: (a)

12) Which airlines has suspended all its flights to China after the coronavirus outbreak till March 15, 2020?

- (a) British Airways
- (b) Qatar Airways
- (c) PIA
- (d) Emirates

Answer: (c)

13) Which Parliament has deferred its vote on anti-Indian Citizenship Amendment Act resolution?

- (a) UK Parliament
- (b) US House of Representatives
- (c) European Parliament
- (d) UN General Assembly

Answer: (c)

14) Wrestlers of which country will not be able to participate in Asian Wrestling Championship?

- (a) China
- (b) Iran
- (c) South Korea
- (d) Japan

Answer: (a)

15) Who won the maximum awards at the 62nd annual Grammy Awards?

- (a) Billie Eilish
- (b) Lizzo
- (c) Lady Gaga
- (d) Lil Nas X

Answer: (a)

16) What is the name of NBA player who recently died in a helicopter crash?

- (a) Stephen Paul
- (b) Russel Westbrook
- (c) James Harden
- (d) Kobe Bryant

Answer: (d)

17) Which album won the award for 'Best Rock Album' at the Grammy 2020 awards?

- (a) Amo
- (b) Social Cues
- (c) In the End
- (d) Trauma

Answer: (b)

18) Under US President Donald Trump's new middle-east plan, which city will remain as Israel's undivided capital?

- (a) Tel Aviv
- (b) Haifa
- (c) Jerusalem
- (d) Ashdod

Answer: (c)

19) In which city the Punjab government has established a 50-bed coronavirus quarantine?

- (a) Lahore
- (b) Rawalpindi
- (c) Multan
- (d) Rahim Yar Khan

Answer: (b)

aghazetaleem.com

20) Which country is the only European diplomatically of self-ruled Taiwan?

- (a) Luxemburg
- (b) France
- (c) The Vatican
- (d) Malta

Answer: (c)

21) The People's Republic of China broke relations with the Vatican in

- (a) 1949
- (b) 1951
- (c) 1961
- (d) 2001

Answer: (b)

22) Which country is set to host the men's edition of the junior hockey World Cup 2021?

- (a) Germany
- (b) Malaysia
- (c) Pakistan
- (d) India

Answer: (d)

23) 'Berlinale' is the 70th edition of which famous festival, which is set to be inaugurated in Germany?

- (a) Berlin Air Show
- (b) Berlin Film Festival
- (c) Berlin Food Festival
- (d) Berlin literature festival

Answer: (b)

24) What is the theme of the 'World Radio Day, 2020', observed on February 13?

- (a) Youth and Radio
- (b) Radio and Diversity
- (c) Dialogue, Tolerance and Peace
- (d) Radio is You

Answer: (b)

25) Where is the Headquarters of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) located?

- (a) Vienna
- (b) Budapest
- (c) Rome
- (d) Bratislava

Answer: (c)

26) The cybersecurity project codenamed Dejfa, that was recently making news, belongs to which country?

- (a) Pakistan
- (b) Romania
- (c) Jordan
- (d) Iran

Answer: (d)

27) Which application has been developed by the National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) and works on both Android and iOS devices?

- (a) Scamming
- (b) SurfSAFE
- (c) DDoS Attack
- (d) Ransomware

Answer: (b)

28) How many MoUs were signed between Pakistan and Turkey on 14 February 2020 during Turkish President visit to Pakistan?

- (a) 12 MoUs
- (b) 13 MoUs
- (c) 14 MoUs
- (d) 17 MoUs

Answer: (b)

29) As per the recent 'Military Balance' report, the defence modernisation of which country led to higher military spending by the US?

- (a) USA
- (b) China
- (c) Russia
- (d) Saudi Arabia

Answer: (b)

Scanned with CamScanner

03325339708 whatsapp to order

Scanned with CamScanner

- 30) What is the theme of the 56th Munich Security Conference (MSC) 2020?
 (a) We can work together (b) Westlessness
 (c) Development goals (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 31) Which glacier in Iceland has lost its identity due to climate change?
 (a) Okjokull (b) Sesami
 (c) Milami (d) Sumatra

Answer: (a)

- 32) Which city plays host to 'GulFood 2020', the world's largest annual food and beverage trade exhibition?
 (a) Riyadh (b) Dubai
 (c) Jeddah (d) Tel Aviv

Answer: (b)

- 33) Who is current Chairman of Gwadar Port Authority?
 (a) Syed Hasan Nasir Shah (b) Naseer Khan Kashani
 (c) Zaheer Ullah (d) Mehar Ullah Kakkar

Answer: (b)

- 34) US President Donald Trump recently showed interest in buying which nation?
 (a) Iceland (b) Ireland
 (c) Cuba (d) Greenland

Answer: (d)

- 35) Which country recently requested the United Nations to call back all peacekeepers from the country by June 2020?
 (a) Algeria (b) Sudan
 (c) Turkey (d) Myanmar

Answer: (b)

- 36) Which famous international company is to release its original film named 'The Banker'?
 (a) Amazon (b) Netflix
 (c) Apple (d) HBO

Answer: (c)

- 37) The birth rate of which country fell to the lowest, since the founding of the country seven decades ago?
 (a) Pakistan (b) India
 (c) China (d) Indonesia

Answer: (c)

- 38) Which of the following countries will host the 13th COP (Conference of Parties) on conservation of migratory species of wildlife?
 (a) Thailand (b) Sri Lanka
 (c) India (d) Indonesia

Answer: (c)

- 39) Which Supranational union has recently proposed a "framework for trustworthy artificial intelligence"?
 (a) SAARC (b) Arab League
 (c) European Union (d) SCO

Answer: (c)

- 40) The Far East Development Fund, which recently submitted an expression of interest (EoI) for the beleaguered Jet Airways, is based in which country?
 (a) Germany (b) Poland
 (c) Bulgaria (d) Russia

Answer: (d)

- 41) The term "Operation Car Wash" that was making news recently, is related to which country?
 (a) Peru (b) Mexico
 (c) Brazil (d) Panama

Answer: (c)

- 42) When is the World Day of Social Justice observed globally?
 (a) 18th February (b) 19th February
 (c) 20th February (d) 21st February

Answer: (c)

- 43) A paramilitary Sufi group called Ahlu Sunna Waljama, which is recently in news, is fighting with radical Islamist group in Civil War of which country?
 (a) Syria (b) Somalia
 (c) Western Sahara (d) Libya

Answer: (b)

- 44) Who was appointed as the new Attorney General of Pakistan?
 (a) Farogh Naseem (b) Khalid Javed
 (c) Wajid Zia (d) Shahzad Akbar

Answer: (b)

- 45) Which country has recently successfully test-fired Ra'ad-II Cruise Missile?
 (a) Iran (b) Pakistan
 (c) Turkey (d) Indonesia

Answer: (b)

- 46) Riek Machar has taken oath as the first vice president of which nation?
 (a) Turkey (b) Syria
 (c) Libya (d) South Sudan

Answer: (d)

- 47) Which country has reported highest death toll from coronavirus outside China?
 (a) Italy (b) Japan
 (c) Iran (d) South Korea

Answer: (c)

Pakistan Affairs



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
2005-2021

Pakistan Affairs 2021

- 1) Tanda dam is located in which province of Pakistan?
 (a) Punjab (b) Balochistan
 (c) Sindh (d) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Tanda Dam is a small dam located in Kohat District. The dam supplies water for irrigation many villages by means of canals from Tanda Lake. The lake is home to migratory birds from Siberia and the Caspian during winter.

- 2) The Chauri Chaura incident took place at Chauri Chaura in the Gorakhpur on?
 (a) 4 February 1923 (b) 4 February 1922
 (c) 8 February 1922 (d) 6 February 1922

Answer: (b)

Explanation: On 2 February 1922, Non-cooperation Movement was led by a retired Army soldier Bhagwan Ahir against high food prices and liquor sale. The protestors were beaten by the local police and several leaders were imprisoned at the Chauri Chaura police station. On 4 February 1922, participants of the Non-cooperation movement clashed with police resulting in the deaths of about 22 policemen and 3 civilians at Chauri Chaura in the Gorakhpur district in the United Provinces (present-day Uttar Pradesh India). In response to this incident, around 2,000 to 2,500 protesters assembled at Chauri Chaura.

- 3) Which pass connects Chitral with Dir in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa?
 (a) Shandur Pass (b) Lowari Pass
 (c) None of these (d) Dorah Pass

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Lowari Pass is a high mountain pass at an elevation of 3,118m (10,230ft) above the sea level, located in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. The road over the pass, called N45, is one of the famous hairpinned roads in the world. It's said to be the Grand Daddy of the passes. The road over the pass links Dir and Chitral, and winds its way through the tribal regions bordering Afghanistan. The road is known among locals as Hell's Road. It was built by the British and a road where even the slightest error can be fatal. The pass is closed by snow from late November to late May every year. The pass, also known as Lawari, Lawarai or Lowari Top is a relatively low pass, by far the lowest pass to enter Chitral, the rest all being 12,000 to 15,000 feet.

- 4) The Lucknow Pact between the Congress and the Muslim League was signed in which year?
 (a) December 1911 (b) December 1912
 (c) December 1915 (d) December 1916

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The Lucknow Pact is an agreement between the Indian National Congress (INC) and the All India Muslim League reached at a joint session of both the parties held at Lucknow in 1916. The pact was important in that it enhanced the League's power in Indian politics and established communalism as an unavoidable part of Indian politics despite the apparent bonhomie between the two communities at the session. For his efforts, Sarojini Naidu gave Jinnah the title 'the Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity.'

- 5) The East India Company was formed through the royal charter from Queen Elizabeth I on
 (a) December 31, 1600 AD (b) December 11, 1600 AD
 (c) December 15, 1600 AD (d) December 25, 1600 AD

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The East India Company was incorporated by royal charter on December 31, 1600. It was an English company formed for the exploitation of trade with East and Southeast Asia and India.

- 6) The ruins of Harappa were discovered in 1921, are located in?
 (a) Sahiwal (b) Bahawalpur
 (c) Dera Ghazi Khan (d) Bahawalnagar

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The ruins of Harappa were first described in 1842 by Charles Masson in his book, *Narrative of Various Journeys in Balochistan, Afghanistan, the Panjab, & Kabul*. In 1856, British engineers John and William Brunton were laying the East Indian Railway Company line connecting the cities of Karachi and Lahore, when their crew discovered hard, well-burnt bricks in the area and used them for ballast for the railroad track, unwittingly dismantling the ruins of the ancient city of Brahminabad.

- 7) Baz Nama (The Book Falconry) was authored by?
 (a) Hamza Shinwari (b) Khan Abdul Ghani Khan
 (c) Rahman Baba (d) Khushal Khan Khattak

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The poet-soldier Khushal Khan Khattak was chief of the Khattaks, a Pashtun tribe of Afghanistan and what is now Pakistan. Khushal Khan Khattak wrote this book in Pashto, the main language of Afghanistan and northern Pakistan, and is one of the greats of Pashto literature. The Book of Falconry is a manual of falconry written in verse, and is here translated into English by Sami ur Rahman.

- 8) The 18th amendment committee had how many members from both houses?
 (a) 26 (b) 15
 (c) 10 (d) 20

Answer: (a)

Explanation: 28-member Constitutional Reforms Committee was constituted in 2008 under the chairmanship of Raza Rabbani, a PPP member of the national assembly who had shown the ability to act independently of his party's leadership. This became evident when the lawyers

launched a movement in the country to restore the Chief Justice to his position from which he had been fired twice by President Pervez Musharraf. The composition of the committee deviated considerably from the party composition in the national assembly. Only 13 of its 26 members were from the four large parties – the PPP; the PML(N); the PML(Q), a faction of the Muslim League that had supported Musharraf while he was in power; and the Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM), a party that was created to protect the interests of the refugees who had migrated from India after 1947 and had settled in Karachi and other cities of southern Sindh. The PPP had five members, three each from the two Muslim League factions and two from the MQM. The remaining 13 belonged to ten different parties and groups. This composition was meant to provide confidence to the smaller parties that their wishes would not be ignored.

9) Which one of the following is not correct about the Cabinet Mission Plan?

- (a) Provincial Grouping (b) Interim Cabinet of Indians
(c) Acceptance of Pakistan (d) None of these options

Answer: (d)

10) Simla Deputation consisting of 35 leaders of Muslim community meet to the viceroy, under the leadership of Sir Aga Khan, in Simla on

- (a) 1st January 1906 (b) 1st October 1906
(c) 1st November 1906 (d) 1st December 1906

Answer: (b)

Explanation: A deligation consisting of 35 leaders of Muslim community meet to the viceroy, under the leadership of Sir Aga Khan, in Simla on 1st October 1906.

11) The constitution of India was framed by the constituent Assembly under

- (a) August offer of 1940 (b) Cripps proposal of 1942
(c) Cabinet mission plan of 1946 (d) Shimla Conference of 1945

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Constitution of India was framed by a Constituent Assembly set up under the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946. The Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946, and elected Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha, the oldest member of the Assembly as the Provisional President.

12) When did China signed an air transport agreement with Pakistan?

- (a) 1959 (b) 1963
(c) 1960 (d) 1949

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was wise enough to realise that in the aftermath of the 1962 Sino-Indian war, Pakistani interests were clearly aligned with China and he moved to swiftly settle the Tran-Karakoram dispute in 1963 to ensure that a firm relationship was established. The Sino-Pakistani alliance was based upon much more than a common resentment of Indian encroachment; it was forged on the ideals of cooperation, mutual respect and trust.

13) In which year, Zakat and Ushr Ordinance was promulgated, as a result of which Zakat and Ushr Department came into existence?

- (a) 1980 (b) 1976
(c) 1978 (d) 1973

Answer: (a)

Explanation: In pursuance of this provision, Zakat and Ushr Ordinance 1980 was promulgated as a result of which Zakat and Ushr Department came into existence in 1980.

14) The Bogra formula which was presented on 7th October 1953, is also called?

- (a) Grossi's Formula
(b) Constitutional Formula
(c) National Democratic Formula
(d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: When Muhammad Ali Bogra became the Prime Minister of Pakistan, the main task ahead of him was to achieve an agreement on a workable constitution for the country. He worked hard on this project and within six months of assuming power, came out with a constitutional formula. He presented the formula to the Constituent Assembly on 7th October 1953 and it is known as the Bogra formula or Constitutional Formula.

15) When did Pakistan witness the imposition of the second martial law in its history?

- (a) 1977 (b) 1971
(c) 1985 (d) 1969

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The imposition of martial law by General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan on 25 March 1969 brought the military back to power unimpeded by any constitutional or popular check. The response of the politically active circles was generally positive as most were happy to get rid of Ayub Khan and they viewed the second military regime as a transitional arrangement that would lead to the establishment of a participatory political process. The students, labour, the urban unemployed and other alienated groups that were the mainstay of the anti-Ayub agitation went back to their routine which restored peace and order in the society and revived economic activity. However, this was not the acceptance of military rule; it was a wait-and-see situation that temporarily calmed these elements and gave some political space to the new military rulers.

16) Pakistan officially joined SCO as a full member in which year?

- (a) 5 June 2017 (b) 9 June 2017
(c) 7 June 2017 (d) 6 June 2017

Answer: (b)

Explanation: All the nations of SCO excluding Uzbekistan, were the members of Shanghai Five Group which was founded on April 26, 1996. The group emerged from a series of border demarcation and demilitarization talks which the four former Soviet Republics held with China. After the accession of Uzbekistan to the Shanghai Five Group, it was named the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Since the accession of Uzbekistan, two other nations, namely, Pakistan and India, joined the SCO as full members on June 9, 2017, at a summit in Astana, Kazakhstan.

17) The total area of Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) is

- (a) 23,220 square kilometer (b) 27,220 square kilometer
(c) 21,220 square kilometer (d) 25,220 square kilometer

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The region, comprising a total area of 27,220 square kilometres, is inhabited by almost a dozen Pakhtun tribes. It is constituted by seven tribal agencies — Bajaur, Mohmand, Khyber, Kurram, Orakzai, North Waziristan and South Waziristan — and six frontier regions (FRs): FR Peshawar, FR Kohat, FR Bannu, FR Lakki Marwat, FR Tank and FR Dera Ismail Khan.

- 18) The first Khilafat Conference was held at Delhi in?
 (a) November 1918 (b) November 1921
 (c) November 1919 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: All India Khilafat Committee was formed at Bombay in July 1919 and the gradually shaped up of the Muslims point of activity regarding Khilafat and in this Khilafat committee session they were discussing the issues of Khilafat which held the 1st Khilafat Conference in Delhi in November 1919.

- 19) Pakistan's first commander-in-chief was?
 (a) Ayub Khan (b) Frank Messervy
 (c) David Gracey (d) Muhammad Musa

Answer: (b)

Explanation: First Commander in Chief was Sir Frank Walter Messervy. He was General. He served from 15 August 1947 to 10 February 1948.

- 20) Who announced the plan which is known as 3rd June Plan?
 (a) Lord Wavell (b) Lord Linlithgow
 (c) Lord Willingdon (d) Lord Mountbatten

Answer: (d)

Explanation: India's then Governor-General and Viceroy Lord Mountbatten addressed the nation over All India Radio on June 3, 1947. He announced his 3rd June Plan, according to which India would be given independence on August 15, 1947. Under this Plan, the British would transfer power to two successor authorities — the Congress and the Muslim League. In territorial terms, the dominions of India and Pakistan would remain within the British Commonwealth. British paramountcy over 559 princely states in India would not be transferred to the two dominions and consequently, would lapse constitutionally. The princely states would be free to join either of the two dominions. The third option of them becoming independent and not joining either dominion was kept open. This was denied to the British Indian provinces.

Pakistan Affairs

2020

- 1) Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi (Mujaddid Alif Sani) was born on _____?
 (a) 16 June 1574 (b) 26 June 1564
 (c) 26 June 1664 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi, commonly known as Mujaddid-e-Alf-Sani (the reformer of the second millennium), was born on 26 June, 1564, in Sirhind, a city of Indian Punjab. At the age of 36 he went to Delhi and there he met Khawaja Baqi Billah who introduced him to the Naqshbandi Silsilah. Sheikh Ahmed was not new to Sufi discipline as he had made remarkable progress and soon reached the sublime heights of experience and beatific vision. He died on 15 December, 1624, at the age of 60 years.

- 2) The withdrawal of Soviet military forces from Afghanistan began on
 (a) February 15, 1989 (b) April 14, 1988
 (c) May 15, 1988 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: On April 14, 1988, in Geneva, representatives of the governments of Pakistan and Afghanistan signed three bilateral agreements intended to end the war in Afghanistan. An additional "Declaration on International Guarantees" was signed by the United States and the Soviet Union as states-guarantors. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze also signed one of the three bilateral agreements as witnesses.

These documents, collectively known as the Geneva accords, have been hailed as the key to Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and a settlement of the conflict which has held the world spotlight since the Soviet invasion of December 1979. They have also been condemned by critics as a betrayal of the Afghan people and their ten-year struggle against communist domination. The accords came into force on May 15, 1988 the date specified for the beginning of the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

- 3) Which Mughal emperor proclaimed Deen-e-ilahi or Divine Faith?
 (a) Humayun (b) Jahangir
 (c) Akbar (d) Aurangzeb

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Din-i Ilahi "was a system of religious beliefs introduced by the Mughal emperor Akbar in 1582 CE. His idea was to combine Islam and Hinduism into one faith, but also to add aspects of Christianity, Zoroastrianism and Jainism.

- 4) Causes of Indian Revolt written by
 (a) Eric Stokes (b) Sir Richard Temple
 (c) Syed Ahmed Khan (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Syed Ahmed Khan was one of the leading figures of Muslim India, and the Revolt of 1857 was the defining moment of his life. He wrote this analysis soon after he witnessed the brutal revenge the British took on Delhi once the Revolt was suppressed. His primary aim was to correct the misconception that the uprising was merely a Muslim conspiracy. Instead, he argued, the Revolt was a widespread response to the failure of the British to admit Indians into the Legislative Council, effectively preventing them from having any say in government policies. Before the Revolt he had been a scholar and civil servant; after, he began a political career that helped transform modern India.

- 5) Darul Uloom Deoband was founded in
 (a) 30 June 1864 (b) 31 May 1866
 (c) 27 May 1866 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 6) What is the total length of Pakistan's coastal area in miles?
 (a) 660 km (b) 970 km
 (c) 990 km (d) 1140 km

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Pakistan's coastline is about 990 km long, bifurcated in two parts, Sindh Coast (270 km) and Makran Coast (720 km). The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of Pakistan covers an area of about 240,000 sq km. The maritime zone of Pakistan, including the continental shelf, extends up to 350 nautical miles from the coastline.

- 7) Pakistan became a full member of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) on
 (a) 26 April 1996 (b) 9 June 2017
 (c) 19 July 2018 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Pakistan on June 9, 2017 formally became a full member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) during 17th meeting of the Heads of the State Council summit here in Astana. Founded in 2001, the SCO is comprised of six member states, mainly focusing on military cooperation between the members which involves intelligence sharing and counter-terrorism operations in Central Asia.

- 8) Pakistan conducted nuclear tests on
 (a) May 30, 1998 (b) May 31, 1998
 (c) May 28, 1998 (d) May 29, 1998

Answer: (c)

Explanation: In the mid-1970s Pakistan embarked upon the uranium enrichment route to acquire a nuclear weapons capability. Pakistan conducted nuclear tests in May 1998, shortly after India's nuclear tests, declaring itself a nuclear weapon state. Pakistan currently possesses a growing nuclear arsenal, and remains outside both the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). According to the SIPRI 2018 Yearbook, Pakistan possesses between 150 and 160 nuclear weapons. Pakistan has stockpiled approximately 3.4 ± 0.4 metric tons of highly enriched uranium (HEU), and produces enough HEU for perhaps 10 to 15 warheads per year. Pakistan also has a stockpile of about 280 kg of weapons-grade plutonium. Shaheed Z.A. Bhutto forcefully advocated the nuclear option and famously said in 1965 that "if India builds the bomb, we will eat grass or leaves, even go hungry, but we will get one of our own."

- 9) Who is the current ambassador of Pakistan to the United States?
 (a) Aizz Ahmad Chaudhry (b) Ali Jehangir Siddiqui
 (c) Jalil Abbas Jilani (d) Asad Majeed Khan

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Ambassador Asad Majeed Khan is a career diplomat with thirty years of experience. He was serving as an ambassador to Japan before his recent appointment to the US. Khan is not new to DC either, having been deputy chief of mission in DC during US President Obama's years.

- 10) Operation Zarb-e-Azh was launched on
 (a) July 14, 2014 (b) 1 March 2014
 (c) June 15, 2014 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Operation Zarb-e-Azh is an operation launched by the Pakistan army to clear terrorists in the hostile and tribal areas of North Waziristan. Zarb-e-Azh was followed by Operation Radd-ul-Fataad which began in February 2017.

- 11) Pakistan was to host the 19th SAARC summit in
 (a) November 2014 (b) November 2016
 (c) November 2018 (d) November 2020

Answer: (b)

Explanation: 19th SAARC summit was cancelled after Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi refused to travel to Pakistan and New Delhi leaned on other SAARC members to boycott the summit.

- 12) Pakistan and Qatar signed a long term liquefied natural gas (LNG) supply agreement on
 (a) May 20, 2019 (b) February 10, 2016
 (c) Jan 15, 2019 (d) May 5, 2017

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The agreement was jointly signed by Federal Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources Shahid Khaqan Abbasi and Chairman of Qatar Gas Board of Directors Saad Sherida Al-Kaabi in Doha, according to which the kingdom will provide a billion dollars' worth of LNG to Pakistan annually. Qatar Liquefied Gas Company Limited will sell LNG from 2016 to year 2031 to Pakistan State Oil (PSO).

- 13) The term 26/11 is related with which of the following terrorist attack in the history of terrorist attacks?
 (a) 2014 Peshawar Army Public School Attack
 (b) 2008 Mumbai Attacks
 (c) 2007 Karsaz Attacks
 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Mumbai terror attacks were claimed by India to be its 9/11. For more than 66 hours, 10 highly trained militants played havoc in India's commercial metropolis, spraying bullets and shedding the blood of innocent civilians and tourists in November 2008, bringing the two nuclear neighbours to the brink of an all-out war.

- 14) When Indian presidential decree was issued revoked Article 370 of India's constitution?
 (a) 5 August 2018 (b) 5 August 2019
 (c) 15 August 2019 (d) 26 January 2019

Answer: (b)

Explanation: On 5 August 2019, the Government of India revoked the special status, or limited autonomy, granted under Article 370 of the Indian Constitution to occupied Jammu and Kashmir. By repealing Article 370 of the constitution, people from the rest of India will now have the right to acquire property in occupied Kashmir and settle there permanently. Kashmiris as well as critics of India's Hindu nationalist-led government see the move as an

attempt to dilute the demographics of Muslim-majority Kashmir with Hindu settlers. Article 370 had also limited the power of the Indian parliament to impose laws in the state, apart from matters of defence, foreign affairs and communications.

- 15) The GDP growth rate for the financial year 2018-19 was recorded as?
 (a) 5.6 (b) 4.8
 (c) 2.9 (d) 2.7

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Pakistan's GDP growth remained 5.2 % during fiscal year 2018 which will slow down to 2.9 % at the end of current fiscal year, claimed the IMF in its latest 'World Economic Outlook 2019'

- 16) 18th Amendment became part of Constitution of Pakistan on?
 (a) April 8, 2010 (b) April 15, 2010
 (c) April 19, 2010 (d) April 21, 2010

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution of Pakistan was passed by the National Assembly of Pakistan on April 8, 2010. The amendment passed by the Senate of Pakistan on April 15, 2010 and it became an act of parliament when President Asif Ali Zardari put his signature on the bill on April 19, 2010. It was the first time in Pakistan's history that a president relinquished a significant part of his powers willingly and transferred them to parliament and the office of the prime minister. President Asif Ali Zardari promulgated the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan that devolved powers and funds to provinces allowing for more provincial autonomy and equitable distribution of resources. The Eighteenth Amendment was indeed a win of democracy in Pakistan, and a defeat of the advocates of the benevolent dictatorship in the country. The passage of 18th Constitutional Amendment is a landmark event in the history of Pakistan. The Special Committee of the Parliament headed by Senator Mian Raza Rabbani tirelessly and very meticulously worked on the draft of the Constitutional Amendment. It was a rare moment when the parliamentary parties have forged consensus on issues of national importance. This historic move has amended around 102 Articles and restored the Constitution to its original shape representing a true parliamentary federal structure.

- 17) In Pakistan, what is the percentage of the population lives below the national poverty line?
 (a) 13% (b) 19%
 (c) 24% (d) 27%

Answer: (c)

Explanation: As per the latest poverty estimates, 24% of Pakistan's population lives below the national poverty line; which includes 31% in rural areas and 13% in urban areas. Further, 38.8% of the national population is poor based on the multidimensional poverty index (MPI)2; 54.6% in rural areas and 9.4% in urban areas.

- 18) Through which constitutional amendment, FATA were merged with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa?
 (a) 17th Constitutional Amendment (b) 25th Constitutional Amendment
 (c) 22nd Constitutional Amendment (d) 25th Constitutional Amendment

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Ever since independence, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) have been governed under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1901. The Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973 in its Articles 1(2)(c), 246 and 247 conferred special status on these areas. Parliament had no authority to make any law for these areas. The president was law-giver who could, by a regulation, extend any law made by the parliament, to these areas with such exceptions and modifications as might be necessary, keeping in view the socio-cultural peculiarities and political dynamics of these areas. The system so prevalent in FATA was an exception to philosophy of rule of law. Despite numerous efforts to bring in reforms for these neglected areas, no government could succeed since 1976. However, after years of debate Pakistan's National Assembly amended the constitution on 24 May 2018 (25th amendment) in favour of the integration of the FATA areas into the province of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KP). The colonial legacy in the form of political administration under the unbridled powers of Political Agent is no longer there. The office is re-named as Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner. Similarly, the Century old FCR [Frontier Crimes Regulation] is no more in the field and replaced with Interim Governance Regulation. The tribal people will have fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution and of which they were deprived till now. The introduction and presence of criminal and judicial system will ensure their fundamental rights like other citizens of rest of the Country. Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Act 2018, published in The Gazette of Pakistan, 5 June 2018

- 19) Which Article according to the 18th constitutional amendment, declares "education free and compulsory for all children of the age of 5 to 16 years?"
 (a) Article 140A (b) Article 91(5)
 (c) Article 23 (d) Article 25A

Answer: (d)

Explanation: In April 2010, Article 25A was inserted via the 18th Amendment passed during the Pakistan Peoples Party's Zardari government in the Pakistani Constitution, making education a Fundamental Right. Which makes Pakistan, a state which has 52 million children between the ages of 5 and 16 who are guaranteed free education by the Constitution.

[25A. Right to education.—The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of five to sixteen years in such manner as may be determined by law.] Section 9 of the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment Act, 2010 (10 of 2010), inserted a new Art. 25A, after Art. 25 of the Constitution, (w.e.f. April 19, 2010) under the Amendment, not only are the provincial governments responsible for paying all education-related costs including stationery, schoolbags and transport for children aged 5 to 16 age, they are also obligated to provide education. Moreover, the governments are also responsible for monitoring private sector education as well.

- 20) What was Pakistan's rank in the World Health Organization's ranking of the world's health systems out of 190 countries?
 (a) 77 (b) 108
 (c) 122 (d) 139

Answer: (c)

Explanation: According to a recent report published by the World Health Organization, Pakistan ranks 122 (globally) in terms of the quality and reach of its healthcare systems; much behind even some of the far less developed countries such as Lithuania (73), Libya (87), Fiji (96), Iraq (103), and Togo (116).

Pakistan Affairs

2019

- 1) East India Company arrived in Surat in
 (a) 1600 (b) 1608
 (c) 1611 (d) 1620

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The East India Company arrived first at Surat, India in 1608 in the ship *Hector* commanded by William Hawkins and within a few years had established a permanent factory there. Surat was the port used by the textile manufacturers of Gujerat and was the most important centre for the overseas trade of the Mughal Empire. However the Portuguese already had trading arrangements with the Mughal authorities and supremacy on the seas and it would take several years for the English to gain control. A factory was eventually established at Surat in 1612 when the Portuguese fleet was defeated by the English.

- 2) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wrote in 1860:
 (a) Tafsir al Jinn Wal Jan ala mafi al Quran
 (b) Risala Tahqiq Lafzi-i-Nassara
 (c) An Account of the Loyal Muhammadans of India
 (d) On Hunter's: Our Indian Mussulmans

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur wrote "The Loyal Muhammadans of India" to achieve greater Muslim autonomy and greater status for Muslims with the British. Bahadur was an educator who wanted to improve the lot of Muslims in India by winning favor with the British. In his introduction, Ahmed Khan addresses explicitly his motive in writing the book. He seeks to reflect on the real causes of those agitations, and with one's best sincerity to describe the true causes. I consider to be an excellent piece of well-wishing toward my Government. Thus it is incumbent upon me that although their cure would have very well taken place-- nevertheless, the causes that are in my heart, I should make them too manifest. It's true that many very wise men and experienced people have written the causes of this rebellion. But I believe that perhaps no Hindustani person would have written anything about it. It's better that one opinion of such a person too should remain.

From this passage, one can see that one purpose of the book was to identify the real causes of the revolt. This implies that the causes of the revolt were being misdiagnosed by British observers.

- 3) Pamphlet "Now or Never" was written by:
 (a) Sheikh Mohd. Sadiq (b) Choudhary Rahmat Ali
 (c) Inayat Ullah Khan (d) Mohd. Aslam Khan

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Pakistan Declaration (titled *Now or Never, Are We to Live or Perish Forever*) was a pamphlet written and published by Choudhary Rahmat Ali, on 28 January 1933, in which the word *Pakistan* (without the letter "i") was used for the first time and was presented in the Round Table conferences in 1933.

The pamphlet started with this famous sentence:
 At this solemn hour in the history of India, when British and Indian statesmen are laying the foundations of a Federal Constitution for that land, we address this appeal to you, in the name of our common heritage, on behalf of our *thirty million Muslim brethren* who live in **PAKISTAN**—by which we mean the five Northern units of India, *Viz:* Punjab, North-West Frontier Province (Afghan Province), Kashmir, Sind and Baluchistan.

Delhi proposals were presented in:

- 4) (a) 1906 (b) 1927
 (c) 1930 (d) 1940

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Tension between the Hindus and the Muslims was on the rise from 1922 onwards. The Quaid, seeing that the Hindus had no inclination to cooperate with the Muslims, invited the Muslim leaders of India to meet at Delhi under his presidency. This meeting was held on the 20th of March 1927 and the result was the Delhi-Muslim proposals, which were unanimously accepted by all the Muslim leaders. The proposals were as follows:

1- Sind should be separated from Bombay and made an independent province.

2- Reforms should be introduced in Baluchistan and NWFP on the same footings as in any other province. In that case, Muslims are prepared to accept a joint electorate in all provinces so constituted, and are further willing to make to Hindu minorities in Sind, Balochistan and the NWFP (KPK), the same concessions that Hindu majorities in the other provinces are prepared to make to Muslim minorities.

In the Punjab and Bengal the proportion of representation should be in accordance with the population. In the Central Legislature, Muslim representation shall not be less than a third, and that also, by a mixed electorate. *Mohammed Ali Jinnah; M.H Sayid; p368-9.*

5) **Second Governor General of Pakistan:**

- (a) Sir Khawaja Nazimuddin (b) Liaquat Ali Khan
 (c) Muhammad Ali Bogra (d) Ghulam Muhammad

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Sir Khawaja Nazimuddin, (July 19, 1894 - October 22, 1964) was the second Governor-General of Pakistan, and later the second Prime Minister of Pakistan as well. He was born in Dacca, Bengal (now Dhaka, Bangladesh) into the family of the Nawabs of Dhaka. He received his education from Dunstable Grammar School in England, then Aligarh Muslim University, and later Trinity Hall, Cambridge until the mid-1930s. He was knighted in 1934. Upon the formation of Pakistan, he became an important part of the early government. After the early death of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Sir Khawaja succeeded him as the Governor-General of Pakistan. At this point in time, the position was largely ceremonial, and executive power rested with the Prime Minister. The first Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated in 1951, and Sir Khawaja stepped in to replace him. Sir Khawaja died in 1964, aged 70. He was buried at Suhrawardy Udyan in his hometown of Dhaka.

6) **Current Minister for minority affairs in Sindh is:**

- (a) Kishori Lal (b) Seth Hariram Kishorilal
 (c) Seth Pahlaj Mal (d) Suman Kumari

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Hari Ram Kishori Lal is the current Provincial Minister of Sindh for Minorities Affairs, Social Welfare, and Prisons in office since 19 August 2018. He has been a Member of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh, since August 2018. He was a member of the Senate of Pakistan, from March 2012 to March 2018. He was born on 20 May 1952 in Mirpurkhas, Sindh. He was elected to the Provincial Assembly of Sindh as a candidate of PPP from Constituency PS-47 (Mirpur Khas-I) in Pakistani general election, 2018.

7) One unit was abolished in:

- (a) 1955 (b) 1969
(c) 1970 (d) 1971

Answer: (c)

Explanation: On October 14, 1955, One unit came into being. It gave birth to a number of miseries for the people of smaller provinces until Gen Yahya Khan finally dismembered it in 1970.

The plan for the formation of One Unit province in West Pakistan was first spelt out on March 2, 1949. Malik Feroz Khan Noon spoke about it on the floor of the first Constituent Assembly. The next day Begum Jehan Ara Shahnaz supported it, followed by a flurry of statements for and against it. Chaudhry Mohammed Ali, Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani, Mumtaz Mohammed Khan and some other leaders were at the forefront to see the scheme implemented. Sindhi politicians opposed it but their opposition was not forceful enough to carry weight.

The idea of 'One Unit System' was conceived by Malik Ghulam, the then Governor General of Pakistan, whose drafting was completed by Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Bogra who had made the first official announcement on 22 November 1954. The National Assembly of Pakistan passed a bill merging of all West Pakistan into a single province on 30 September 1955, and finally, it was implemented on 14 October 1955. Earlier in 1954, Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Bogra praised the idea and said, 'There will be no Bengalis, no Punjabis, no Sindhis, no Pathans, no Baluchis, no Bahawalpuris, no Khairpuris. The disappearance of these groups will strengthen the integrity of Pakistan. Iskander Mirza who put forward the bill in the Assembly also gave following reasons:

8) Karachi Nuclear Power Plant was inaugurated on:

- (a) 28 May, 1971 (b) 28 November, 1972
(c) 18 November, 1973 (d) 20 November, 1972

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Pakistan's first nuclear plant, Karachi Nuclear Power Complex or KNPC is located in Paradise Point, Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan. It consists of Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP) and CIAL KARACHI. On November 28 of 1972, as President, Prime minister, Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, accompanied with Abdus Salam and newly appointed PAEC's Chairman Munir Ahmad Khan, inaugurated the first unit of the Karachi Nuclear Plant. KANUPP-1 is a single unit pressurized heavy water reactor with a total gross capacity of 137 MW.

9) Murree declaration was signed between:

- (a) PPP & PML-N (b) PPP & PML-Q
(c) PPP & MQM (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Murree declaration was a victory of democratic forces in the Pakistan. PML(N) leader Mian Nawaz Sahrif and co-chairman PPP Asif Ali Zardari signed the declaration in Bhurban on 9 March 2008. Main points of Murree Declaration are.

1- Allied parties, the Pakistan People's Party and the Pakistan Muslim League (N) resolve to form a coalition government for giving a practical shape to the mandate, which was given to the democratic forces by the people of Pakistan on February 18, 2008.

2- This has been decided in today's summit between the PPP and the PML (N) that the deposed judges would be restored, on the position as they were on November 2, 2007, within 30 days of the formation of the federal government through a parliamentary resolution.

3- The parties agreed that all allied parties would fully support the candidate for the position of the prime minister, nominated by the PPP. The PML (N) suggested that the candidate for prime minister should be such person who can take ahead the common agenda of the allied parties.

4- The parties agreed that the speaker and the deputy speaker of the national assembly would be from the PPP while the speaker and the deputy speaker of the Punjab assembly would be from the PML (N)

5- Both the parties agreed that the PML (N) would be a part of the federal government while the PPP would be a part of the Punjab government.

6- This is the solid opinion of the leaderships of both the parties that the allied parties are ready for forming the governments and the sessions of the national and provincial assemblies be summoned immediately.

10) Sachal Sarmast was a Sufi poet from

- (a) Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) Balochistan (d) Rajasthan

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Born in Sindh, in 1739, his real name was Abdul Wahab but he adopted the name Sachal Sarmast for his poetry which means truthful mystic. He wrote mystic poetry in Arabic, Sindhi, Seraiki, Punjabi, Urdu, Farsi (Persian) and Baluchi. Sachal urged people, rather than blindly following tradition, to seek the truth directly. And like Ibn Arabi and others, Sachal Sarmast taught a vision of Unity called Wahdat al-Wujud. He passed from this life on the 14th day of Ramadan in 1829 at the age of 90. He was a great master of Islamic learning and every year his Urs is celebrated on Daraza Sharif, Ranipur, Sindh in a very conventional way.

Sachal Sarmast's Poetry:

Jehn Dil Peeta Ishq Da Jaam

Sa Dil Mast o Mast Mudam

Haq Mojood Sada Mojood

Translations English: Drink Divine wine of Love and be Ecstatic intoxicated forever - God is Present, Always Present and Everywhere present

Urdu: Jis dil ne Ishq Ka Jaam Piya wo Humesha Mast o Mudam Hua - Haq Mojood sada Mojood

Sooli Te Mansoor Charha Ker

Ana Al Haq Kalam

Haq Mojood Sada Mojood

Translation English: Mansoor was executed for claim of Ana Al haq (I am God I am ALLAH) - God is present, Always present, and Everywhere present

Urdu: Mansoor Ko Sooli (Phansi Ghaat) Charha Gaya, Kuyn ke us ne Analhaq kaha tha - Haq Mojood Sada Mjood

Panjtan Pak Himayat Medi
Hassan Hussain Imam
Haq Mojood Sada Mojood

Translation English: I have support of Panjtan Pak - Hassan Hussain are mine Masters, Mine Owners, God is present, Always present, and Everywhere present
Panjtan- Pentagon Power - World's First Spiritual block was created and Organized by Prophet Muhammad Peace be upon him. 1. Muhammad SAWW, 2. ALi RA Prophet's cousin and First Imam (Leader of Leaders - wide concept) of Muslim nation, 3 BB Fatima Ta Zuhra (Last Prophet's Beloved Daughter and Princess of Paradise and very holi and respected woman and also First Wife of Ali), 4. Hassan, and 5. Hussain (Both are brothers, Sons of Ali and Fatima and Grandson of Prophet and Princes of Young in Paradise and Imams)

Urdu: Mjhey Panjtan Pak Ki Himayat hasil hai, Hassan AS Hussain AS mere Imam hain, Haq Mojood Sada Mjood

- 11) Third martial law ended on:
(a) 14 Aug 1988 (b) 23 March 1984
(c) 5 May 1979 (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The army staged third coup when General Zia overthrew the Bhutto government and took over as CMLA on July 5, 1977. The federal and provincial governments were dismissed; political parties were banned; National and provincial assemblies were dissolved; the constitution was put in abeyance; civil courts continued to function as usual but fundamental rights were suspended. Zia's martial law changed Pakistan's destiny for the worst. After eight years of martial law, Controlled democracy was introduced in Pakistan on 23 March 1985, Muhammad Khan Junejo was sworn in as the Prime Minister, while the military ruler General Zia remained the paramount head of the state with the office of President under covert martial law.

- 12) In 2002, PARCO built a pipeline from Karachi to North, called:
(a) Karachi-Mahmoodkot (KMK) Pipeline
(b) White Oil Pipeline
(c) Mahmoodkot-Faisalabad-Machhike (MFM) Pipeline
(d) Korangi-Port Qasim Link (KPLP) Pipeline

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Pak-Arab Pipeline Company Limited (PAPCO) - operates a state-of-the-art cross-country pipeline system to transport refined High Speed Diesel from Karachi ports to up-country. The company has the following shareholding by Pak-Arab Refinery Limited (51%), Shell Pakistan Limited (26%), Pakistan State Oil Company Limited (12%) and TOTAL PARCO Marketing Limited (11%)

The US\$ 480 million, White Oil Pipeline is the mega infrastructure project owned by Pak Arab Pipeline Company Limited (PAPCO) After conversion of PARCO's existing pipeline network for Crude Oil transportation, the White Oil Pipeline (WOP) is catering to transport diesel to the central regions of Pakistan; which account for almost 60% of the total Petroleum consumption in the country.

- 13) Qadirabad Barrage is built on:
(a) Indus River (b) Gomol River
(c) Chenab River (d) Neelum River

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Qadirabad Barrage is a hydroelectric plant and wildlife game reserve. It is located around 30 km left of Gujranwala, on River Chenab in the Punjab. Qadirabad Barrage is one of the most important major Hydraulic Engineering works constructed on River Chenab 18 miles downstream. of Khanki Headworks under Indus Basin Project. It was commissioned during the year 1967 to take water from River Jhelum released from Mangla Dam through Rasul Qadirabad (RQ) Link Canal and transfers the water to River Ravi through Qadirabad Balloki (QB) Link Canal as the water rights of River Ravi was allocated to India under Indus Water Treaty 1960. Both RQ and QB Link Canals are perennial canals and ultimately feed Lower Bari Doab Canal (LBDC) and Balloki Sulemanki (BS) Link Canal at Balloki Headworks for Perennial Canals of Sulemanki Headworks.

- 14) Islamabad accord was signed in 1993 by how many Afghan Mujahideen factions:
(a) 9 (b) 7
(c) 6 (d) 2

Answer: (c)

Explanation: This agreement deals with power-sharing between Afghan parties including: 1- Hezb-e Islami (Hekmatyar) (HHH/HIG), 2- Harakat-e-Inqilab-i-Islami (Nabi) (HII), 3- Jebb-e-Nejat-i-Melli Afghanistan (Mojadeddi), 4- Mahaz-e-Melli (Gailani), 5- Ahmadzai Itehad-e-Islami, 6- Hizb-e-Wahdat-e-Islami and sets up an electoral schedule which would lead to a proper representative government. It also provides for a ceasefire and recognizes the good offices role played by the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

On 14 October, 1999, Gen Musharraf took the post of:

- 15) (a) President (b) Chief Executive
(c) Martial Law Administrator (d) Prime Minister

Answer: (b)

Explanation: On 14 October 1999, General Pervez Musharraf, Army Chief of Staff, declared a state of emergency and issued the Provisional Constitutional Order (PCO), which suspended the federal and provincial Parliaments, held the Constitution in abeyance, and designated Musharraf as Chief Executive. Following the 12 October 1999 ouster of the government of Prime Minister Sharif, the military-led government stated its intention to restructure the political and electoral systems. Musharraf officially became head of the Pakistani state on 20 June 2001.

- 16) Musharraf took the vote of no confidence from National and Provincial assemblies on:
(a) 01 January, 2000 (b) 01 January, 2002
(c) 01 January, 2003 (d) 01 January, 2004

Answer: (d)

Explanation: In January 2004 Musharraf won confidence votes in the Assembly, the Senate and the four provincial assemblies. In May 2004, in view of the progress made towards democracy, CMAG readmitted Pakistan to the councils of the Commonwealth. In June 2004 the Prime Minister resigned and was succeeded by Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain until July when he made way for Finance Minister Shaukat Aziz on his winning a seat in the Assembly. In December 2004 Musharraf announced he would continue as President and chief of army staff until 2007 when elections were due.

- 17) Pakistan and India signed Lahore Declaration in:
(a) February 1997 (b) February 1998
(c) February, 1999 (d) February 2000

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Lahore Declaration signed by the Prime Minister, Mr. A. B. Vajpayee, and the Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Nawaz Sharif, in Lahore on 20-21 February 1999

- 18) President Zardari approved the transfer of Gwadar Port Operation to China from Singapore on
 (a) January 21, 2009 (b) January 24, 2010
 (c) January 13, 2012 (d) January 30, 2013

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The formal ceremony of the transfer took place on February 17, 2013 in Islamabad. Pakistan described the deal as an energy and trade corridor which would not only benefit Pakistan but would also connect China to the Arabian Sea and Strait of Hormoz via the expanded KKH. The current Chinese President Xi Jinping took charge of the state of affairs on March 14, 2013 and formally announced the launch of the historic One Belt One Road Initiative in September 2013, CPEC being an integral part of it.

- 19) Pakistan's GDP growth rate for 2017-18 according to the World Bank was
 (a) 6 percent (b) 5.9 percent
 (c) 5.5 percent (d) 5.8 percent

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The World Bank projects that Pakistan's GDP growth rate will be 5.5 per cent and 5.8pc for 2017-18 and 2018-19, respectively, "despite an increase in macroeconomic imbalances" in the last financial year.

- 20) Total Budget outlay of Pakistan for FY 2017-18 was:
 (a) Rs. 5.55 tn (b) Rs. 4.75 tn
 (c) Rs. 4.90 tn (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Federal budget 2017-18 was the federal budget of Pakistan for the fiscal year beginning from 1 July 2017 and ending on 30 June 2018. It was presented by Finance Minister Ishaq Dar on 26 May 2017 at the National Assembly with a total outlay of Rs. 4.75 tn.

Pakistan Affairs

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
 COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Pakistan Affairs

2018

- 1) The plan of Sir Stafford Cripps envisaged that after the Second World War.
 (a) India should be granted complete independence
 (b) India should be partitioned into two before granting independence
 (c) India should be made a republic
 (d) India should be given domination status.

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The Cripps mission was an attempt in late March 1942 by the British government to secure full Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II. The mission was headed by Sir Stafford Cripps, a senior left-wing politician and government minister in the War Cabinet of Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Cripps was sent to negotiate an agreement with the nationalist leaders, speaking for the majority Indians, and Muhammad Ali Jinnah, speaking for the minority Muslim population. Cripps

worked to keep India loyal to the British war effort in exchange for a promise of full self-government after the war. Cripps promised to give dominion status after the war as well as elections to be held after the war. Cripps discussed the proposals with the Indian leaders and published them. Both the major parties, the Congress and the League rejected his proposals and the mission proved a failure. Quaid-i-Azam considered these proposals as "unsatisfactory" and was of the view that the acceptance of the Cripps proposals would "take the Muslims to the gallows." He said that the proposals have "aroused our deepest anxieties and grave apprehensions, specially with reference to Pakistan Scheme which is a matter of life and death for Muslim India. We will, therefore, endeavour that the principle of Pakistan which finds only veiled recognition in the Document should be conceded in unequivocal terms." The Quaid, however, was happy to know that in the Cripps proposals, at least the British Government had agreed in principle to the Muslim League's demand of the partition of India. Yet, Quaid-i-Azam wanted the British Government and Cripps to thoroughly amend the proposals to make them acceptable for the Muslim League.

- 2) The second Constituent Assembly of Pakistan reconstituted on
 (a) March 23, 1956 (b) May 28, 1955
 (c) August 14, 1957 (d) October 8, 1958

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The second Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was created on May 28 under Governor General's Order No. 12 of 1955. The electoral college of this Assembly were the provincial Assemblies of respective Provinces. The strength of this Assembly was 80 members, half each from East & West Pakistan. One of the major achievements of this Assembly was the establishment of West Pakistan, with the aim to create parity between the two wings. The second achievement of this Assembly was to give the first Constitution to the nation.

- 3) Dars-i-Nizami was named after:
 (a) Nizamuddin Auliya (b) Nizamul Mulk
 (c) Mullah Nizamuddin (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Dars-i Nizami is a study curriculum used in a large portion of Islamic religious school in South Asia. It was standardized (and named after) Mullah Nizamud din Sehralvi (died 1748) at Firangi Mahal, a famous seminary belonging to a family of Islamic scholars in Lucknow, India.

- 4) Nadwatul Ulama was established in
 (a) 1890 (b) 1892
 (c) 1894 (d) 1896

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The founding personality behind this movement was Hazrat Maulana Mohammad Ali Mongeri. He had a long discourse with eminent Islamic scholars and divines which included Maulana Luftullah, Allama Shibli Nomani, Maulana Altaf Hussain Hali, Maulana Abdullah Ansari, Maulana Syed Mohammad Shah Mohaddis, Maulana Mohammad Farooque, Maulana Khalilur Rahman, Maulana Mohammad Ibrahim Aravi, Molvi Raheem Baksh, Maulana Ahmad Hasan, Maulana Habibur Rahman Khan Sherwani, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Munshi Akhtar Ali, Maulana Syed Abdul Hai Hasani and Maulana Fateh Mohammad Taib. As a result, Nadwatul Ulama was established in 1894 as an academic and religious movement.

Note: Darul Uloom Nadwatul Ulama was founded in 1898 AD corresponding to 1315 Hijri. Distinguished Muslim scholars and personalities participated in the constructive development of this institution.

- 5) Who was the last speaker of national assembly of Pakistan (before 1969 Martial law)?
 (a) Tamizuddin Khan (b) Abdul Jabbar Khan
 (c) Abdul Wahab Khan (d) Fazlul Chaudhry

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Abdul Jabbar Khan was elected a member of the Pakistan National Assembly from Barisal under the basic democracies system in 1965, and was elected Speaker of the National Assembly (10 June 1965), a position he held till the promulgation of martial law in the country on 25 March 1969. A great philanthropist Abdul Jabbar Khan established a number of educational and various social and welfare institutions. He died in Dhaka on 23 April 1984.

- 6) Who was the editor of The Comrade?
 (a) Mukhtar Ahmed Ansari (b) Mujibur Rahman Khan
 (c) Maulana Mohammad Ali (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Comrade was a weekly English-language newspaper that was published and edited by Maulana Mohammad Ali between 1911 and 1914

- 7) Who was the governor of Sindh in 1946?
 (a) Sir Hugh Dow (b) Sir Lancelot Graham
 (c) Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola (d) Sir Francis Mudie

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Dow served as the second Governor of Sindh from 1 April 1941 to 14 January 1946 succeeding Sir Lancelot Graham. He laid the foundation stone of Dow Medical College, now a constituent college of the Dow University of Health Sciences, Karachi in December 1945

- 8) The Partition of Bengal was annulled in the year..
 (a) 1905 (b) 1911
 (c) 1913 (d) 1940

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Lord Harding, who succeeded Lord Minto, announced the annulment of the partition of Bengal in December 1911. Formal reunification of the Bengal was effected on April 1912 and Lord Curzon was appointed as the first Governor of the reunited Bengal.

- 9) The Picture on the back of 5000 Rupee Pakistani Note?
 (a) Hazrat Lal Shahbaz Qalandar Mausoleum (b) Badshahi Masjid
 (c) Shah Faisal Mosque (d) Mohenjo-Daro

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Shah Faisal Mosque is shown on the back while, like others, the picture of Quaid-e-Azam is printed on the back. It is the biggest PKR note by both length and value.

- 10) Murree is a mountainous area, forming part of outer
 (a) Pir Panjal Range Himalayas (b) Koh-e Hindukush
 (c) Karakoram (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 11) Who was the first Commander-in-Chief of Army?
 (a) Douglas Gracey (b) Frank Messervy
 (c) Musa Khan (d) Gul Hassan Khan

Answer: (b)

Explanation: General Sir Frank Walter Messervy (9 December 1893 – 2 February 1974) was the first Commander of the Pakistan Army (15 August 1947 – 10 February 1948)

- 12) The Simla Agreement signed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan on
 (a) 2nd July 1971 (b) 2nd July 1972
 (c) 3rd June 1973 (d) 2nd July 1974

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Pakistan ratified the Simla Agreement was ratified on July 15, 1972 and India on August 3, same year therefore, it came into effect on August 4, 1972. Simla Agreement secured withdrawals of forces from territories occupied by both sides during war except for Kashmir. In the coming two years all the POW's had returned home as well.

- 13) Who is the author of the book "Pakistan: A Hard Country"?
 (a) Daniyal Mueenuddin (b) Ayesha Jalal
 (c) Anatol Lieven (d) Stephen P. Cohen

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Dr. Peter Paul Anatol Lieven is a British author, Orwell Prize-winning journalist, and policy analyst. In the past decade Pakistan has become a country of immense importance to its region, the United States, and the world. With almost 200 million people, a 500,000-man army, nuclear weapons, and a large diaspora in Britain and North America, Pakistan is central to the hopes of jihadis and the fears of their enemies. Yet the greatest short-term threat to Pakistan is not Islamist insurgency as such, but the actions of the United States, and the greatest longterm threat is ecological change. Anatol Lieven's book is a magisterial investigation of this highly complex and often poorly understood country. Engagingly written, combining history and profound analysis with reportage from Lieven's extensive travels as a journalist and academic, Pakistan: A Hard Country is both utterly compelling and deeply revealing.

- 14) Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai, were established the Hindu organization
 (a) Punjab Hindu Sabha (b) Akhil Bharat Hindu Maha Sabha
 (c) Arya Samaj (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Akhil Bharat Hindu Maha Sabha is one of the oldest organizations of India that is Bharat as it was formed in 1907. Eminent Hindu leaders extended this Organization in 1915 on ALL India basis. Hindu Mahasabha is a hindusangathan movement and politics of hindutva. Hindu Mahasabha is a non-secular party, established for safeguarding issues of Hindus.

- 15) The British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald announced the Communal Award in 1932 at the end of:
 (a) First Round Table Conference (b) Second Round Table Conference
 (c) Third Round Table Conference (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: After the failure of the Second Round Table conference, Mr. MacDonald announced 'Communal Award' on August 16, 1932. According to the Award, right of

Separate Electorate was not only given to the Muslims of India but was also given to all the minority communities in the country.

- 16) The Pakistani Republican Party was formed in October 1955. The President of the party was
- (a) Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash
 - (b) Mirza Mumtaz Hassan Qizilbash
 - (c) Dr Khan Sahib
 - (d) Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti

Answer: (c)

Explanation: In 1955, veteran ML man Iskander Mirza helped shape a secular centre-right party, the Republican Party. The party, which had the backing of the state and the 'military-establishment,' was immediately joined by a number of ML members and leaders in the parliament. Due to the emergence of the Republican Party, ML's strength in the parliament was greatly weakened, especially after Mirza became President in 1956. He was at odds with PM Suhawardy of the Jinnah Awami League. Compared to Jinnah Awami League's populist and left-leaning disposition, the Republican Party was conservative, but equally secular. It folded in 1958.

Pakistan Affairs

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Pakistan Affairs

2017

- 1) Mohenjo-daro was discovered in:
- (a) 1922
 - (b) 1920
 - (c) 1919
 - (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Mohenjo-daro was discovered in 1922 by R. D. Banerji, an officer of the Archaeological Survey of India, two years after major excavations had begun at Harappa, some 590 km to the north.

- 2) Current Ambassador of Pakistan to China:
- (a) Masood Khan
 - (b) Masood Khalid
 - (c) Salman Bashir
 - (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Masood Khalid, the ambassador for Beijing, is a BPS-22 officer and a batch mate of Foreign Secretary Jalil Abbas Jilani. Masood Khalid was Pakistan's High Commissioner to Malaysia since 2010, having previously served as Additional Secretary (Asia-Pacific) at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ambassador of Pakistan to South Korea from 2005-2007.

	Ambassador	Term end
1	Ahmed Ali (writer)	
2	Sultanuddin Ahmad	
3	Abdul Mottaleb Malik	1961
4	Ali Muhammad Rashidi	1962
5	Nawazgaza Agha Mohamed Raza	1966
6	Sultan Mohammad Khan	1968

7	Khawaja Mohammad Kaiser	1972
8	Agha Shahi	1973
9	Mamta Ahmed Alvie	1978
10	Muhammad Yunus Gangi	1982
11	Maqbool Ahmad Bhatti	1988
12	Akram Zaki	1991
13	Khalid Mahmood Arif (Ambassador)	1994
14	Ashraf Qazi	1997
15	Inam-ul-Haq (diplomat)	
16	Riaz Khokhar	2002
17	Riaz Mohammad Khan	2005
18	Salman Bashir	2008
19	Masood Khan	2012
20	Masood Khalid (April 22, 2013)	

- 3) The Simla Deputation met the Viceroy:
- (a) The Earl of Minto
 - (b) Lord Hardinge of Penshurst
 - (c) The Lord Chelmsford
 - (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Simla Deputation organised by the Indian Muslim leaders, met the Governor General and Viceroy Lord Minto in Simla on 1 October 1906

- 4) Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam was founded in:
- (a) 24 September 1880
 - (b) 24 September 1884
 - (c) 24 September 1888
 - (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Muslim politicians and intellectuals founded Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam on September 24, 1884 in Lahore with the purpose of spreading political, social, and religious awareness among the Muslims of India. The citable personalities in the Anjuman were Allama Mohammad Iqbal who recited his poem in the Meeting of the Anjuman. Qazi Hamid-ud-din was the president while Ghulam-Ullah Kazmi was the first Secretary General of the Anjuman.

- 5) Author of "My Life A Fragment":
- (a) Tausif Sadiq
 - (b) Maulana Muhammad Ali
 - (c) Mushirul Hasan
 - (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: My Life: A Fragment, authored by Mohamed Ali, reflects the fears, anxieties and aspirations of many educated Muslims who lived through the first two decades after the death of Syed Ahmad Khan in 1898. It is also an important personal statement, a document of deep religious feeling which serves to illuminate Mohamed Ali's inner self-awareness of Islam.

- 6) Friday declared Official holiday on:
- (a) July 1, 1977
 - (b) Aug 14, 1984
 - (c) March 23, 1973
 - (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: PPP first government declared Friday instead of Sunday as the weekly holiday from July 1, 1977.

- 7) PTV started its color transmission in:
- (a) 1974
 - (b) 1975
 - (c) 1976
 - (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The first live transmission of PTV began on November 26, 1964, in Lahore. Originally broadcast in black and white, PTV began colour transmission in 1976.

8) Who led funeral Prayers of Quaid-e-Azam:

- (a) Moulana Abdul Hamid Badayuni (b) Moulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani
(c) Moulana Maududi (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Moulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani is best remembered for having spearheaded the *Qarardad-i-Maqasid* Objectives Resolution, which was passed by the constituent assembly on March 12, 1949.

9) Pakistan's largest artificial lake:

- (a) Keenjhar Lake (b) Attabad Lake
(c) Borith Lake (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Keenjhar Lake also called Kalri Lake is located in Thatta District, Sindh, Pakistan. It is about 24 kilometres long and 6 kilometres wide.

10) Seventh Prime Minister of Pakistan:

- (a) Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy (b) Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar
(c) Malik Feroz Khan Noon (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: On December 16, 1957 he was elected as the seventh Prime Minister of Pakistan. He held this post until October 7, 1958, when martial law was enforced for the first time in Pakistan's history by Iskander Mirza. Apart from politics, Noon wrote five books, including an autobiography, *From Memory*. His wife, Begum Viqar un Nisa Noon, was a prominent social worker. Though not originally from Pakistan, she spent her entire life working for the betterment of the people of Pakistan.

11) 18th Amendment to the 1973 Constitution was passed on:

- (a) April 10, 2010 (b) April 8, 2010
(c) April 18, 2010 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The 18th Constitutional Amendment was unanimously passed by the Parliament on April 8, 2010 and notified in the Gazette of Pakistan on 20th April, 2010. This amendment introduced changes to about 36 percent of the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan. 102 out of 200 Articles of the Constitution were amended, inserted, added, substituted or deleted.

12) Writer of Humsafar:

- (a) Shaila Abdullah (b) Farhat Ishtiaq
(c) Shahbano Bilgrami (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Farhat Ishtiaq is a writer, author and screenwriter. She is best known for her romantic novels *Humsafar*, *Mata-e-Jaan Hai Tu*, *Diyar-e-Dil*, *Dil se Nikle Hain jo Lafz* and *Woh Jo Qarz Rakhty Thay Jaan Per*.

13) Total number of US Electoral College votes:

- (a) 435 (b) 538
(c) 100 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: In the United States, the president and vice president are elected by the Electoral College rather than the popular vote of the people. This system of indirect democracy was chosen by the Founding Fathers as a compromise between allowing Congress to elect a president and giving potentially uninformed citizens a direct vote.

The number of electoral votes is derived by adding the number of senators (100) plus the number of members in the House of Representatives (435) plus three (3) additional votes for the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia was awarded three electoral votes with the passage of the 23rd amendment in 1961. This adds up to 538 total votes.

To win the presidency, a candidate needs more than 50 percent of the electoral votes. Half of 538 is 269. Therefore, a candidate needs 270 votes to win.

Indian to receive Pakistan's highest award:

- (a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (b) Narendra Damodardas Modi
(c) Morarji Desai Morarji (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Desai was India's fourth Prime Minister and also the first Prime Minister to head the India's first non-Congress Government. A staunch supporter of Mahatma Gandhi, he is internationally known for his peace activism for restoring peace with China and Pakistan. He is the only Indian to be conferred with Pakistan's highest civilian award, Nishan-e-Pakistan, which was honoured to him by Ghulam Ishaq Khan in 1990.

Total number of Basic democrats in 1965:

- (a) 80000 (b) 120000
(c) 65000 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: In 1958, Mirza imposed the martial law under its enforcer General Ayub Khan, but was also dismissed the same year. Assuming the presidency in 1958, Ayub Khan introduced a "System of Basic Democracy" which mean, "the voters delegate their rights to choose the president and the members of the national and provincial assemblies to 80,000 representatives called Basic Democrats."

15) First Vice President of Pakistan:

- (a) Nurul Amin (b) Hamid Ansari
(c) Pervez Elah (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: On 20 December 1971, however, Yahya Khan resigned, Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to be sworn in as the new President. Two days later, Amin was appointed as Vice President of Pakistan, the only person to have held this post. He continued to hold this post until martial law was lifted on 21 April 1972. Nurul Amin referred to as the Patriot of Pakistan, was a prominent Pakistani leader, jurist, national conservative. Jinnah appointed Amin as the Chief Minister of East Bengal. Amin was given a public state funeral by Prime Minister Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in 1974. He was buried in Jinnah Mausoleum, next to Jinnah.

17) National Anthem composed by:

- (a) Zavar Hussain (b) Ahmed Rushdi
(c) Ahmed Ghulam Ali Chagla (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Ahmed Ghulam Ali Chagla was the musician who wrote the score for the national anthem of Pakistan in 1950. He was born in May 1902. Chagla died on 5 February 1953 in Karachi, before the national anthem was officially adopted by the Government of Pakistan in

August 1954 Chagla's contribution to the national anthem was recognised in 1996 when he was posthumously awarded the "President's Pride of Performance" award by the President of Pakistan on the occasion of "Pakistan Day" on 23 March 1997.

18) Recipients of Nishan-e-Haider:

- (a) 6 (b) 8
(c) 10 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: 10 men in the history of Pakistan have had the honor of receiving the country's highest gallantry award over the course of 69 years. As per orders of Government of Pakistan, recipients of Hilal-e-Kashmir have been given equivalence to Nishan-e-Haider. The only person to be awarded the highest gallantry award of Azad Kashmir (AK) is Naik Saif Ali Janjua, technically the 11th recipient of Nishan-e-Haider.

19) First embassy in Pakistan opened by:

- (a) Britain (b) USA
(c) Iran (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Iran showed considerable political sympathy to Pakistan's overtures from the very beginning and was the first country to extend recognition to Pakistan's independence in 1947. Its diplomatic mission began to function in Karachi in the same year. It also appointed its first ambassador to Pakistan in May 1948 and established full-fledged diplomatic relations with Pakistan as early as May 1948. Remarkably Iran became the first country that advocated Pakistan's admission to the UN and the two neighbors soon developed a strong partnership, signing a treaty of friendship in 1950.

20) US Ambassador who died with Gen Zia in plane crash:

- (a) Robert B. Oakley (b) Arnold Lewis Raphel
(c) Deane Roesch Hinton (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Arnold Lewis Raphel (March 16, 1943 – August 17, 1988) was the 18th United States Ambassador to Pakistan. Raphel was travelling in the plane with Pakistan military dictator Zia on August 17, 1988 when the plane crashed, resulting in the death of 34 people, including him and general Zia.

Pakistan Affairs

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Pakistan Affairs

2016

1) Who was the first Ustadh of Darul-Uloom Deoband?

- (a) Haji Aabid Hussain (b) Maulana Mahtab Ali
(c) Maulana Zul Faqqar Ali (d) Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanotawi

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Maulana Qasim Nanotwi rahimullah alaihi was born in 1831 AD in the village of Nanota near Saharanpur. Maulana Qasim Nanotwi was called Hujjatul Islam (the proof of Islam).

His lineage reaches back to Hadhrat Abu Bakr Siddique which is why he is known as Siddiqi. He was the first Ustadh of Darul Uloom Deoband.

2) Who among the following Mughal rulers was a contemporary of Queen Elizabeth I of England?

- (a) Humayun (b) Akbar
(c) Jahangir (d) Shah Jahan

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Jalaluddin Akbar was born at Amarkot (1542) Sindh. He was an exact contemporary of Elizabeth I of England but was the ruler of far greater number of people in India than the sparse population of England. The population of the subcontinent of India at the end of the sixteenth century is estimated at 140 million people with most of them living in the territory controlled by Akbar, between the Himalayas and the Deccan plateau. Compare this with the population of five million in England and 40 million in Western Europe. Akbar was indeed a true monarch and India with its enormous manpower quickly became rich again.

3) Ruling party in Punjab after 1937 elections

- (a) Hindu Election Board (b) Khalsa National Board
(c) Unionist Party (d) Akalis

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Mian Fazl-i-Hussain and Chhotu Ram laid the foundation of the Punjab National Unionist Party in 1923. It was originated by a group of rural members of the Punjab Legislative Council. In 1937 elections the Unionist Party captured 98 seats in the house of 175, emerging as the leading party, while Muslim League got 2 seats.

4) Who was the author of the book "The Spirit of Islam"?

- (a) Yasser Latif Hamdani (b) Syed Ameer Ali
(c) Mahadev Gobind Ranade (d) Major R. D. Osborn

Answer: (b)

Ali, Syed Ameer (1849-1928) lawyer, spokesman on Indian Muslim concerns, and writer on Islamic history and society, was born on 6 April 1849 at Cuttack in Orissa. The year 1890 marked the apex of his professional life when he was appointed judge of the Calcutta High Court, the first Muslim to sit on this Bench. Syed Ameer Ali died in England on 3 August 1928.

Here is a fine paragraph from *The Spirit of Islam* by Syed Amir Ali, characterizing the supreme toleration and justice of Islam as proclaimed to the vanquished enemy after a grand victory:

"To the Christians of Nazareth and the surrounding territories the security of Allah and the pledge of His Prophet ﷺ are extended for their lives, their religions, and their property--the present as well as the absent, and other besides; there shall be no interference with the practice of their faith or their observations; nor any change in their rights or privileges; no bishop shall be removed from his bishopric, nor any monk from his monastery, nor any priest from his priesthood, and they shall continue to enjoy everything, great and small, as heretofore; no image or cross shall be destroyed; they shall not oppress nor be oppressed; they shall not practice the rights of blood vengeance as in the Days-of-Ignorance; no titles shall be levied from them, nor shall they be required to furnish provisions for the troops."

- 5) "We Have Learnt Nothing from History", written by
 (a) Hasan Askari Rizvi (b) Air Marshal M Ashghar Khan
 (c) Ayesha Siddiqi (d) Mushahid Hussain Syed

Answer: (b)

A soldier turned politician Asghar Khan was the first Muslim Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Air Force. Asghar Khan was born on January 17, 1921 in Kashmir and educated at the Prince of Wales's Royal Military College, Dehra Dun. He got commission in the Royal Indian Force in 1940 and became the Commander of Squadron No 9 in short time

- 6) The Last Mughal: The Fall of a Dynasty, Delhi, 1857, written by
 (a) William Dalrymple (b) Dervla Murphy
 (c) André Aciman (d) Sean O'Reilly

Answer: (a)

Explanation: India in the 18th century was a land of peaceful integration, with many English gentlemen 'going native'. But by the great mutiny of 1857 racism was rife and the British were loathed. William Dalrymple, whose new book tells how the Mughal empire was destroyed, explains what went wrong. William Dalrymple was born in Scotland in 1965, and brought up on the shores of the Firth of Forth. He was educated at Ampleforth and Trinity College, Cambridge where he was first History Exhibitioner then Senior History Scholar. In December 2005 his article on the madrasas of Pakistan was awarded the prize for Best Print Article of the Year at the 2005 Foreign Press Association Media Awards. He is currently the Whitney J. Oates Fellow in Humanities at Princeton University.

- 7) Foundation stone of the historic Islamia College Peshawar (ICP) laid by
 (a) Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayum Khan (b) Haji Sahib of Turangzai
 (c) Sir George Roos-Keppel (d) Bibi Gul, the widow of Khairullah Khan

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The historic Islamia College Peshawar (ICP), now University, spread over more than 900 kanals stands proudly at the foot of the Khyber Pass. The college was founded by Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayum Khan, and the then chief commissioner of the province, Sir George Roos-Keppel, in an effort to provide quality education to the region's youth in 1913. Maulana Fazal Wahid also known as Haji Sahib of Turangzai, famous religious leader of the time, laid the foundation stone of the college. Mr L. Tipping became the first principal while Allama Inayatullah Mashraqi was the vice principal of the college. The ICP's academic journey started with only 10 faculty members and 33 students; Sahibzada Khurshid Khan the first student later become the governor of KP. Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah visited this college in 1936, 1945 and 1948. In 1936, he made the college one of the heirs to his property; later on the Quaid Trust paid Rs10,811,600 in installments to the college

- 8) Arya Samaj movement launched by:
 (a) Karsamji Tiwari (b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
 (c) Dayananda-Lala Hansaraj (d) Lala Lajpat Rai

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded Arya Samaj at Bombay on 10th April, 1875. The philosophy of Dayananda Saraswati can be known from his three famous contributions namely "Satyarth Prakash", "Veda Bhashya Bhumiya" and "Veda Bhashya Bhumiya" and Veda Bhashya. Dayananda's concept of dharma is stated in the "Beliefs and Disbeliefs" section of Satyarth Prakash.

The Arya Samaj movement through its multi-dimensional activities weakened the hold of orthodox and conservative elements. It also contributed more than the rational movement of Brahmo Samaj to the development of a new national consciousness in India. He was against idol worship, caste system, ritualism, fatalism, infanticide, sale of grooms etc. He also stood for the liberation of women and upliftment of depressed class. Keeping in mind the supremacy of Vedas and Hindus, he opposed Islam and Christianity and advocated for Suddhi movement to reconvert the other sects to Hindu order. Swami Dayananda Saraswati sincerely believed that through the spread of Vedic education the urge of regeneration of Indian society could be met. Dayananda was born in an orthodox Brahman family at Tankara in the Morvi state in Kathiawar in 1824. He was the first to give the call for Swaraj as "India for Indians" - in 1876, later taken up by Lokmanya Tilak. Arya Samaj allows and encourages converts to Hinduism.

- 9) Which infamous law was passed by Lord Dalhousie?
 (a) Indian Slavery Act, 1843 (b) Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856
 (c) Caste Disabilities Removal Act 1850 (d) Doctrine of Lapse

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy purportedly devised by Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor General for the British in India between 1848 and 1856. According to the Doctrine, any princely state or territory under the direct influence (paramountcy) of the British East India Company, as a vassal state under the British Subsidiary System, would automatically be annexed if the ruler was either "manifestly incompetent or died without a direct heir". The Company added about four million pounds sterling to its annual revenue by use of this doctrine.

The company took over the princely states of Satara (1848), Jaipur & Sambalpur (1849) and Nagpur & Jhansi (1854) using this Doctrine.

- 10) Book Gold and Guns published in 1945, was banned in 1947 in NWFP (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) by:
 (a) Dr Khan Sahib (b) Abdul Qayyum Khan
 (c) Abdur Rauf Seemab (d) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

Answer: (b)

Explanation: With strong nationalist undertones, Abdul Qayyum Khan's *Gold and guns on the Pathan Frontier* (1945) is a scathing critique of British policy in the erstwhile North West Frontier which eulogises the Khudai Khidmatgar Tehreek (KKT). He banned his own book soon after coming to power in the province in 1947 for a tenure which lasted five years. Analyst Khadim Hussain views the ban as an attempt to weaken the KKT's ideology, as soon after taking over, Qayyum crackdown against the Khidmatgar workers to break their organisational infrastructure. The ban on his book was never lifted as it is the case with most of the banned books in Pakistan. The 77-page book was published by Hind Kitabs, Mumbai in 1945 and is divided into eight chapters.

- 11) Most important offer by Muslims in Delhi proposals was:
 (a) Constitutional Reforms in NWFP/Balochistan
 (b) Separatism of Sind from Bombay
 (c) One third seat for Muslims
 (d) Separate electorate

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Considering separate electorates to be the main hindrance in improving Hindu-Muslim relations Quaid-i-Azam proposed that if the Hindus agreed to provide certain safeguards, the Muslim would give up the demand of separate electorate. Consequently, the proposals were formally approved at a conference held by the Muslims in 1927 at Delhi, and are now called 'The Delhi-Muslim Proposals, 1927'. Following are the safeguards that were proposed;

1. The formation of a separate Province of Sindh (Previously Sindh was along with Bombay Province)
2. Introduction of reforms in the North West frontier Province and in Baluchistan on the same footing as in other province.

Unless and until the above proposals were implemented, the Muslims would never surrender the right of their representation through separate electorates. Muslims would be willing to abandon the separate electorates in favor of joint electorates with the reservation of seats fixed in proportion to the population of different communities. If the above two proposals were implemented to the full satisfaction of the Muslims and also if the following proposals were accepted.

4. Hindu minorities in Sindh, Balochistan and the NWFP be accorded the same concessions in the form of reservation of seats over and above the proportion of their population as Muslims would get in Hindu majority provinces.
5. Muslim representation in the central Legislative would not be less than one-third.
6. In addition to provisions like religious freedom, there was to be a further guarantee in the constitution that on the communal matters no bill or resolution would be considered or passed if three-fourth of the members of the community concerned were opposed to it.

These proposals were to be accepted or rejected. So, in effect, the Muslims agreed to give up the separate electorates in form of the reservation of seats. Unfortunately, the Congress first accepted but latter rejected the proposal.

12) Why Simon Commission was failed?

- (a) There was no Indian member in the Commission.
- (b) Indians never wanted the review of the working of the Act of 1919.
- (c) It recommended that Diarchy in the provinces should be abolished.
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Background: Indian nationalists had declared the constitutional reforms of 1919 as inadequate. They had been demanding for an early reconsideration of the constitutional question. **Formation of Simon Commission:** So, the British government appointed the Simon Commission in 1927 for enquiry into the working of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (Montagu Reforms). **No Indian Member:** The commission headed by Sir John Simon, had no Indian member. It was a shock to India. **Boycott of Simon Commission** The response in India was immediate and unanimous. **Muslim League / Congress decision to boycott Simon Commission:** Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah said, 'Jalianwalabagh was a physical butcher. The Simon Commission is the butchery of our soul' At the Madras session in 1927, the Congress decided to boycott the Commission. The ground was that it had been appointed without any Indian. Indians were not thought fit to be included in the Commission. **Boycott turned into popular movement:** The action began as soon as Simon and other members of the Commission landed at Bombay on 3 February 1928. That day, complete strike was observed in all the major cities and towns. People participated in procession and black flag demonstration. The popular slogan 'Go back Simon' was raised everywhere.

13) Who helped Liaquat Ali Khan to make objectives resolution?

- (a) Pir of Manki Sharif
- (b) Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani
- (c) Maulana Akram Khan
- (d) Maulana Maududi.

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani (President of the Jamiat-ul-Ulama-i-Islam (JUI)) was a member of the Sub-committee, which drafted the Objectives Resolution, and co-piloted it along with the ex-Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan in the Constituent Assembly. The 'Objectives Resolution' asserting the 'Aims and Objects' of the future Constitution of Pakistan is considered the first step towards the framing of the first constitution of Pakistan. Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan moved the Objectives Resolution on March 7, 1949. The Pakistan National Congress (PNC), which had eleven members, all Hindus from East Pakistan proposed that the Resolution be circulated for eliciting public opinion because it represented fundamental values on which the future constitution would depend, but the PML rejected this. The Congress members however, desperately concluded that the Resolution reflected the views of neither the Quaid nor the Prime Minister but the ambition of the 'Ulama of the Land'.

B. K. Dutta in his speech in the Constituent Assembly asserted that 'I feel I have every reason to believe that were this Resolution to come before this House within the lifetime of the Great Creator of Pakistan, the Quaid-i-Azam, it would not have been in its present shape'.

Bhupendra Kumar Datta, proposed that the first paragraph of the Resolution must be omitted. He pointed out that

'the relations between a state and its citizens have been... the subjects of politics' and 'the relations between man and God come within the sphere of religion'. 'Politics comes within the sphere of reason, while religion within that of faith. If religion and politics are intermingled then there is a risk of subjecting religion to criticism, which will rightly be presented as sacrilegious; and it would also cripple reason and curb criticism as far as the state policies are concerned. In fact criticism must be free and frank, even severe and bitter for the growth of modern democratic institutions'.

14) Who was Pakistan's first law Minister and interim head of the constituent assembly?

- (a) Chandra Chattopadhyaya
- (b) Bhupendra Kumar Datta
- (c) Jogendra Nath Mandal
- (d) Raj Kumar Chakraverty.

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Mandal was made Pakistan's first Minister of Law and Labour Jogendra Nath Mandal has the distinction of representing the Muslim League as minister in the 1946 pre-partition political setup of India. Later, he presided over the historic session of the Constituent Assembly on 11th August 1947, where Mohammed Ali Jinnah was sworn in as the first Governor-General of Pakistan. On 11th August 1947 when Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was to be sworn in as the first Governor General, he wanted Mandal, a Hindu member of the Assembly, to preside over the session. In March 1949, Mandal supported the Objective Resolution - the same resolution that today continues to generate political debates in Pakistan where the progressives believe that it has been exploited to transform Jinnah's 'secular Pakistan' into a 'religious state'. Not long after Jinnah passed away, Mandal migrated to India. What made him take that step? Ahmed Salim writes in his book:

"Pakistan's first Law Minister and the leader of the 'Untouchables' Jogendra Nath Mandal had been a tried and tested supporter of the government. He was a hero for the oppressed."

Mahapran (The great Man) is a title given by the people of Bengal to Jogendranath Mandal, a great leader of backward classes during the periods of independence.

15) Which charismatic Bengali leader was PM of Pakistan?

- (a) Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy (b) Khawaja Nazimuddin
(c) Nurul Amin (d) Feroz Khan Noon

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy's term in office was brief (12 September 1956 - 17 October 1957), as it was cut short by President Iskander Mirza. Suhrawardy was a skilled politician. Jinnah wanted him to join the Muslim League and lead it in Bengal province of the pre-partition India. He lived up to Jinnah's expectations. Besides being one of the best politicians, he was a good-humoured and witty man. He never derived monetary profits from business community over his policies in aid distribution, nationalization and opposition to the One Unit scheme, he was forced to resign on 10 October 1957, under threat of dismissal by President Iskander Mirza. He was banned from public life by the military junta of General Ayub Khan. Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy died on 5th December 1963, in a Beirut hotel, where he was living in exile.

16) The Pirpur report of 1938, prepared by

- (a) S M Shareef (b) Raja Sayed Muhammad Mehdi
(c) Fazlul Huq of Bengal (d) J. S. Sachar

Answer: (b)

Explanation: In the wake of Second World War all the Congress ministries in the provinces resigned in 1939. The event was celebrated on Friday, 22 December 1939 as *Deliverance Day*, deliverance of Muslims from the Hindu Congress rulers' oppression and enslavement of Muslims during 1937-39.

The All India Muslim League appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of the Raja of Pirpur (U.P) Raja Syed Mohammed Mahdi, a Mogul Scion. The Pirpur Report was published towards the end of 1938. The Bihar Provincial Muslim League appointed another committee of Inquiry under the Chairmanship of S M Shareef. It produced in March 1939 a report of Congress Hindu atrocities on Muslims in Bihar. A third Report on Muslim Sufferings

Under Congress Rule was produced by Fazlul Huq of Bengal, in Dec 1939. The Pirpur report held that the use of the Congress flag, the use of the National Song, Vande Mataram, the reverence paid to Mahatma Gandhi, the policy of cow protection and the use of Hindi etc., are attacks on the civil and cultural rights of the Muslims.

17) 1970 election was held under:

- (a) Adult franchise basis (b) Non-party basis
(c) LFO (Legal Framework Order) (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The LFO was a provisional constitution and had many guidelines to hold elections and set the future character of the newly-elected assembly. It said the new assembly would consist of 300 members plus 13 seats reserved for women. The distribution of seats was made on this formula: East Pakistan 162 general and 7 reserved seats, Punjab 82 and 3 respectively, Sindh 27 and 1 respectively, Balochistan 4 and 1 respectively; and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) got 7 general seats.

What was the Purpose 21st Amendment in constitution?

- (a) The establishment of the military courts
(b) Impose Shariah law
(c) Created Speedy Trial Court for 3 years.
(d) Removed the power of President of Pakistan

Answer: (a)

Explanation: On 6 January 2015, less than a month after a terrorist attack on an army public school in Peshawar that killed nearly 150 people, most of them children, the Pakistani Parliament unanimously voted to amend the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973, and the Army Act, 1952, to allow military courts to try civilians for offences related to terrorism. President Mamnoon Hussain signed the amendments into law on 7 January 2015.

Quaid-e-Azam Solar Park located near

- (a) Multan (b) Bahawalpur
(c) Sukkur (d) Rahaim Yar Khan

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Quaid-e-Azam Solar Power (Pvt.) Limited is a public-sector established by the Government of the Punjab. The company has been established for the setting up of renewable energy projects in general and Solar Energy Power Projects in particular.

Live storage capacity of Terbel reservoir had declined more than

- (a) 30.5 per cent (b) 32.5 per cent
(c) 33.5 per cent (d) 35.5 per cent

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Live storage capacity of Terbel reservoir had declined more than 33.5 per cent to 6.434 million acre feet (MAF) against its original capacity of 9.679 MAF because of sedimentation over the past 38 years.

Pakistan Affairs

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Pakistan Affairs

2015

1) Mohenjo-daro and Harappa were discovered in

- (a) 1909 (b) 1920s
(c) 1922 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: In 1826, a British traveller in India called Charles Masson came across some mysterious brick mounds. He thought they looked like old castles.

Thirty years later in 1856, engineers building a railway found more bricks, and carted them off to build the railway. This was the first people knew of the lost Indus city of Harappa.

In the 1920s, archaeologists began to excavate the sites of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. They uncovered the remains of long-forgotten cities. They had found the Indus Valley civilisation.

2) Hujjatullah-il-Baligha was written by

- (a) Shah Waliullah Dehlavi (b) Syed Ahmed Brailvi
(c) Sir Syed Ahmaed Khan (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Hujjat ul Balaghah (translated as "The Conclusive Argument of God") is the master work of Shah Wali Allah of Delhi (1762), considered to be the most important Muslim thinker of pre-modern South Asia. This work, originally written in Arabic, represents a synthesis of the Islamic intellectual disciplines authoritative in the 18th century.

- 3) **Brahmo Samaj was founded by**
 (a) Rammohun Roy (b) Tarachand Chakravarti
 (c) Debendranath Tagore (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The first phase of its history is intimately linked up with the career of its founder Rammohun Roy (1772 - 1833). The Brahmo Samaj which was launched into its eventful career on August 20, 1828, gave a concrete expression to Rammohun's concept of universal worship.

- 4) **First President of All India Congress was**
 (a) Allan Octavian Hume (b) Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee
 (c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee was born on 29 December 1844, in Calcutta in an upper middle class Brahmin family of considerable social standing. He presided over the first session of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay in 1885 from 28 December to 31 December and attended by 72 members.

- 5) **First census in India was made in the period of**
 (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Canning
 (c) Lord Mayo (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: In 1871, India's first census was carried out on Mayo's orders. He organized the Statistical Survey of India, which, under the direction of William Wilson Hunter, "produced a printed account of each district, town, and village, carefully compiled upon local inquiry, and disclosing the whole economic and social facts in the life of the people." This was the most exhaustive work done since the Ain-i-Akbari.

- 6) **"The Life of Muhammad" was a book written by**
 (a) Syed Ahmed Shaheed (b) Syed Ahmed Khan
 (c) Sir William Muir (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Sir William Muir, (27 April 1819 - 11 July 1905) was a Scottish Orientalist, scholar of Islam, and colonial administrator.

- 7) **Sind was separated from Bombay in:**
 (a) 1936 (b) 1945
 (c) 1947 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The British Parliament passed the bill in 1935 known as 'Indian Act 1935'. According to its clause 46 Sindh separated from Bombay on 1st August 1936.

- 8) **Darul Uloom Deoband was founded by**
 (a) Hazrat Haji Aabid Hussain (b) Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanotavi
 (c) Maulana Zul Faqqar Ali (d) All of the above

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The head of founding committee of Darul Uloom Deoband was Hazrat Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanotavi. The other founding members were: Hazrat Haji Aabid Hussain, Maulana Mahtab Ali, Maulana Zul Faqqar Ali, Maulana Fazlur Rahman and Munshi Fazle Haq (May 30, 1866 /15 Muharram, 1283)

- 9) **The Viceroy of India in 1919 was**
 (a) Lord Chelmsford (b) Lord Minto
 (c) Edward Montague (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Lord Chelmsford (1916 - 1921):

- August Declaration of 1917, whereby control over the Indian government would be gradually transferred to the Indian people.
- The government of India act in 1919 (Montague Chelmsford reforms) was passed.
- Rowlatt act of 1919; Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919)
- Non Cooperation Movement.
- An Indian Sir S.P. Sinha was appointed the Governor of Bengal.
- A Women's university was founded at Poona in 1916.
- Saddle Commission was appointed in 1917 to envisage new educational policy.

- 10) **The first secretary of Khilafat Committee was**
 (a) Shaukat Ali (b) Muhammad Ali
 (c) Maulana Azad (d) Hasrat Mohani

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The Muslims of India decided to launch a movement for the safeguard of the institution of Caliphate and to manifest their resentment over actions the Allies had taken in Turkey. A "Khilafat Committee" was set up in 1919 to conduct and to organize the Khilafat movement with Maulana Shaukat Ali as its General Secretary. Congress also supported this movement under Abdul Kalam Azad. This movement was launched to pressurize the British into keeping their promises. In November 1919 the 1st Khilafat Conference was held in Delhi.

- 11) **The first Foreign Minister of Pakistan was**
 (a) Liaquat Ali Khan (b) Sir Muhammad Zafarullah Khan
 (c) Hamidul Huq Choudhury (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Sir Zafarullah was 1st Foreign Minister of Pakistan and the first Muslim, Asian and the only Pakistani to preside over the UN General Assembly and the International Court of Justice.

- 12) **Who was convicted in Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case?**
 (a) Shorish Kashmiri (b) Habib Jalib
 (c) Faiz Ahmad Faiz (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

The Rawalpindi Conspiracy was an attempted Soviet-backed coup d'état against the government of Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, in 1951. Eleven military officers and four civilians included leading Pakistani poet Faiz Ahmed Faiz were involved in the conspiracy. It is just like a fairy tale that Akbar Khan conspires without a gun, tank, brigade or division. Only eleven officers were going to do some miracles with four civilians including his wife.

- 13) **Pakistan purchased Gwadar from**
 (a) Oman (b) U.A.E
 (c) Iran (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: On 8 September 1958, Pakistan purchased the Gwadar enclave from Oman for \$3 million. Gwadar officially became part of Pakistan on 8 December 1958.

- 14) The largest Agency in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)
 (a) Ghalanai (b) Khyber Agency
 (c) South Waziristan (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: In terms of area South Waziristan is the largest agency in FATA, being 6,619 km². It has two headquarters: Tank is the winter headquarters of the Agency while Wana is its summer headquarters. It has been functioning since 1895.

- 15) Militants attacked Quaid-e-Azam Residency in
 (a) Ziarat (b) Karachi
 (c) Quetta (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The historical 121-year old Quaid-e-Azam Residency in Ziarat, Balochistan was burnt down after a terrorist attack carried out by the foreign-backed Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA) in 15 June 2013.

- 16) General Election of 2013 was held on
 (a) May 10 (b) May 11
 (c) May 12 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: General elections were held in Pakistan on 11 May 2013 to elect the members of the 14th National Assembly and to the four provincial assemblies of Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa.

- 17) The politician who served as both Governor General and Prime Minister was
 (a) Sir Zafrullah Khan (b) Khawaja Nazimuddin
 (c) Ghulam Mohammad (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Khwaja Nazimuddin (1894-1964), was Chief Minister of undivided Bengal and Governor-General and Prime Minister of Pakistan.

- 18) The British Parliament announced the Independence Act on
 (a) 14 July 1947 (b) 15 July 1947
 (c) 18 July 1947 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act on July 18, 1947. The Act created two dominions, Indian Union and Pakistan. It also provided for the complete end of British control over Indian affairs from August 15, 1947.

- 19) India cut off the flow of canal waters to West Punjab for first time on
 (a) 1st April 1948 (b) 1st May 1948
 (c) 1st June 1948 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: It was on 1 April 1948 that the East Punjab Government in control of the head works at Madhopur on the Ravi and at Ferozpur on the Sutlej, cut off water supplies to the canals in Pakistan fed by these head works, after the Standstill agreements expired on 31 March 1948.

- 20) Kashmir sold to Gulab Singh in

- (a) 1845 (b) 1846
 (c) 1890 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: On March 16, 1846, the British sold Kashmir for 75 Lakh Nanakshahi rupees to Gulab Singh via the Treaty of Amritsar.

Pakistan Affairs

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Pakistan Affairs

2014

"The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam" was written by

- 1) (a) Ameer Hussein (b) Mahmood Darwish
 (c) Allama Muhammad Iqbal (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam is a compilation of lectures delivered by Muhammad Iqbal on Islamic philosophy and published in 1930. These lectures were delivered by Iqbal in Madras, Hyderabad, and Aligarh. The last chapter, "Is Religion Possible", was added to the book from the 1934 Oxford Edition onwards.

2) Shaykh Ahmad Sirhindi was born at

- (a) Sirhind (b) Mehmampur
 (c) Gagarhwal (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Shaykh Ahmed Sirhindi was born on 1564 at a small village Sirhind, he was a Islamic Philosopher/ scholar. He belonged from Ashraf family.

3) Who dissolved the first constituent Assembly of Pakistan?

- (a) Maulvi Tamizuddin (b) Malik Ghulam Muhammad
 (c) Muhammad Ali Bogra (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: On 21 September 1954, the assembly sought to limit the power of the governor-general, by moving a bill to amend the Government of India Act of 1935. But Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad moved before the assembly was able to adopt the bill; On 24 October 1954, he precipitated a constitutional crisis by dissolving the Constituent Assembly.

4) First Martial Law was imposed by?

- (a) Ayub Khan (b) Iskander Mirza
 (c) Zia (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: This martial law imposed by country's first Bengali president Iskander Mirza was a first martial law in Pakistan, which would continue until the dissolution of East Pakistan in 1971.

5) Who was the PM of India at the time of Tashkent Declaration?

- (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri (b) Gulzarilal Nanda
 (c) Charan Singh (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Lal Bahadur Shastri (2 Oct 1904–11 Jan 1966) was the second Prime Minister of the Republic of India. After the declaration of ceasefire with India in 1965, Shastri and President Muhammad Ayub Khan attended a summit in Tashkent (former USSR, now in modern Uzbekistan), organised by Alexei Kosygin.

On 10 January 1966, Shastri and Khan signed the Tashkent Declaration. Shastri died in Tashkent the day after signing the Tashkent Declaration, reportedly due to a heart attack, but people allege conspiracy behind the death

- 6) Anjuman-e-Himayat Islami was established in?
 (a) 1894 (b) 1886
 (c) 1884 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam, a Non-Governmental Organization, being one of the oldest and largest organizations in the sub-continent, founded by a group of dedicated Muslims in 1884. Qazi Hamid-ud-Din was elected as the first President of the Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam.

- 7) Which country opposed Pakistan's membership of UN?
 (a) India (b) Afghanistan
 (c) Russia (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Afghanistan is the only country to vote against the admission of Pakistan to the United Nations in Sep 30, 1947. The Afghan government voted against the admission of Pakistan to the United Nations, "arguing that Pakistan should not be recognized as long as the 'Pashtunistan' problem remained unresolved."

- 8) Who wanted to become the joint Governor General of both India and Pakistan?
 (a) Lord Mountbatten (b) Nehru
 (c) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Mountbatten wanted to be joint GG (Governor General) of India and Pakistan while Muslim League decided to appoint Jinnah as the first Governor General of Pakistan in July 1947.

- 9) Who was against Lucknow Pact?
 (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 (c) Chaudry Khaliq-uz-Zaman (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: An important mile stone in Indian political history is Lucknow pact. It was the first and the last agreement between the Hindus and the Muslims.

Ch. Khaliq-uz-Zaman remarked, "the seeds of partition of India were duly laid there in Lucknow when due to their inexperience, the Muslims agreed to have equality in the Punjab and a minority in Bengal and other provinces. If a straight forward course had been adopted and representation of Muslims would have started with a majority in the Governments of the Punjab and Bengal, the questions which poisoned the relationships between the communities in the years following 1924 would not have arisen. Whether the Hindus agreed to this self-denying ordinance of Muslims from a baser motive or from a real desire on their part, to settle the differences that existed between the two communities, can only be guessed. However, this led ultimately to Pakistan's losing large portions of Bengal and the Punjab at Partition." - Ch. Khaliq-uz-Zaman: Pathway to Pakistan, Lahore, Longman, 1961, p. 37.

- 10) Mangla Dam is located in which province?
 (a) Punjab (b) Balochistan
 (c) KPK (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The Mangla Dam is located on the Jhelum River in the Mirpur District of Azad Kashmir. It is the 9th largest dam in the world.

- 11) Number of Prime Ministers till 1958?
 (a) 11 (b) 9
 (c) 7 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: First head of government of the country as a Prime minister was Liaquat Ali Khan who was appointed as the first prime minister by the Governor General Quaid I Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah on 14 August 1947, was assassinated in 1951. Six further prime ministers served between 1951 and 1958, when the office was dissolved by Iskandar Mirza, the President Of Pakistan

Liaquat Ali	1947	1951
Khawja Nazimuddin	1951	1953
Muhammad Ali Bogra	1953	1955
Chuhdary Muhammad Ali	1955	1956
Hussian Shaheed Suharwardi	1956	1957
Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar	1957	1957
Malik Feroz Khan Noon	1957	1958

- 12) Who was presiding the meeting of Muslim League when it was decided that Muslim League will established?
 (a) Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk Kambhoj (b) Nawab Muhasan-ul-Mulk
 (c) Both a & b (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The annual meeting of All India Muhammadan Educational Conference was held at Dhaka that continued from 27 December, until 30 December 1906. that was headed by both Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk and Nawab Muhasan-ul-Mulk (the Secretary of the Muhammadan Educational Conference); in which he explained its objectives and stressed the unity of the Muslims under the banner of an association. The Founding meeting was hosted by Nawab Sir Khwaja Salimullah and attended by three thousand delegates, while Ameer Ali, Sir Mian Muhammad Shafi were also the founding fathers who attended this meeting. The name "All India Muslim League" was proposed by Sir Agha Khan III who was appointed its first president. The League's constitution was framed in 1907 in Karachi.

- 13) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan retired in?
 (a) 1875 (b) 1876
 (c) 1877 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898) was a great visionary, statesman and Muslim reformer of the 19th century. In 1876 he retired from his work to concentrate on running the college and devoting himself to improve the position of Muslims through education. He died on 27 March 1898.

- 14) Ideology means?
 (a) Islamic system (b) The science of ideas
 (c) Customs (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 15) The largest earth-filled dam in the world?
 (a) Tarbela Dam (b) Fort Peck Dam
 (c) Grand Coulee Dam (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The dam is 485 feet (148 m) high above the riverbed. The dam forms the Tarbela Reservoir, with a surface area of approximately 250 square kilometres (97 sq mi). The dam was completed in 1976

- 16) Altaf Hussain Hali has written "Hayat-e-Javad" on?
 (a) Ghalib (b) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 (c) Saadi Shirazi (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Hali has written biographies of Ghalib, Saadi Shirazi, and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, entitled respectively, Yaadgar-e-Ghalib, Hayat-e-Saadi, and Hayat-e-Javad.

- 17) First Student of Deoband?
 (a) Mahmud al-Hasan (b) Muhammad Qasim Nanotvi
 (c) Maulana Abdul Latif (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Mahmud al-Hasan (1851-30 Nov 1920) was a Deobandi scholar who was active against British rule in India. His father sent him to the newly established school, where he was the first student. In 1874, Mahmud al-Hasan joined Darul Uloom Deoband as a teacher.

- 18) On which river is the Baglihar dam being constructed by India?
 (a) Indus (b) Sutlej
 (c) Chenab (d) Jhelum
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The dam is located in the disputed region of Kashmir. This project was conceived in 1992, approved in 1996 and construction began in 1999.

- 19) First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan address?
 (a) 15th August, 1947 (b) 11th August, 1947
 (c) 14th August, 1947 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The first session of the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was held on August 10, 1947, at Sind Assembly Building, Karachi. On 10 & 11 August, 58 Members took oath. On August 11, Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was elected unanimously as the President of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, and the National Flag was formally approved by the Assembly.

- 20) The oldest Mughal monument in Pakistan is
 (a) Kamran Bara Dari (b) Shalimar Gardens
 (c) Wazir Khan Mosque (d) Garden Wah
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Mughal Garden Wah is an elaborate garden dating back to the era of the Mughal Emperor Akbar the Great (1542-1605), located at Wah village, near the city of Wah, Punjab

Pakistan Affairs

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Pakistan Affairs

2013

- 1) Who was the governor of Sindh after Muhammad Bin Qasim?
 (a) Zaid Bin Marwan (b) Yazid ibn al-Muhallab
 (c) Abdullah Bin Haris (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 2) Who was the Mughal emperor who accepted the British pension firstly?
 (a) Alamgir-II (b) Shah Alam-II
 (c) Akbar-II (d) None

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Shah Alam II became the first Mughal to live as a pensioner of the British (1803-1805)

- 3) Ahmad Shah Abdali launched his early invasion against:
 (a) Mughal (b) Marathas
 (c) Sikhs (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: After having conquered Qandahar, Kabul, and Peshawar, Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India for the first time, in Jan. 1748, with 12,000 veteran troops. But he was defeated at the battle of Manpur by Ahmad Shah, the Mughal heir-apparent, and Mir Mannu, son of the deceased Wazir Qamar-ud-din, and was put to flight. Mir Mannu was appointed governor of the Punjab. But before he could settle down, Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded Punjab for the second time in AD 1750 and conquered it after defeating him. Unsupported by the Delhi court, the Punjab governor found all resistance futile and admitted to the invader.

- 4) The British fought Plassey war against:
 (a) Haider Ali (b) Tipu Sultan
 (c) Siraj ud-Daulah (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Battle of Plassey was a decisive victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal Siraj ud-Daulah and his French allies on 23 June 1757

- 5) Dars-i-Nizami was named after:
 (a) Nizamuddin Auliya (b) Nizamul Mulk
 (c) Mullah Nizamuddin (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Dars-i Nizami is a study curriculum used in a large portion of Islamic religious school in South Asia. It was standardized (and named after) Mullah Nizamud din Sehavi (died 1748) at Firangi Mahal, a famous seminary belonging to a family of Islamic scholars in Lucknow, India.

- 6) Before 1857 how many Universities on Western pattern were established in India?
 (a) 16 (b) 13
 (c) 3 (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 7) When the MAO College at Aligarh was started?
 (a) 1864 (b) 1877
 (c) 1875 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The establishment of Mohammedan Anglo Oriental (MAO) College in 1877 marks one of the most important events in the educational and social history of modern India. Sir Zia ul din Ahmed was the first Indian principle of MAO college, who later on become the most famous and longest serving Vice Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University.

- 8) Anjuman-i-Himayat e Islam was started in:
 (a) 1849 (b) 1884
 (c) 1885 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

On September 24, 1884 Anjuman was found in the mosque Bakan Khan gate, Lahore. Khaliq Hameed-ud-Din was the founder of this Anjuman

- 9) The constitution of All India Muslim League was written by:
 (a) Mohsin ul Mulk (b) Muhammad Ali Johar
 (c) Nawab Salim Ullah of Dacca (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The constitution of the League known as the "Green Book" was written by Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar.

- 10) The first session of All India Muslim Educational Conference was held in Bengal:
 (a) 1886 (b) 1899
 (c) 1906 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The life of All India Muslim Educational Conference can be broadly divided in five phases or periods;

- 1886-1898 Sir Syed Period
- 1898-1907 Mohsin ul Mulk Period
- 1907-1917 Sahabzadah Aftab Ahmad Khan Period
- 1917-1947 Nawab Sadar Yar Jang Period
- 1947-till date : Post Independence period

- 11) The London branch of Muslim League was started by:
 (a) Syed Amir Ali (b) Sir Wazir Hassan
 (c) Hasan Bilgrami (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Syed Ameer Ali established a branch of the League in London in 1908

- 12) "Hamdard" was edited by
 (a) Moulana Shoukat Ali (b) Moulana Muhammad Ali Johar
 (c) Moulana Zafar Ali Khan (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 13) "Shuddhi" movement was started by:
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 (c) Gandhi (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Swami Shraddhanand (1856-1926) was an Indian educationist and an Arya Samaj missionary who propagated the teachings of Swami Dayanand. This included the establishment of educational institutions, like the Gurukul Kangri University, and played a key role on the Sangathan (consolidation) and the Shuddhi (re-conversion) a Hindu reform movement in 1920s. His death at the hands of a Muslim fanatic caused religious strife in India.

- 14) Majlis-e-Ahrar-ul-Islam was found in:
 (a) 1928 (b) 1929
 (c) 1931 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Majlis-e-Ahrar-ul-Islam also known in short as Ahrar, was founded in December 29, 1929 at Lahore. Chaudhry Afzal Haq, Syed Ata Ullah Shah Bukhari, Maulana Habib-ur-Rehman Ludhianvi, Maulana Mazhar Ali Azhar, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Maulana Darwood Ghaznavi were the founder's of the party

- 15) In Kashmir the ceasefire between Pakistan and India was signed on:
 (a) 27th July 1948 (b) 27th July 1949
 (c) 27th July 1950 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The military representatives of India and Pakistan met together in Karachi from 18 July to 27 July 1949 under the auspices of the Truce Sub-committee of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan to establish a cease-fire line in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, mutually agreed upon by the governments of India and Pakistan

- 16) Islamabad was declared capital of Pakistan in:
 (a) 1959 (b) 1960
 (c) 1961 (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: In 1967 Islamabad was officially made the capital, and work on the city's principal buildings, streets, and facilities was completed by the mid-1970s.

- 17) The most ancient civilization is:
 (a) Harrapa (b) Mohenjodaro
 (c) Mehargarh (d) None

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Mehargarh one of the most important Neolithic (7000 BCE to c. 2500 BCE) sites in archaeology lies on the "Kachi plain" of now Balochistan. It is one of the earliest sites with evidence of farming (wheat and barley) and herding (cattle, sheep and goats) in South Asia.

Mehargarh is located near the Bolan Pass, to the west of the Indus River valley and between the now Pakistani cities of Quetta, Kalat and Sibi. The site was discovered in 1974 by an archaeological team directed by French archaeologists Jean-François Jarrige and Catherine Jarrige, and was excavated continuously between 1974 and 1986, and again from 1997 to 2000. The earliest settlement at Mehargarh—in the northeast corner of the 495-acre (2.00 km²) site—was a small farming village dated between 7000BCE to 5500 BCE and the whole area covers a number of successive settlements. Archaeological material has been found in six mounds, and about 32,000 artifacts have been collected

- 18) The author of "Billboard and Brand Image: A Case of Pakistan:" is
 (a) Rafiq Afzal (b) S M Ikram
 (c) Khansa Zaman (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Khansa Zaman is a graduate of Management Sciences, Riphah International University (RIU) Pakistan. Khansa obtained her graduate degree of MS in Management Sciences from RIU and BBA degree from Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi. She is an even organizer & researcher at Non-Profit Organization with publications in international journals. The book comprehensively covers the issues of branding, billboards and its impact on the perception of customers. The First chapter contains an introduction of the book and its key concepts. The second chapter covers theoretical background of constructs in detail. Third chapter discusses the methodology of work. Whereas, the analysis of the results, its discussion, and recommendations educate the research cycle as it encompasses the full gamut from qualitative to quantitative work. Additionally, the book provides a case study of telecom industry operating in Pakistan.

- 19) Majority of Southern Pakistan population lived along the:
 (a) River Indus (b) River Ravi
 (c) River Jhelum (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The majority of southern Pakistan's population lives along the Indus River. Karachi is the most populous city in Pakistan.

- 20) The Aryan arrived in South Asia in:
 (a) 3000BC - 3500BC (b) 4000BC - 4500BC
 (c) 4500BC - 5000BC (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Around 1700 B.C., the Aryans migrated to South Asia from southern Russia. The time of the Aryan arrival suggests that they influenced the fall of the Harappan civilization. Over time, the Aryan people and the people of the Indus River valley produced a new culture.

Pakistan Affairs

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
 COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Pakistan Affairs

2012

- 1) The Silsila Chishtia was founded in Sub Continent by whom?
 (a) Abu Muhammad Chishtī (b) Khawaja Muine-ud-din
 (c) Qutab-ud-Din Bakhtyar Kaki (d) None of these
- Answer:** (b)
- 2) When Shah Waliullah Muhaddith Dehlawi died?
 (a) 1162 (b) 1762
 (c) 1862 (d) None of these
- Answer:** (b)
- 3) Who was appointed the first principal of Darul Uloom Deoband?
 (a) Muhammad Qasim Nanotvi (b) Muhammad Yaqub Nanautawi
 (c) Rasheed Ahmed Gangohi (d) None of these
- Answer:** (b)
- 4) Who floated the idea of establishment of Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam?
 (a) Dr. Mohammad Din Nazir (b) Maulvi Chiragh Din
 (c) Khalifa Hameed-ud-Din (d) None of these
- Answer:** (c)

- 5) All India National Congress was established by a British civil servant in 1885. Name the officer
 (a) Madan Mohan (b) Lord Dufferin
 (c) A.O Hume (d) None of these
- Answer:** (c)
- 6) Viceroy Lord Curzon divided the Bengal in east and west on:
 (a) 19th May 1905 (b) 19th June 1905
 (c) 19th July 1905 (d) None of these
- Answer:** (c)
- 7) Which year proved the turning point of the Muslim destiny in the history of India?
 (a) 1905 (b) 1906
 (c) 1907 (d) None of these
- Answer:** (b)
- Explanation:** Simla Deputation of 1906 a turning point in the lives of Muslims of India
- 8) Where the annual sessions of National Congress and Muslim League were held simultaneously?
 (a) Delhi (b) Bombay
 (c) Lucknow (d) None of these
- Answer:** (c)
- 9) Who was the author of "Emergence of Pakistan"?
 (a) I.H Qureshi (b) Waheed-ud-Zaman
 (c) Chaudhry Mohammad Ali (d) None of these
- Answer:** (c)
- Explanation:** Chaudhry Mohammad Ali (15 July 1905 – 2 December 1980) was the fourth Prime Minister of Pakistan and a civil service officer. He served as the Prime Minister from 12 August 1955 until 12 September 1956. His government lasted only one year but was widely regarded to have promulgated the 1956 Constitution with wide scale public approval. His son, Senator Khalid Anwar, also served as Federal Minister of Pakistan for Law, Justice and Human Rights.
- 10) When Sir Stafford Cripps announced his formula to seek the co-operation between the National Congress and Muslim League?
 (a) March 30, 1940 (b) March 30, 1942
 (c) March 30, 1944 (d) None of these
- Answer:** (b)
- 11) When the Simla Conference under the president ship of Lord Wavell was ended?
 (a) June 14, 1945 (b) July 14, 1945
 (c) August 14, 1945 (d) None of these
- Answer:** (b)
- 12) By whom the formula of 3rd June 1947 to divide India was announced?
 (a) Lord Attlee (b) Lord Wavell
 (c) Lord Louis Mountbatten (d) None of these
- Answer:** (c)
- 13) Who was the first president of constituent assembly of Pakistan?
 (a) Quaid-e-Azam (b) Liaquat Ali Khan
 (c) Iskander Mirza (d) None of these
- Answer:** (a)

- 14) Under whom leadership the constitution of 1956 was passed?
 (a) Liaquat Ali Khan (b) Ch. Muhammad Ali
 (c) Iskander Mirza (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Prime Minister, Chaudhary Muhammad Ali and his team worked hard to formulate a constitution. The committee, which was assigned the task to frame the Constitution, presented the draft Bill in the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on January 9, 1956. The bill was opposed by the Bengali autonomists. Bhashai, the leader of Awami League in East Pakistan, even used the threat of secession to press for autonomy and his party staged a walkout from the Assembly on February 29, when the Assembly adopted the Constitution. Later on, Awami League boycotted the official ceremonies celebrating the inauguration of the Constitution. However, in spite of their opposition, the Constitution was adopted and was enforced on March 23, 1956. With this Pakistan's status as a dominion ended and the country was declared an Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Constituent Assembly became interim National Assembly and Governor-General Iskander Mirza sworn in as the first President of Pakistan.

- 15) When the constitution of 1973 was proclaimed?
 (a) April 12, 1972 (b) March 23, 1973
 (c) August 14, 1973 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: After gaining power, Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto invited the leaders of the parliamentary parties to meet him on 17 October 1972, which resulted in an agreement known as the 'Constitutional Accord', after an intensive discussion. As per consultations floated by PPP, the National Assembly of Pakistan appointed a committee, of 25 members, on 17 April 1972, to prepare a draft of the permanent Constitution of Pakistan. Mahmud Ali Kasuri was the elected chairman of the Committee.

On 20 October 1972, the draft bill for the Constitution of Pakistan was signed by leaders of all parliamentary groups in the National Assembly. A bill to provide a constitution for the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was introduced in the Assembly on 2 February 1973. The Assembly passed the bill nearly unanimously on 19 April 1973 and endorsed by the acting President Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on 12 April 1973. The Constitution came into effect from 14 August 1973. On the same day, Shaheed Bhutto took over as the Prime Minister and Choudhary Fazal-e-Elahi as the President of Pakistan.

- 16) When Indus Water Treaty was signed between India and Pakistan?
 (a) 1960 (b) 1962
 (c) 1969 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The Indus Waters Treaty is a water-sharing treaty between the Republic of India and Islamic Republic of Pakistan, brokered by the World Bank (then the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development). The treaty was signed in Karachi on September 19, 1960 by Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Pakistan's Military Ruler Ayub Khan. Under the Indus Waters Treaty, signed between India and Pakistan and also the World Bank in 1960, the World Bank has a specified role in the process of resolution of differences and disputes.

The current proceedings under the treaty concern the Kishenganga (330 megawatts) and Ratle (850 megawatts) hydroelectric power plants. The power plants are being built by India on, respectively, the Kishenganga and Chenab Rivers. Neither of the two plants are being financed by the World Bank Group. Pakistan appealed directly for the formation of a Court of Arbitration (CoA) as it claims India has violated the 1960 treaty. On November 10, 2016—The World Bank Group urged India and Pakistan to agree to mediation in order to settle on a mechanism for how the Indus Waters Treaty should be used to resolve issues regarding two dams under construction along the Indus rivers system.

- 17) In which constitution the presidential and parliamentary system at centre and provinces were adopted respectively?
 (a) 1956 (b) 1962
 (c) 1973 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Under 1956 Constitution, Parliament was unicameral. Legislative powers vested in the Parliament, which consisted of the President and the National Assembly comprising 300 Members divided equally between East and West Pakistan. In addition to these 300 seats, five seats were reserved for women for each of the two wings, for a period of ten years: thus bringing the total membership of the House to 310.

- 18) When was the 18th amendment bill passed by National Assembly?
 (a) April 12, 2010 (b) March 12, 2010
 (c) May 12, 2010 (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Amendment XVIII (the Eighteenth Amendment) of the Constitution of Pakistan, was passed by the National Assembly of Pakistan on April 8, 2010, removing the power of the President of Pakistan to dissolve the Parliament unilaterally, turning Pakistan from a semi-presidential to a parliamentary republic, and renaming North-West Frontier Province to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in PPP 4th Zardari Government

- 19) How much amount was allocated for the agriculture sector in the 7th five year plan?
 (a) Rs.13600 million (b) Rs.14600 million
 (c) Rs.15600 million (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Seventh Five Year Plan (1988-93) was launched in 1988 just before the establishment of PPP's government under the premiership of Benazir Bhutto. This plan was also a picture of trembling economy due to the affects of Afghan war in its final destination, refugees, terrorism in country due to Pakistan's involvement in Afghan war, the military controlled political alliance named Islami Jamhori Ittehad (IJI) that collided with Federal Government and put the political process and writ of government in question through agitation and strikes all over the country.

- 20) Which pass connects Chitral with Badakshan, Afghanistan?
 (a) Gondogoro Pass (b) Dorah Pass
 (c) Chaprot Pass (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Dorah Pass, also called *Durah Pass*, connects Badakshan Province of Afghanistan with Chitral District in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. The Dorah Pass is more than 14,000 feet

(1,300 m) high. It crosses the Hindu Kush. Situated at the foot of pass is Lake Dufferin, also known locally as *Hauzi-Dorah*. The lake is roughly 2½ miles long by over 1¼ miles broad. Dorah Pass was the route taken by Marco Polo and is situated in the Pamir region of the Wakhan corridor, a high plateau sometimes called "The roof of the world" that joins Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, China. Dorah Pass came into worldwide focus during the USSR's invasion of Afghanistan.

Pakistan Affairs

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Pakistan Affairs

2011

1) Who recalled Muhammad Bin Qasim from Sindh?

- (a) Caliph Walid (b) Caliph Sulayman
(c) Caliph Abdul Aziz (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Sulayman bin Abd al-Malik was an Umayyad caliph who ruled from 715 until 717. His father was Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan, and he was a younger brother of the previous caliph, al-Walid I. Sulayman owed political support to opponents of Hajjaj and so recalled both of Hajjaj's successful generals Qutaibah bin Muslim and Muhammad Bin Qasim.

2) What was the real name of Shah Waliullah?

- (a) Qutubuddin Ahmed Faruqi (b) Qutubuddin Ahmed Siddiqui
(c) Qutubuddin Ahmed Syed (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Shah Waliullah was a great Muslim saint of the 18th century. His real name was Qutub-Din Ahmed. He was born to a noble learned family of Delhi on 21st February 1703. His father Shah Abdur-Rahim was a renowned scholar of that period.

3) Who was formal teacher of Syed Ahmed Bareilvi?

- (a) Sheikh Ahmed Sirhandi (b) Shah Waliullah
(c) Shah Abdul Aziz (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Syed Ahmed Bareilvi was born in Rai Braili in the family of Syeds on 29 November in 1786. Right from his early life; he was not interested in studies. After the death of his father he had to migrate to Lucknow for a job which he could not get, because he was not literate. He then went to Delhi and got admission in Madrassah e-Rahimya, run by Shah Abdul Aziz, son of Shah Wali Ullah. He studied for two years. His heart was also full of the spirit of revival of Islam like Shah Wali Ullah. He wanted to purify polluted Islamic society. He learnt Persian and Arabic from Shah Abdul Qadir, brother of Shah Abdul Aziz.

4) Who for the first time translated the Holy Quran in Urdu language?

- (a) Shah Waliullah and Shah Abdul Aziz
(b) Shah Abdul Qadir and Shah Rafiuddin
(c) Syed Ahmed Baralvi and Shah Ismail Dehlvi
(d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Grandson of Shah Waliullah, his father Shah Abdur Rahim and his sons—Shah Abdul Aziz, Shah Abdul Qadir & Shah Rafiuddin.

Explanation: In the subcontinent of undivided India, Shah Waliullah took the lead and translated the Holy Qur'an in Persian which was published in 1737 A.D. This was followed by Urdu translations by his sons Shah Abdul Qadir and Shah Rafiuddin, which were published in the 19th century A.D. The Urdu translation by Shah Abdul Qadir was verbatim, and was, and is still taken to be more authentic. Then Ashraf Ali Thanwi and Abdul Majid Daryabadi also translated the Holy Qur'an and wrote commentaries on it in Urdu. Mahmud Hasan Deobandi revised the verbatim translation of Shah Abdul Qadir and made it idiomatic.

Faraizi Movement was primarily a religious movement. What change Dudhu Mian brought in the movement?

- (a) Transferred it into a guerrilla movement
(b) Transferred it into a political movement
(c) Transferred it into a Cultural movement
(d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: After the bereavement of Haji Shariatullah in 1840, his only son Muhsinuddin Ahmad, Alias Dudu Mian was heralded the chief of the Faraizi movement. It was under Dudu Mian's leadership that the Faraizi movement took on agrarian disposition. He had machinated and masterminded the oppressed peasantry against the oppressive landlords. In trembling vengeance, the Hindu landlords and indigo planters tried to hold back Dudu Mian by constituting false cases against him. But, he had turned so very iconic with the peasantry that in these several issued cases, courts hardly ever establish a witness against Dudu. The initial victories of Dudu Mian caught the fancy of the masses and his reputed standing rose high and higher in their respect. These incidents also lent additional impetus to the circulation of the Faraizi movement and drew to its congregation not only numerous Muslims, who so far stood cold, but also Hindus and native Christians who assayed Dudu Mian's protection against the tyrannical landlords. Dudu Mian however, passed away in 1862 and before his death he had appointed a board of guardians to watch over his minor sons, Ghiyasuddin Haydar and Abdul Gafur, Alias Naya Miyan, who succeeded his father sequentially.

5) Which of the following was/were the drawback(s) of the government of Indian Act 1858?

- (a) Control of the Secretary of State for India and his council was bureaucratic in nature
(b) Expenses of the Secretary of State for India and his Council became a burden on Indian revenues:
(c) Both of these
(d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The first war of Indian Independence in 1857 brought the career of East India Company to an end. In 1858, the Government of India was placed directly under the crown through the Secretary of State for India and all the matters were to be seen by him.

6) By how many member(s) the Executive Council of the Governor General was enlarged under the Indian Council Act of 1861?

- (a) One member (b) Two members
(c) Four members (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The Indian Council Act of 1861 enlarged the Governor's Council for the purpose of making laws, which was known as the Imperial Legislative Council. The Governor-General was authorized to add to his Executive Council between six and twelve members of whom at least half had to be non-officials who could be Indian or English. The Imperial Council possessed no real powers. In other words, it had no control over the executive. Though non-official Indian members were added to the Council, they were thoroughly unrepresentative of the Indian people or of the growing nationalist opinion.

- 8) As per the Government of India Act 1858, the transfer of the control of the Government of India from the East India Company and assumption by the Crown was to be announced by Queen's Proclamation, which was accordingly read in a Darbar. Where was this Darbar held?
- (a) Calcutta (b) Delhi
(c) Allahabad (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: "Proclamation Durbar", the Durbar of 1877 Delhi was held beginning on 1 January 1877 to designate the coronation and proclaim Queen Victoria as Empress of India. The 1877 Durbar was largely an official event and not a popular occasion with mass appeal like 1903 and 1911. It was attended by the 1st Earl of Lytton - Viceroy of India, maharajas, Nawab and intellectuals. This was the culmination of transfer of control of much of India from the British East India Company to the Crown.

- 9) Where, during the War of Independence, was Sir Syed Ahmed Khan working posted?
- (a) Delhi (b) Bijnor
(c) Aligarh (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: At the outbreak of the Indian rebellion, on May 10, 1857, Sir Syed was serving as the chief assessment officer at the court in Bijnor.

- 10) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established a Translation Society (later, renamed as 'Scientific society') in 1864. In which town was it founded?
- (a) Bijnor (b) Aligarh
(c) Ghazipur (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Sir Syed Ahmad founded the Scientific Society on the 9th of January, 1864 at Ghazipur for the translation of the English books pertaining to history, natural philosophy and political economy.

- 11) In 1867, some prominent Hindus of Banarès launched a movement for the replacement of Urdu written in Nasta'leeq by Hindi written in Deva Nagiri script as the Court language. In which province(s) was this movement started?
- (a) Bengal Province (b) Central Provinces
(c) United Provinces (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: In 1867, some Hindus in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh during the British Raj in India began to demand that Hindi be made an official language in place of Urdu. Baba Shiva Prasad of Banarès was one of the early proponents of the Nagari script. In a Memorandum on court characters written in 1868, he accused the early Muslim rulers of India for forcing them to learn Persian.

What was the designation of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in M.A.O school at Aligarh?

- (a) Secretary, Managing Committee
(b) President, Managing Committee
(c) Parton, Managing Committee
(d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Prof. H.K. Shervani in his book The Aligarh Movement has defended Sir Syed's ideology and stated his secular attitude by saying that in the Mohammadan Anglo Oriental School H.G.L. Siddon was Headmaster and Bhavani Chandra Chakravarti was the Second Master when the foundation of the College was laid by Lord Lytton in 1877.

Which organization is considered the first Muslim political body constituted to represent the Muslims of the subcontinent as a whole?

- (a) Anjuman-e-Mussalmanan-e-Hind
(b) Central National Mohammadan Association
(c) Urdu Defence Association
(d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Muslims felt that an independent united India would inevitably be "ruled by Hindus", and that there was a need to address the issue of the Muslim identity within India. Thus in 1877, Syed Ameer Ali formed the Central National Muhammadan Association to work towards the political advancement of the Muslims, but the organization declined towards the end of the nineteenth century.

Mention the importance announcement (s) that was/were made by the Governor General Lord Hardinge in this Darbar at Delhi in 1911?

- (a) Annulment of the partition of Bengal
(b) Transfer of Capital from Calcutta to Delhi
(c) Both of these
(d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The administrative capital of British India was moved from Calcutta to New Delhi. Delhi Coronation Durbar was held on 12 December 1911 before an assembly of about 80,000 select people of British India and the princely states apparently to mark the accession of King George V to the throne of Great Britain on the death of Edward VII.

Which Muslim leader left the politics after the cancellation of the partition of Bengal?

- (a) Nawab Salimullah Khan (b) Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk
(c) Nawab Hamidullah Khan (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Nawab Salimullah belonged to the most prominent land owning family of Bengal. He was born in 1884 at Dhaka. He was a great advocate and champion of the cause of the Muslim rights and supported the plan for the partition of Bengal to riddle the Muslims out of the clutches of Hindu dominance in the economic, social and commercial fields. After the partition of Bengal on October 16, 1906 when East Bengal became a predominant Muslim province, Nawab Salimullah and his friends established a 'Mohammadan Provincial Union' to politically organize the Muslims and to promote their interests in the socio-economic field. The annulment of the partition of Bengal in 1911 had deeply hurt him and he died at the young age of 31 on January 1915.

- 16) First session of All-Indian Muslim League was held on 29-30 December 1907. Where was it held?
 (a) Lahore (b) Aligarh
 (c) Karachi (d) None of these

Answer: (c)
 Explanation: 29-30 Dec. 1907 First session of the AIML held at Karachi, with Sir Asaf Ali Khan as President.

- 17) "Few individuals significantly alter the source of history. Fewer still modify the map of the world. Hardly anyone can be created with creating a nationstate. Mohammad Ali Jinnah did all three". Who made these remarks about Quaid-i-Azam?
 (a) Stanley Wolpert (b) Ian Stephens
 (c) Lawrence Ziring (d) None of these

Answer: (a)
 Explanation: Here is the complete considered opinion of a World Repute American Historian "Stanley Wolpert" in his book "JINNAH OF PAKISTAN" about the Quaid-i-Azam, Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

"Few individuals significantly alter the course of history. Fewer still modify the map of the world. Hardly anyone can be credited with creating a nationstate. Mohammad Ali Jinnah did all three. Hailed as "Great Leader" (Quaid-i-Azam) of Pakistan and its first governor general, Jinnah virtually conjured that country into statehood by the force of his indomitable will. His place of primacy in Pakistan's history looms like a lofty minaret over the achievements of his contemporaries in the Muslim league. Yet Jinnah began his political career as a leader of India's National Congress and until after World War I remained India's best "Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity". As enigmatic a figure as Mahatma Gandhi, more powerful than Pandit Nehru, Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah was one of recent history's most charismatic leaders and best known personalities."

- 18) The All-Indian Muslim League observed 'Day of Deliverance' after the resignation of the All-India Congress Ministries. On what date was it observed?
 (a) 22 October 1938 (b) 22 December 1938
 (c) 22 October 1939 (d) None of these

Answer: (d)
 Explanation: During the Indian Independence movement, Muslim League President Mohammad Ali Jinnah declared December 22, 1939 a "Day of Deliverance" for Indian Muslims. The day was intended to celebrate the resignation of all members of the rival Congress party from provincial and central offices in protest over their not having been consulted over the decision to enter World War II with Britain.

- 19) Who was the first leader of opposition in the first National Assembly constituted under the 1962 constitution of Pakistan?
 (a) Sardar Bahadur Khan (b) Khan. A Sabur
 (c) Mumtaz Daultana (d) None of these

Answer: (a)
 Explanation: Sardar Bahadur Khan brother of the General Ayub who headed the Muslim League's parliamentary party in West Pakistan Assembly was the opposition leader. (Tense 06-1962 Tp 21-08-1964)

- 20) In which year Pakistan becomes 'Republic'?
 (a) 1947 (b) 1956
 (c) 1962 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)
 Explanation: In 1956 (March 23) Pakistan officially became an Islamic Republic (previously Pakistan had the status of a Dominion) The Constitution of 1956 was enforced with effect from 23rd March 1956. Under this Constitution, Pakistan became an Islamic Republic; hence 23rd March became our Republic day. It was the same day in 1940 that the historic Pakistan Resolution was adopted at Minto Park, Lahore.

Pakistan Affairs

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Pakistan Affairs

2010

- 1) Name the saint, who first came in Lahore.
 (a) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti (b) Syed Bandqi Mohammad Ghosh
 (c) Khwaja Mohammad Baqi Billah (d) None of these.

Answer: (d)
 Explanation: In the Subcontinent, the Sufis made untiring, selfless and incessant struggle for the spread of Islam. The spread of Islam stems from the invasion of Muhammad Bin Qasim in the Subcontinent, but roots of Sufism can be traced to the time when the first Sufi, Muhammad Ali, came to the Subcontinent

- 2) Ghiyas-ud-din Balban declared himself king of Delhi Sultanate in the year
 (a) 1166 (b) 1266
 (c) 1366 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)
 Explanation: Balban declared himself the Sultan of Delhi after the previous sultan Nasir ud din Mahmud's death because Sultan Nasiruddin did not have male heir Sultan Balban ascended the throne in 1266 at the age of sixty with the title of Ghiyas ud din Balban

- 3) Who founded Daulatabad and shifted the capital of Delhi Sultanate?
 (a) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq (b) Muhammad Tughluq
 (c) Feroze Shah Tughluq (d) None of these

Answer: (b)
 Explanation: In 1327 Muhammad bin Tughluq determined to make it his capital, changed its name to Daulatabad, and tried to march the whole population of Delhi to it.

- 4) Who set up the chain of justice to redress the grievances of oppressed people?
 (a) Zaheer-ud-Din Babar (b) Shahab-ud-Din Shahjahan
 (c) Aurangzeb Alimgir (d) None of these

Answer: (d)
 Explanation: Jahangir is most famous for his golden "chain of justice." The chain was setup as a link between his people and Jahangir himself. Standing outside the castle of Agra with sixty bells, anyone was capable of pulling the chain and having a personal hearing from Jahangir himself.

Who was known in history as Mujaddid Alf Thani, the Reformer of second millennium?

(a) Shaikh Ahmed Sirhindi (b) Shah Waliullah
(c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi was described as Mujaddid Alf Thani, meaning "reviver of the second millennium", for his work in rejuvenating Islam and opposing the heterodoxies prevalent in the time of Mughal Emperor Akbar

When Nadva-Tul-Ulema came into being?

(a) 1873 (b) 1883
(c) 1893 (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: This institution came into existence in 1894 as a result of the efforts of some religious minded government officials, ulema, and sufis, who wished to bring the efforts of ulema together and remove sectarian differences. The main work of the organization was the establishment of Dar-ul-Uloom at Lucknow. For some time Shibli Nomani, Syed's co-worker for many years, was associated with the institution. Under his influence it gained importance, but in 1914 he was forced to resign.

Who led Simla Deputation in 1906?

(a) Sir Agha Khan (b) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(c) Nawab Muhsin ul Mulk (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The Simla Deputation consisted of 70 representatives, representing all opinions in the Muslim community, and headed by Sir Agha Khan who read the address.

Who called the "Spiritual Guide" as Shopkeepers?

(a) Shaikh Ahmed Sirhindi (b) Shah Waliullah
(c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Who initiated the cult of Shivaji against the Muslims of India?

(a) Bal Ganga Dher Tilak (b) Bennerji
(c) Pandit Madan Mohan (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

When Nehru Committee was constituted to propose the future constitution of India?

(a) Feb 1927 (b) Feb 1928
(c) Feb 1929 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

When the Congress ministries resigned from their offices?

(a) Nov 1937 (b) Feb 1928
(c) Feb 1929 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: At the outbreak of the World War II, the Viceroy proclaimed India's involvement without prior consultations with the main political parties. When Congress demanded immediate transfer of power in return for cooperation of the war efforts, the British government refused. As a result Congress resigned from power in Nov 1937

Who first thought of the possibility of a Muslim republic embracing the present central Asian states in North West of sub-continent?

(a) Abdul Halim Sharer (b) Syed Jamal ud Din Afghani
(c) Ch. Rehmat Ali (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Who negotiated with Cabinet Mission (1946) on behalf of all India National Congress?

(a) Ghandi (b) Nehru
(c) Abul Kalam Azad (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The British Cabinet Mission of 1946 to India aimed to discuss and plan for the transfer of power from the British Raj to Indian leadership, providing India with independence under Dominion status in the Commonwealth of Nations. Abul Kalam Azad negotiated with Cabinet Mission (1946) on behalf of all India National Congress

When Simla Conference was concluded with failure?

(a) June 14, 1945 (b) July 14, 1945
(c) Aug 14, 1945 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: 1945, July 14-Viceroy Lord Wavell announced failure of Simla Conference which Jinnah had called "a snare".

When Abu Ala Maududi was awarded death punishment by military court on "Qadiani Issue"?

(a) March 1953 (b) April 1953
(c) May 1953 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: After a brief trial, on May 8 1953 the tribunal found Abdul Sattar Khan Niazi and on May 11, 1953 Mawdudi, guilty of sedition; both were sentenced to death.

Muhammad Ali Bogra, the then Prime Minister of Pakistan, presented his constitutional formula to the constituent assembly on

(a) Sep 7, 1953 (b) Oct 7, 1953
(c) Nov 7, 1953 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Governor General Ghulam Muhammad had dissolved the Constituent Assembly although the Assembly had accomplished the task of framing the Constitution and all obstacles in the way of its promulgation were removed. After coming to power, Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Bogra declared that the making of the Constitution was one of his primary targets. He worked hard towards accomplishing this task and within six months of assuming power, he came out with a constitutional formula. His constitutional proposal is known as the Bogra Formula and was presented before the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on October 7, 1953.

When was the 17th amendment bill ratified by the President, after getting passed by both houses of Majlis e Shura?

(a) Dec 29, 2003 (b) Dec 30, 2003
(c) Dec 31, 2003 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Seventeenth Amendment (2003) parliamentary validation of amendments made by Gen. Pervez Musharraf's Legal Framework Order with certain changes Passed by National Assembly on December 29, 2003. Passed by Senate on December 30, 2003. Received President's assent on December 31, 2003.

- 18) When was the Local Govt. System under the Devolution of Power Plan, 2001 inaugurated?
 (a) Aug 4, 2001 (b) Aug 14, 2001
 (c) Aug 24, 2001 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: August 14, 2001: New Local Government system installed, after holding elections in three phases

- 19) When was Gas (natural) discovered at Sui Baluchistan?
 (a) 1950 (b) 1952
 (c) 1954 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Sui gas field is the biggest natural gas field in Pakistan. It is located near Sui in Balochistan. The gas field was discovered in the late 1952

- 20) The Sulaiman Mountains, one of the Western series, is as high as
 (a) 1100 ft (b) 2200 ft
 (c) 3300 ft (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The highest peak of Sulaiman Mountains is Takht-e-Sulaiman, 3,487 m (11,440 feet) in Balochistan

Pakistan Affairs

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
 COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Pakistan Affairs

2009

- 1) Who rejected the verdicts of jurists that idol worshippers are liable to be murdered?
 (a) Mahmood Ghaznawi (b) Shams-ud-Din Iltutmish
 (c) Jalal-ud-Din Deroz (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 2) Who constructed five canals to remove scarcity of water?
 (a) Alauddin Khaliji (b) Ghyas-ud-Din Tughlaq
 (c) Feroz Shah Tughlaq (d) Akbar

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Firuz Shah Tughlaq built over 300 villages and dug 5 major canals for irrigation bringing more land under cultivation for growing grain and fruit.

- 3) Who laid foundation of Agra city?
 (a) Sikandar Lodhi (b) Babur
 (c) Shah Jahan (d) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Answer: (a)

Explanation: In 1192, northern and central India underwent great political upheavals. Chauhans were overthrown by the Turks. Great battles were fought. Agra was forgotten for a time being and no references to the city were found during the three centuries dominated by the reign of the slave dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate, Khaljis or Tughlaqs. It finally manages to find its mention during the reign of Syed Allauddin (1445-51) as a dependency of Biana. Later, Sikandar Lodi seized Agra and during his reign, the city flourished as an important cultural centre. However, the claims of Niamatullah, the chronicler of the Lodhi dynasty, that Sikandar founded the city are unacceptable, as it had been mentioned in earlier records. The only claim that could be justified was that Agra came to be known as the Shiraz of India during Sikandar Lodi's time. The mighty ruler died in the fort on 14th December 1517. Ibrahim Lodi, the son and successor of Sikandar, held the fort for 9 years before succumbing to the might of Mughals.

- 4) Who wrote "Humayun Nama"?

- (a) Shahabuddin (b) Gulbadan Begum
 (c) Humayun (d) Qudrat Ullah Shahab

Answer: (b)

Explanation: One of Humayun's sisters, Gulbadan Begum was commissioned by her nephew Akbar to chronicle the story of her brother Humayun. Akbar was fond of his aunt and knew of her storytelling skills. Gulbadan Begum took the challenge and produced a special document that came to be called Humayun nama. The original title of her work is: *Ahwal Humayun Padshah Jamah Kardom Gulbadan Begum bint Babur Padshah amma Akbar Padshah*. It came to be known as Humayun-nama. Gulbadan wrote in simple Persian without the erudite language used by better known writers.

- 5) Who accepted Akbar's "Din-e-Ilahi"?

- (a) Todar Mal (b) Ma'an Singh
 (c) Birbal (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Birbal is one of the best-loved figures in the folklore of India. Akbar had found in Birbal a true friend and sympathizer. Of the handful of followers of the Din-e-Elahi, the new faith preached by Akbar, there was only one Hindu - Birbal.

- 6) Which office held Supreme Judicial Authority during Mughal rule?

- (a) King (b) Qazi-ul-Qazat
 (c) Saddar-us-Sadur (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 7) Who supported Muslim participation in politics?

- (a) Wiqar-ul-Mulk (b) Mohsin-ul-Mulk
 (c) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (d) Allama Iqbal

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Allama Iqbal was a sensitive sage of his age and he saw the prevailing political ills in India, and inculcated ideals for the complete liquidation of the dominators, so that Islamic culture and heritage be protected from all penetrating evils. The Hindu and the English were the two domineering forces in the sub-continent and all fundamental privileges for Muslims were completely denied. In order to liberate the Muslims from cruel subjugation, our thinker took deep interest in the political situation and problems as no sensitive and intelligent young Indian could fail to do, but "it was only when he realized that most of the political leaders of the Muslims were lacking political acumen and foresight that he started taking active interest in politics." (S.A. Vahid)

- 8) Who is the author of "Hunter par Hunter"?
 (a) Deputy Nazir Ahmed (b) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 (c) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan, *Hunter par Hunter* (Lahore: Iqbal Akademi, 1949)

- 9) Who drafted "Wardha Scheme" under the guidance of Ghandi?
 (a) Abul Kalam Azad (b) Nahru
 (c) Dr. Zakir Hussain (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: In 1937, Mahatma Gandhi proposed for the scheme of basic education in his paper "The Harijan". This scheme of basic education was known as Wardha schemes of basic education. The main principle the basic education was learning through activity. The Zakir Hussain committee worked out the details of the scheme of basic education.

- 10) How many Muslim seats were secured by All India Muslim League in 1946 Election of Provincial assemblies?
 (a) 396 (b) 425
 (c) 441 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures were held in the winter 1946. The League secured 425 out of the 441 Muslim seats in the Provincial Legislature and won all the Muslim seats in the Central Legislature.

Province	Congress	AIML
Assam	58	31
Bengal	86	113
Bihar	98	34
Bombay	125	30
Central Provinces	92	13
Madras	165	79
NWFP	30	17
Orissa	47	4
Punjab	51	73
Sind	18	27
United Provinces	153	54
Total	923	425

- 11) Who presided over the session of Constituent Assembly of Pakistan 10 August 1947?
 (a) Quaid-e-Azam (b) Liaquat Ali Khan
 (c) Ch. Khaliq-uz-Zaman (d) Sir Agha Khan

Answer: (a)

- 12) Who rejected the theory of composite nationalism advanced by the Indian National Congress?
 (a) Mualana Maudoodi (b) Allam Mashriqi
 (c) Hussain Ahmed Madni (d) Quaid-e-Azam

Answer: (d)

Explanation: However, in some countries like India severe conflict took place about the concept of nation state when the colonial masters were about to leave. The Muslim League's Quaid-e-Azam who claimed to be the sole representative of the Indian Muslims rejected the concept of

composite nationalism and advanced the theory of religious nationalism. In fact the idea of religious nationalism was mooted for the first time on Indian sub-continent. It was never mooted before anywhere else in the world. Nationalism was so far associated with shared history, culture, language and ethnicity but not with religion. It is also interesting to note, and we have stressed this elsewhere too, that the theory of religious nationalism was advanced by secular elite of the community and not by its religious leadership

- 13) Who was convicted in Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case?

(a) Agha Shorish Kashmiri (b) Habib Jalib
 (c) Faiz Ahmad Faiz (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Rawalpindi Conspiracy was an attempted coup d'état against the government of Liaquat Ali Khan in 1951. The conspiracy was the first of many subsequent coup attempts against elected governments in the history of Pakistan.

- 14) In which constitution of Pakistan, the Ministers were neither members of the parliament nor answerable to parliament?

(a) 1956 (b) 1962
 (c) 1973 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 15) From which country Pakistan purchased Gwadar?

(a) Kuwait (b) Iran
 (c) Muscat (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Until 1958 Gwadar was part of Oman but was transferred to Pakistan on 8 September 1958. The Gwadar enclave sold to Pakistan (effective 8 December 1958) It was integrated within the Balochistan (Pakistan) on 1 July 1977 and became a full sub-division of the Gwadar District.

- 16) Which provincial Chief Minister was dismissed on the issue of One Unit?

(a) Chief Minister NWFP (b) Chief Minister Sindh
 (c) Chief Minister Punjab (d) Chief Minister Baluchistan

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Pirzada Abdus Sattar who headed the then Sindh government, resented the scheme. Ghulam Mohammed tried to persuade Pirzada, but in vain. This led Ghulam Mohammed to other options. One was to manipulate the Public Representatives Disqualification Order (PRODA), which had axed Mohammed Ayub Khuro from politics for four years. He had been the chief minister of Sindh. A shrewd and sturdy politician from Larkana, he was known for his stubbornness and skilful politicking.

On Nov 8, 1954, Pirzada Sindh Ministry was dismissed

- 17) Which Radio Station already existed at the time of creation of Pakistan?

(a) Peshawar (b) Karachi
 (c) Quetta (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Peshawar Radio Station is the oldest in Pakistan. When Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan, the renowned political leader of N.W.F.P. went to London during the Round Table Conference (early '30s) he became fascinated by the radio, which had started operating in Britain about a decade ago. He personally met Marconi, the genius who had invented the machine, and

requested him to donate one for the N.W.F.P. Marconi promised to do so. Meanwhile, the government set up a 20 KW transmitter in Delhi, which started working from 1st January 1914. Soon after the gift from Marconi arrived. This transmitter, personally engineered by Marconi himself, was installed in Peshawar and inaugurated by Rollop Griffith, the Governor.

18) Under Yahya's LFO, what option National Assembly had if it couldn't frame the constitution within 120 days?

(a) Dissolved automatically (b) President will dissolve it
(c) Extension in time frame (d) None of these

Answer: (a)
Explanation: The LFO formula was officially issued on March 30, 1970, and is known as the Legal Framework Order of 1970. According to this order, One Unit was dissolved in West Pakistan and direct ballot replaced the principle of parity. The L. F. O. also defined the qualifications of people who would be allowed to contest in the elections. The Constitution Assembly was to stand dissolved if it was unable to frame the Constitution within 120 days. Actually, the Legal Framework Order was to act as an interim Constitution.

19) What percentage of total polled votes in East Pakistan was secured by Awami League in 1970 elections?

(a) 54 % (b) 60 %
(c) 75 % (d) None of these

Answer: (c)
20) When was the state of Swat included in Pakistan?

(a) 4th April 1969 (b) 28th July 1969
(c) 29th June 1970 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)
Explanation: Swat was a province of the Mughal Empire ruled by local rulers known as the Akhwands, then until 1947 a princely state of the British Indian Empire, which was dissolved in 1947, when the Akhwand acceded to Pakistan. The state lay to the north of the modern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province of Pakistan and continued within its 1947 borders until 1969, when it was dissolved. The area it covered is now divided between the present-day states of Swat, Buner and Shangla.

Pakistan Affairs

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Pakistan Affairs

2008

- 1) Mahmud of Ghazni waged war against rebellious India in the year of:
- (a) 900 (b) 1000
(c) 1100 (d) None of these
- Answer: (b)
- 2) Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghuri defeated Pirthviraj in the year 1192 in the field of:
- (a) Panipat (b) Nagpur
(c) Tarain (d) None of these
- Answer: (c)

- 3) Qutb-ud-Din Aibak was succeeded on Delhi throne by:
- (a) Aram Shah (b) Iltutmish
(c) Razia Sultana (d) None of these

Answer: (a)
Explanation: After the death of Mohammed of Ghur, Aibak declared himself as the Sultan of Delhi. He also occupied the throne of Gazni for forty years after defeating Yildiz. But the people drove him out owing to his excesses. This confined him to Delhi and was assassinated in 1210. Qutub-ud-din Aibak built *Qutub Minar* in Delhi, a land mark in history. Aram Baksh succeeded him as *Sultan Aram Shah*. But Iltutmish of Ilbari deposed him and accented to the throne. He brought control over different rebellious parts of the Sultanate. Before his death in 1236, he captured Mundawar, Malwa and Ujjain and defeated Malik of Bengal, Yildiz and Qabacha.

- 4) The downfall of Muslim rule in India started with the demise of:
- (a) Akbar (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Bahadur Shah Zafar (d) None of these

Answer: (b)
5) The Holy Quran was first translated into Persian by:

(a) Shah Ismail Shaheed (b) Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi
(c) Shah Waliullah (d) None of these

Answer: (c)
Explanation: The first ever complete translation of the Qur'an was in Persian in India by Shah Waliullah. His sons Shah Rafiuddin and Shah Abdul Qadir translated the Qur'an into the Urdu language.

- 6) Anjuman-e-Islamia Punjab was founded for the renaissance of Islam in the year:
- (a) 1849 (b) 1859
(c) 1869 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)
7) "Pakistan's Constitution should incorporate the essential principles of Islam, which are as good and relevant in our day, as were 1300 years ago. But Pakistan should not be a theocratic state ruled by priests." This statement was given by:

(a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Quaid-e-Azam (d) None of these

- Answer: (c)
8) Who was appointed first President of Muslim league?
- (a) Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk (b) Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk
(c) Nawab Saleem Ullah (d) None of these

Answer: (d)
Explanation: In 1906, the Aga Khan was a founding member and first president of the All India Muslim League, a political party which pushed for the creation of an independent Muslim nation in the north west regions of South Asia, then under British colonial rule, and later established the country of Pakistan in 1947.

- 9) Who divided Bengal into East and West Bengal in July 1905?
- (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Minto
(c) Lord Morely (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: In 1905 the British governor general, Lord George Curzon, divided Bengal into eastern and western sectors in order to improve administrative control of the huge and populous province. Curzon established a new province called Eastern Bengal and Assam, which had its capital at Dhaka. The new province of West Bengal (the present-day state of West Bengal, India) had its capital at Calcutta, which also was the capital of British India.

10) Diarchy was first introduced in the Act of:

- (a) 1909 (b) 1919
(c) 1935 (d) None of these.

Answer: (b)

11) The resolution of non-cooperation with British Government was passed in a meeting of All India National Congress in 1920, which was held at:

- (a) Madras (b) Bombay
(c) Nagpur (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: In September, 1920, a special session of the Congress, presided by Lala Lajpat Rai, was convened at Calcutta that sought to approve the scheme. Several legislations were passed in the delegates, wherein the British government was criticized and condemned for its incapability of protecting innocent lives in Punjab and failing to keep its promise in the Khilafat issue. In view of the resolutions, it was declared by the Congress that the people of India had no other option but to approve and endorse the non-violent, non-cooperation policy inaugurated by Gandhi, till the wrongs were rectified and swaraj established.

12) The Simon Commission arrived in India on:

- (a) 3rd February, 1927 (b) 3rd February, 1928
(c) 3rd February, 1929 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Simon and his friends landed at Bombay on 3 February 1928. That day, all the major cities and towns observed a complete hartal, and people were out on the streets participating in mass rallies, processions and black-flag demonstration. Everywhere that Simon went - Calcutta, Lahore, Lucknow, Vijayawada, Poona - he was greeted by a sea of black-flag carried by thousands of people.

13) The British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald announced the Communal Award in 1932 at the end of:

- (a) First Round Table Conference (b) Second Round Table Conference
(c) Third Round Table Conference (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: After the failure of the Second Round Table conference, Mr. MacDonald announced 'Communal Award' on August 16, 1932. According to the Award, right of Separate Electorate was not only given to the Muslims of India but was also given to all the minority communities in the country.

14) All India Muslim League observed the "Direct Action Day" on:

- (a) August 6, 1944 (b) August 6, 1945
(c) August 6, 1946 (d) None of these.

Answer: (d)

Explanation: All-India Muslim League observed August 16, 1946 as a 'Direct Action Day' to show Muslim solidarity in support of the Pakistan demand.

15) Objective Resolution was passed by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on:

- (a) December 12, 1947 (b) March 12, 1948
(c) March 12, 1949 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: On March 12, 1949, the Constituent Assembly adopted a resolution moved by Liaquat Ali Khan, the then Prime Minister of Pakistan. It was called the Objectives Resolution. It proclaimed that the future constitution of Pakistan would not be modeled on European pattern, but on the ideology and democratic faith of Islam.

16) With regard the division of power between Federation and Provinces the Constitution of Pakistan (1962) was provided with:

- (a) Single list of subjects (b) Two lists of subjects
(c) Three lists of subjects (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

17) The height of Pakistan's highest mountain Pak-Godwin Austin is as high as:

- (a) 26, 250 ft (b) 27, 250 ft
(c) 28, 250 ft (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

18) The Government of Pakistan established the Indus River System Authority in the year:

- (a) 1960 (b) 1970
(c) 1980 (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Indus River System Authority (IRSA) is a federal organization. It was established under the IRSA Act of 1992 in the wake of inter-provincial Water Apportionment Accord (WAA) of 1991.

19) Under the Indus Water Treaty of 1960 Pakistan has the right to use exclusively the water of:

- (a) Ravi, Sutlej and Chenab (b) Sutlej, Chenab and Jhelum
(c) Chenab, Jhelum and Indus (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

20) At present Pakistan have vast natural resources and items of mineral as many as:

- (a) 14 items (b) 15 items
(c) 16 items (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Pakistan Affairs

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Pakistan Affairs

2007

1) The first Muslim general entered Victorious in the sub-continent Indo-Pak in the year:

- (a) 612 AD (b) 712 AD
(c) 812 AD (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 2) On the execution of Muhammad Bin Qasim, the rule of Caliph ended and Arab princes in Mansura (Sindh) and Multan (Punjab) established their independent dynasties in Sub-continent in the year:
(a) 861 AD (b) 871 AD
(c) 881 AD (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 3) Who became the first Sultan of newly established Muslim Sultanate of Delhi in 1207:
(a) Shahabudin Ghuri (b) Qutub-din Aibek
(c) Zaheer-ud-din Iltutmish (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 4) Who has written the book entitled "The Making of Pakistan"
(a) Qureshi L.H. (b) Muhammad Ali Ch.
(c) Waheed-uz-Zaman (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

The Making of Pakistan: A Study in Nationalism by K.K. Aziz

- 5) Who was first appointed Nazim of Nadwatul-Ulema in 1883:
(a) Maulana Shibli
(b) Maulvi Abdul Ghafoor
(c) Maulana Syed Muhammad Ali
(d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 6) Pakistan's ideology is based on the ideals of:
(a) Democracy (b) Theocracy
(c) Islam (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 7) Quaid-e-Azam called Islam "Our bedrock and sheet anchor" while addressing:
(a) Punjab Students Federation (b) Muslim Students Peshawar
(c) Indian Muslims (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 8) The resolution for formation of All-India Muslim League was passed at the meeting of All India Educational Conference (1906) and was moved by:
(a) Nawab Waqar Mulk (b) Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk
(c) Nawab Salim Ullah (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 9) The demand of separate electorate for Indian Muslims was first accepted in the Act of:
(a) 1909 (b) 1919
(c) 1935 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 10) The provincial governments of Congress resigned and All-India Muslim League mark of relief observed the "Day of Deliverance" on:
(a) 22 Oct. 1939 (b) 22 Nov. 1939
(c) 22 Dec. 1939 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 11) The Lahore Resolution was amended and Pakistan was made an integral part of League's objective. The amendment was made in the Annual session (1941) of All India Muslim League, which was held at:
(a) Karachi (b) Lahore
(c) Madras (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 12) Radcliffe Commission submitted its formula for the division of India in to two countries to Lord Mountbatten on:
(a) 9 August 1947 (b) 19 August 1947
(c) 29 August 1947 (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 13) Ch. Rahmat Ali, the architect of the name of the Pakistan, died on:
(a) Feb. 2, 1951 (b) Feb. 12, 1951
(c) Feb. 22, 1951 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 14) Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, while addressing a meeting at Rawalpindi was assassinated on:
(a) Oct 6, 1951 (b) Oct 16, 1951
(c) Oct. 26, 1951 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 15) The Legal Frame Work Order, which amended a Constitution of Pakistan unilaterally was issued by:
(a) Yahya Khan (b) Ayub Khan
(c) Zia (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 16) The country, which supported the Pakistan Movement before the emergence of Pakistan:
(a) Iran (b) Indonesia
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 17) Durand Line, which divides the borders of Pakistan and Afghanistan is as long as:
(a) 2252 Km (b) 2262 Km
(c) 2272 Km (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 18) Which mountain range is located between China and Pakistan?
(a) Siwaliks (b) Hindu Kush Range
(c) Great Himalayas (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 19) What is the total of Pakistan?
(a) 695095 (b) 795095
(c) 796096 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 20) The Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) was established among Pakistan, Iran and Turkey in 1964 and was annulled in:
(a) 1969 (b) 1979
(c) 1989 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
Pakistan Affairs
2006

- 2) From 1858 upto about 1870 nearly all British Politicians, authors blamed Muslims for:
- (a) Disloyalty (b) Independence
(c) Leadership (d) None of these
- Ans 3) Answer: (a)
- 4) Indo-Muslim culture in details is overwhelmingly:
- (a) Central Asian (b) Arabian
(c) Iranian (d) None of these
- Ans 5) Answer: (a)
- 3) "The Millat of Islam & Menace of Indianism" is written by:
- (a) Muhammad Ali (b) Chaudhry Rehmat Ali
(c) Shaikat Ali (d) None of these
- Ans 6) Answer: (b)
- 4) Indian Khilafat Deputation visited England to put their views before David Lloyd George in:
- (a) 1940 (b) 1930
(c) 1920 (d) None of these
- Ans 7) Answer: (c)
- 5) The Lucknow Pact was conceived by:
- (a) Lord Chelmsford
(b) John Simon
(c) Sir Edward Cecil George Cadogan
(d) None of these
- Ans 8) Answer: (a)
- 6) Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan was leader of:
- (a) Muslim League (b) Unionist Party
(c) Congress (d) None of these
- Ans 9) Answer: (b)
- 7) In 1917 Khairi Brothers suggested a plan of partition of India in conference of Socialist International held in:
- (a) London (b) Oslo
(c) Stockholm (d) None of these
- Ans 10) Answer: (c)

Explanation: Abdul Jabbar Khairi and Abdul Sattar Khairi— KHAIRI brothers' contribution to the freedom movement largely remains unknown. They were the first to plead at an international organisation for India's partition as far back as 1917 when World War I was still raging. It was at a conference of the Socialist International at Stockholm in 1917 that Abdul Jabbar Khairi

Abdul Sattar Khairi submitted a written proposal to the forum and called for independent status for Muslim states 'destroyed by the British'. They named these 'states' as Oudh (called United Province during the colonial period and now Uttar Pradesh in India), Sindh, Karnatak, Mysore and Delhi.

- 8) In 1928 Agha Khan III advocated independence of each province at the meeting of all parties' convention in:
- (a) Patna (b) Hyderabad
(c) Calcutta (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 9) Founder of Pakistan M.A. Jinnah declared unequivocally that "it is impossible to work a democratic parliamentary government in India" in press interview given to:
- (a) The Hindustan Times (b) Manchester Guardian
(c) The Financial Times (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 10) Dr. Kazi Saeeduddin Ahmad, an eminent geographer and scholar of Aligarh University was subsequently appointed as the first Head of Geography Department Punjab University on:
- (a) 20th April, 1945 (b) 24th May, 1945
(c) 10th June, 1945 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 11) On 7th August, Muhammad Ali Jinnah left India for the last time and flew to:
- (a) Quetta (b) Lahore
(c) Karachi (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 12) Junagadh was a small maritime state and had an area of:
- (a) 8,643 km² (b) 8,003 km²
(c) 7,843 km² (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 13) Tethys deposits finally turned to be:
- (a) Western Ghats (b) Himalayas
(c) Karakoram (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 14) The Salt Range lies in the large accumulation of pure salt at Khewra and:
- (a) Attock (b) Jhelum
(c) Kalabagh (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 15) Land holdings in Pakistan are characterized by:
- (a) Huge farms (b) Very big farms
(c) Very small farms (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Size of land holding in Pakistan is very small and has decreased over time. According to Agricultural Census, there are 5.1 million farms in the country and 93 per cent of these are small and marginal farms accounting for 60 per cent of the total cultivated area. The large farms are only 7 per cent of the total farms accounting for 40 per cent of the total cultivated area.

- 16) The Pakistan Forest Institute, a national organization was established in:
 (a) 1957 (b) 1947
 (c) 1967 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Pakistan Forest Institute (PFI) was established in 1947 at Faisalabad in order to complete the training of the students who had migrated to Pakistan after independence. In April 1948 the PFI was shifted to Upper Topa, Murree hills and then in October, 1951 to Abbottabad. The construction of its present permanent building complex in the Peshawar University Campus was started in 1955 and completed over a period of about 10 years.

- 17) A Bahauddin Zakariya University archaeologist has discovered a prehistoric site at Vehrawa in:
 (a) Dera Ghazi Khan (b) Chitral
 (c) Quetta (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 18) NHA is custodian of 39 national highways / motorways / expressway / strategic routes having a total length of:
 (a) 11,131 kms (b) 12,131 kms
 (c) 13,131 kms (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 19) Recent earthquake of October, 2005 was result of:
 (a) Volcanic activity (b) Tectonic dislocation
 (c) Severe flooding (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 20) Pakistan foreign policy is the safe-guarding of its sovereignty, security and:
 (a) International Relations (b) External Trade
 (c) Territorial integrity (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Pakistan Affairs

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
 COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Pakistan Affairs

2005

- 1) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan advocated the inclusion of Indians in Legislative Council in his famous book, Causes of the Indian Revolt, as early as:
 (a) 1850 (b) 1860
 (c) 1870 (d) None of these
- Answer: (b)
- 2) Who repeatedly refers to Sir Syed as Father of Muslim India and Father of Modern Muslim India:
 (a) Hali (b) Abdul Qadir
 (c) Ch. Khalique Zaman (d) None of these
- Answer: (a)

- 3) Military strength of East India Company and the Financial Support of Jaggat Seth of Murshidabad gave birth to events at:
 (a) Plassey (b) Panipat
 (c) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 4) Clive in one of his Gazettes made it mandatory that no Muslim shall be given an employment higher than that of *chaprasy* or a junior clerk has recorded by:
 (a) Majumdar (b) Hasan Iqbal
 (c) Karamat Ali (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 5) The renowned author of the Spirit of Islam and a Short History of the Saracens was:
 (a) Shiblee (b) Nawab Mohsin
 (c) Syed Ameer Ali (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 6) Nawab Sir Salimullah Khan was President of Bengal Muslim League in:
 (a) 1903 (b) 1907
 (c) 1923 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 7) The first issue of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's 'Al-Hilal' came out on 13 July:
 (a) 1912 (b) 1922
 (c) 1932 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 8) At the annual session of Anjuman Himayat-i Islam in 1911 Iqbal's poem was recited, poetically called:
 (a) Sehar-e-Sham (b) Shikwa
 (c) Jawah-i-Shikwa (d) None

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Iqbal first recited it in 1911, at the annual meeting of the Anjuman-e Himayat-e Islam in Lahore.

- 9) Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, the Agha Khan headed the historic Simla deputation which successfully presented Muslim demands on 01, October 1906 before:
 (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Irwin
 (c) Lord Minto (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 10) Quaid-i-Azam said in an interview on any hope of India and Pakistan coming to a peaceful settlement 'provided the Indian government shed the superiority complex and deal with Pakistan on an equal footing given to special correspondent from:
 (a) Germany (b) France
 (c) Switzerland (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 11) Which are the aligned years in Pakistan's foreign policy:
 (a) 1963-1972 (b) 1954-1962
 (c) 1947-53 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 12) Zia established a course for Pakistan that enabled the government to manage a complex (a) Foreign policy (b) Co-existence (c) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 13) In the 'Hindu Kush' of the mountain range all passes connect Pakistan with (a) China (b) Afghanistan (c) Tajikistan (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 14) The hasni tribe is settled in (a) Southern NWFP (b) Western Balochistan (c) Central Sind (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Muhammed Hasni is the largest Baloch tribe in Balochistan. Their population is estimated at about 5000000 in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran.

- 15) Rechna and Bari Doabs are considered (a) Thickly populated region (b) Very thickly populated region (c) Most thickly populated region (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 16) In connection with land reforms the Punjab tenancy act was passed in (a) 1877 (b) 1887 (c) 1897 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 17) Mast Tawakali is prominent poet of (a) Baluchi (b) Sindhi (c) Barohi (d) Saraiki

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Mast Tawakali is the greatest Sufi poet of Baluchi language and his poetry is closely attached to the sufferings of common men in the subcontinent.

- 18) Kalabagh iron deposits are largest in Pakistan with an estimated reserve of (a) 309 m tons (b) 509 m tons (c) 709 m tons (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 19) Cotton textile the largest industry of Pakistan employ industrial labor force of magnitude of (a) 80 % (b) 65 % (c) 50% (d) 38%

Answer: (d)

- 20) The emergence of Gwadar port and its development has promoted (a) Rural-urban migration (b) urban-urban migration (c) None of these

Answer: (b)

Islamiyat



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

2005-2021

Islamic Studies

2021

- 1) Which Hajj is called "Hajj e Akbar"?
(a) Hajj Al-Ifrad (b) Hajj Al-Qiran
(c) Hajj Al-Tamatt'u (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

The term used in the Glorious Quran "Al Hajjul-Akbar" does not mean a Hajj performed on a Friday, as is generally alleged by the people. The Quran has used this term for the Hajj performed by the Muslims under the supervision of Sayyidina Abu Bakr (رضي الله تعالى عنه) in the year 9 A.H., one year prior to the last Hajj of Nabi (صلى الله عليه وسلم). This Hajjul-Akbar (in 9A.H.) was not even performed on a Friday, yet the Quran refers to it as "Al Hajjul-Akbar". It is therefore evident from the above that this term has no relevance to the Hajj performed on a Friday.

The correct meaning of the term, as explained by a large number of the commentators of the Glorious Quran is that, the UMRAH was generally called "Al Hajjul-Asghar" (the minor Hajj). In order to distinguish Umrah from Hajj, the latter (i.e. HAJJ) was named "Al Hajjul Akbar" (the greater Hajj). Therefore, every Hajj is a "Al Hajjul-Akbar" whether it is performed on a Friday or on other day.

Hajj occurs in the 12th month of the Islamic lunar calendar, called Dhul-Hijjah, between the eighth and 13th days of the month.

- 2) Which namaz is offered for rain?
(a) Namaz-e-Kusuf (نماز کسوف)
(b) Namaz-e-Istisqa (نماز استسقا)
(c) Namaz-e-Khasoof (نماز خسوف)
(d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Offering prayers for rain (salaat al-istisqa') is Sunnah, as confirmed by saheeh hadeeths and the practice of the early generations of Islam.

Abu Dawood (1165), at-Tirmidhi (558), an-Nasaa'i (1506) and Ibn Maajah (1266) narrated that:

Ishaq ibn Abdullah ibn Kinnamah said: al-Waleed ibn 'Uqbah, who was the governor of Madinah, sent me to ask Ibn 'Abbas about the prayer of the Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) for rain (istisqa'). He said: The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) went out wearing modest clothes, walking humbly and beseeching Allah until he reached the prayer place, where he ascended the minbar, but he did not give a khutbah like this khutbah of yours; rather he continued to offer supplication (du'aa'), beseech Allah and recite takbeer, then he prayed two rak'ahs as he used to pray at Eid.

Time for Istisqa

It is recommended (to observe the Salat) after the sun rises and has ascended up to the length of a spear, which is about 20 mins after sunrise, which is the time of Salatul-Eid (the Salat observed in the first day of Eid). However, due to any limitations, Salat Al-Istisqa can be performed any time during the times when optional prayers (Nawafel) are permitted.

Venue

The Sunnah is for it to be observed outdoors and not inside the mosque, in accordance with the Prophet's (ﷺ) Sunnah, except when there is need to do otherwise.

3) How many times did the Prophet (ﷺ) perform Umrahs?

- (a) 1 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 6

Answer: (c)

Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) performed a total of four Umrahs and one Hajj, which were as follows:

First Umrah (6th Hijri): This first journey resulted in the Treaty of Hudaibiya. Over 10,000 Muslims put on ihram with Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) in Madinah, however, the Quraish leaders were alarmed by their number and would not allow them to enter the city. Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) changed route and they made their way to a place called Hudaibiyah at the edge of the city, and it was here that negotiations between the Muslims and the representatives of the Quraish took place.

Second Umrah (7th Hijri), as set out in the Treaty of Hudaibiyah mentioned above.

Third Umrah (8th Hijri): This took place along the way after returning from the Battle of Hunayn before the Prophet (ﷺ) and his companions travelled back to Medina.

Fourth Umrah (10th Hijri) along with the Hajj: This Hajj is known as: Hujjat al-wada' (the Farewell pilgrimage)

4) In which surah haq Mahr (dowry) is mentioned?

- (a) Surah An-Nisa Ayah 4 (b) Al-Baqarah Ayaat 239
(c) Al-Baqarah Ayah 129 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

In Surah al-Nisa, it is said, "Give to the women their agreed dowers [willingly]...." (4:4) and "...as an obligation...." (4:24). According to Imam Malik, if the parties agreed that there would be no mehr then the nikah would not be valid. But according to Imams Abu Hanifa, Shafi'i and Ahmed the nikah would be valid, but the mehr would still remain an obligation.

The gift or dower given as a mark of respect to the wife at the time of marriage by the husband is obligatory and is referred to as mehr. It is the legal right of the wife. It can be in cash or kind. The amount is variable and should be agreed to by both parties.

One of the words used in the Quran for this purpose is sadaqah (4:4), meaning the gift that is given in good faith and as a good deed, out of generosity, without meaning to aggrandise oneself. The other word used in the Quran is ajr (33:50). This word means a reward and is also used to denote wages. It is given as a gift to the woman who is going to leave her family and the security of her home, and is risking adjustment in a new and unknown set-up. The mehr is the sole property of the wife and neither parents nor any other relatives have any right over it. Sometimes male relatives illegally take away the mehr without the woman setting eyes on it, making it look like a sale.

No one is exempt from paying the mehr. Even the Prophet (ﷺ) has been told, "O Prophet, We have made permissible for you the wives whose dower you have paid...." (33:50). When Hazrat Ali came to the Prophet to ask for the hand of Bibi Fatima, the first thing the Prophet (ﷺ) asked him was, "Do you have anything to give as mehr?" He said he had a horse and a saddle. He sold his saddle for 480 dirhams and brought it to the Prophet (ﷺ). The immediate needs of the bride and the new household were met with this amount. The concept of jahez, or giving endless amounts of household goods and gifts by the bride's family, does not exist in Islam.

5) Who serves Holy prophet (ﷺ) for ten years?

- (a) Abu Talha (رضي الله عنه)
(b) Anas Bin Malik (رضي الله عنه)
(c) Baraa bin Malik (رضي الله عنه)
(d) Abu Huraira (رضي الله عنه)

Answer: (b)

Anas Bin Malik (رضي الله عنه) served Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) for ten years since his young age. He is known for his loyalty towards the Prophet (ﷺ) and his intelligence in the teaching of the religious matter. He has memorized an incredible amount of hadith of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ).

After Anas's father passed away, his mother married Abu Talhah, a prominent Ansari sahabah. His family also belonged to the Najjar clan of the tribe of Hazraj, one of the two main tribes in Madinah. Despite that, Anas bin Malik was obedient towards his mother when she ordered him to serve Prophet Muhammad as his servant.

Even though Anas bin Malik has served the Prophet (ﷺ) as a servant, Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) treated him with respect and never raised his voice towards him. Anas ibn Malik (may Allah be pleased with him) reported: I served the Prophet, peace, and blessings be upon him, for ten years. By Allah, he never even said to me, "Uff!" He never said harshly for anything, "Why did you do that?" or, "Why did you not do that?" [The Virtues of Asma Bint Abi Bakr by Adeebe Jafri]

- 6) In the Battle of Uhud, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) selected archers to stay on a mountain (side)?
 (a) 20 (b) 30
 (c) 40 (d) 50

Answer: (d)

The Battle of Uhud is the secondary decisive battle between the leaders of the Quraish, and the army, against Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) and the Islamic army. The Battle of Uhud took place three years after the Prophet (ﷺ)'s hijrah to Medina, one year after the Battle of Badr.

Mount Uhud (the place of battle) was a very strategical and geographical benefit for the Islamic army. It provided structural defence for the Muslims. The Prophet (ﷺ) deployed his forces accordingly. He placed 50 marksmen, archers, at the slope of Mount Uhud. This was to ensure that the backs of the Muslims fighting below would be protected and that the opposing force could not attack from behind. He commanded and ordered that these marksmen never leave their posting regardless of the situation.

- 7) The Master of Hazrat Bilal (RA) during embracing Islam was?
 (a) Abu Jahl
 (b) Umayyah ibn Khalaf
 (c) Uqba b Abi Muheet
 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Hazrat Bilal ibn Rabah (رضي الله عنه) is one of the most illustrious names in the Islamic history. A Negro slave originally from Habasha (Ethiopia), Bilal (رضي الله عنه) is an evident story of Islamic respect for human equality, anti-racism and social equity.

Born in 680CE in Makkah, to his slave parents — Rabah and Hamamah — Hazrat Bilal (رضي الله عنه) too served as slave to a lady close to Umayyah ibn Khalaf, an arch enemy of Islam.

When Umayyah heard about Hazrat Bilal (رضي الله عنه) converting to Islam, he tortured him and forced him to relinquish the new faith. But filled with love of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) and Islam, Hazrat Bilal (رضي الله عنه) remained steadfast in his faith despite extreme torture and kept saying "Ahad, Ahad." (Allah is One, Allah is One).

When the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) learned about his tribulation, he sent Hazrat Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه), who bought him from the oppressor and freed him. The freedom was Islam's first gift to Hazrat Bilal (رضي الله عنه). Second Caliph Hazrat Umar ibn al-Khattab (رضي الله عنه) honored him by calling him as Sayyidna (our leader).

Hazrat Bilal (رضي الله عنه) became one of the most trusted and loyal companions of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ). He was among the first few persons to embrace Islam.

Hazrat Bilal (رضي الله عنه) migrated with the Prophet to Madinah and participated in major battles including those of Badr, Uhud, Khandaq and others. In the battle of Badr, he killed the giant enemy of Islam — and his own former tyrant master — Umayyah.

- 8) Battle of Hunain was fought against.....?
 (a) Hawazin (b) Quraysh
 (c) Oas (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

The battle of Hunain is a very important battle in the history of Islam because it is among the few battles that are mentioned in the Holy Quran. This battle was fought in 636 A.D between Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), along with his companions, and some Bedouin tribes, Hawazin and Thaqif were the most prominent. This battle mentioned in the Surat Tawbah was fought in the Hunain valley which is located on the route between Makkah and Taif. Hunain was the last encounter led personally by the Messenger of Allah, Muhammad (ﷺ).

- 9) Type of Ijma in which some mujtahid, one or more, give a legal opinion with regard to a specific rule about a particular legal issue, then the rest of them are informed of this Position and they keep silent?
 (a) Explicit Ijma' (ijma' sarih)
 (b) Silent or tacit ijma' (ijma' sukuti)
 (c) None of these

Answer: (b)

When some mujtahid issue a verdict on a legal issue and the rest of the mujtahids come to know of it and they keep silence They neither acknowledge it nor reject it expressly.

Conditions for tacit ijma:

For the occurrence of Tacit ijma following conditions have to be met:

Silence must be free from external indication regarding agreement or disagreement:

If agreement = then explicit ijma

If disagreement = non tacit ijma

The silence of Mujtahid should before a considerable period (no time can be fixed)

Ijtihad must be related to permitted issue

"Ijma" is the primary source of law. It means determination or consensus. The society which was established by the Holy Quran and the Sunnah is a living society so the Allah almighty gave sanction to the consensus of the Muslim to meet the arising needs of the time.

"Ijma is defined as agreement of the jurists among the followers of Mohammadan in a particular age on a question of law."

Basis of Ijma

Ijma may be based on:

- (i) Quran
 (ii) Hadith or
 (iii) Analogy

- 10) Name the foster sister of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?
 (a) Hazrat Salmah (b) Hazrat Raqiyyah
 (c) Hazrat Mariyah (d) Hazrat Shima

Answer: (d)

History has recorded that the foster-sisters of the Prophet (ﷺ) were the daughters of his foster-parents Haris and Halima, Shaima binte Haris, and Aneesa binte Haris. The Prophet (ﷺ) also had a foster brother named Abdullah.

When the Prophet (ﷺ), attacked the tribe of Hawaazin (her tribe) and Baw Sa'd were defeated, she was taken as one of the war captives and she had grown old and weak, and her feature changed. As the Muslims took her in, she told the man who took her as captive: "I am the sister of your Companion (i.e. the Prophet (ﷺ))"

When they presented her to the Prophet (ﷺ) she said to him: "O Muhammad! I am your sister" and then she gave a sign by which he (ﷺ) recognized her.

He (ﷺ) welcomed her and was very hospitable to her and spread his garment for her to sit on. He (ﷺ) said to her, as his eyes shed tears: "If you chose to go back to your tribe, I will send, and if you chose to stay with us, then you will live honored, loved and respected amongst us" she replied: "I prefer to go back" then she, may Allah be pleased with her, embraced Islam, and the Prophet (ﷺ) gifted her a camel, a two servants (a male and a female) to show her respect and honor. (Seerat Ibn Hishaam).

When the Prophet (ﷺ) died the tribe of Sa'd apostated and she had a very courageous stance towards them in defense of Islam, until Allah pulled them out of this trial of apostasy and they went back to Islam.

Islamiyat

2020

- 1) Which Surah of Quran has Bismillah twice?
 (a) Al-Nahal (b) Al-Namal
 (c) Al-Ahzab (d) Al-Noor
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- 2) Imam-e-Darul-Hijrah was a title of:
 (a) Imam Ahmad (b) Imam Malik
 (c) Imam Shafai (d) Imam Muhammad
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b) Imam Malik was one of the most respected scholars of Fiqh also known as Imam Darul Hijrah. His great grandfather Abi Aamer, who was from Yemen, embraced Islam in 2 AH and migrated to Madinah. He participated in all the battles alongside the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) except the Battle of Badr. Malik was born near Madinah in 93 AH. He received his education in Madinah and contacted about 900 scholars for collecting Hadiths. He acquired a great amount of knowledge from the disciples of the companions of the Prophet (peace be upon him). Imam Malik was very strong in defending Shariah and did not care for the likings of the ruling class.

- 3) The longest Surah of the Qur'an is:
 (a) Surah al Baqarah (b) Surah al Imran
 (c) Surah al Tauba (d) Surah Yunus

Answer: (a) Sura Al-Baqara is the longest sura (chapter) of the Qur'an. The chapter comprises 286 ayat (verses) and the verse 282 is the single longest verse in the Qur'an. The famous Ayat ul Kursi (Verse 255) is also part of this Surah. The last two verses of the chapter are also of special importance.

- 4) Numbers of Surahs with Huroof Muqataat?
 (a) 2 Surahs (b) 29 Surahs
 (c) 19 Surahs (d) 9 Surahs

Answer: (b) Huroof Muqataat are unique letter or alphabet combinations that appear at the beginning of 29 Surahs (Chapters) of the Noble Quran. Huroof is the plural of Harf meaning word and Muqataat literally means abbreviated or shortened but is usually explained as disjointed Arabic letters.

- 5) How many times did Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) perform Umrah?
 (a) One (b) Two
 (c) Three (d) Four

Answer: (d) said to Anas bin Malik: "How many times did the Prophet perform Hajj?" He said: "He performed one Hajj and he performed four Umrah: An Umrah during Dhul-Qa'dah; the Umrah of Al-Hudaybiyah, and Umrah with his Hajj, and an Umrah from Al-Ji'ranah when he divided up the war spoils of Hunain." [Jami' at-Tirmidhi 821 (Sahih)]
 So 4 Umras and only one Hajj:

1. Umrah Hudaybiyah or the time Hudaybiyah in Dhi Qa'da
2. Umrah next year in Dhi Qa'da
3. Umrah of Jarana, where the spoils Hunain Division in Dhi Qa'da in the eighth

4. The fourth Umrah that is performed by the Prophet with the 'Wadda' (Farewell) Pilgrimage "مِنَ الْوَدَّاعِ" in the tenth year of Hijri.

- 6) A Verse of the Holy Quran indicates the Name of;
 (a) Hazrat Usman (b) Hazrat Muaz
 (c) Hazrat Saad (d) Hazrat Zaid

Answer: (d) Explanation: Among all the contemporaries of the last Prophet of Islam, only two men have been mentioned by name in the Quran. They are Zayd bin Haritha and Abu Lahab. They are cited in the following verses:

1. "Then when Zayd (bin Haritha) had dissolved (his marriage) with her, With the necessary (formality), We joined her in marriage to thee;" (Chapter 33 Ahzab, or the Confederates: Verse 37)
2. "Perish the hands of Abu Lahab (the Father of the Flame)! Perish he!" (Chapter 111: Verse 1)

- 7) **Jadul Anbiya** is the name given to Prophet:

- (a) Prophet Adam Alaihis Salaam
 (b) Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham) Alaihis Salaam
 (c) Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)
 (d) Prophet Ismael Alaihis Salaam

Answer: (b) *Anbiya* is a direct Quranic word that means "prophets" (plural of *Nabi*, "prophet"). Hazrat Ibrahim was born in a house of idolaters, in the kingdom of Babylon. His father Aazar was a well-known idol sculptor that his people worshipped.

- 8) Number of verses that are considered abrogated by Shah Waliullah al-Dahlawi:

- (a) 3 (b) 5
 (c) 10 (d) 13

Answer: (b) Following are the five verses that are considered abrogated by Shah Waliullah al-Dahlawi: (1) *Al-Anfal* 65 by *Al-Anfal* 66; (2) *Al-Mujadilah* 12 by *Al-Mujadilah* 13; (3) *Al-Baqarah* 180 by *Al-Nisa* 11; (4) *Al-Ahzab* 50 by *Al-Ahzab* 52; (5) *Al-Muzzammil* 1 by *Al-Muzzammil* 20.

- 9) First mosque built by Holy prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)

- (a) Masjid Nabwi (b) Masjid Aqsa
 (c) Masjid Quba (d) Masjid Al Haram

Answer: (c) Quba Mosque to the south of Madinah is the second largest and prestigious mosque in the city after the Prophet's Mosque, but claims the first place owing to its importance in Islamic history having been built in the first year of the Islamic calendar.

Author Sapphire Hamwi said in his book (Lexicon countries) that Quba Mosque was originally a well surrounded by a village named after it. It was inhabited by the tribe of Bani Amr bin Auf. On his way to Madinah, the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) visited the home of Bani Amr Bin Auf and built a mosque in the area which he named Quba. Historical references indicate that the Prophet (ﷺ) and his Companions (may Allah be pleased with them) built the mosque to the Southwest of Madinah, three km away from the Prophet's Mosque in the first year of the Hijri or Islamic calendar. The mosque contained a well which belonged to Abu Ayyub Al-Ansari (may Allah be pleased with him) It became a blessed place as the Prophet's she-camel first knelt down there to take a long draught of water after the Prophet's journey.

- 10) First man to embrace Islam on the eve of Fatah-e-Makkah was

- (a) Abul Baseer (b) Abu Sufyan
 (c) Utba (Abul Baseer) (d) Amr bin Salem

Answer: (b) The night before the victory of Makkah, Abu Sufyan accepted Islam, fearing the vengeance of the Prophet (ﷺ). The latter forgave him and sought no retribution for his years of enmity. His full name is Abu Sufyan bin Harith bin Abdalmuttalib al-Hashimi.

Who was the first Amir-ul-Haj?

- 11) (a) Hazrat Ali (b) Hazrat Abu Bakr
 (c) Hazrat Usman (d) Hazrat Omar

Answer: (b) In 631 C.E., the Holy Prophet sent from Madina a delegation of three hundred Muslims to perform the Haj according to the new Islamic way. Hazrat Abu Bakr was appointed as the leader of the delegates. Hazrat Abu Bakr had thus the honor of being the first Amir-ul-Haj in the history of Islam.

- 12) When Hajj was made compulsory?

- (a) 9th Hijri (b) 10th Hijri
 (c) 11th Hijri (d) 8th Hijri

Answer: (a) The scholars differed as to the year in which Hajj was made obligatory. It was said that it was in 5 AH, or in 6 AH, or in 9 AH, or in 10 AH. The most likely to be correct are the last two suggestions, which is that it was made obligatory in 9 or 10 AH. The evidence for that is the verse (interpretation of the meaning):

"And Hajj (pilgrimage to Makkah) to the House (Ka'bah) is a duty that mankind owes to Allah, those who can afford the expenses (for one's conveyance, provision and residence)..." [Aal 'Imran 3:97] This verse states that Hajj is obligatory, and it was revealed in 'aam al-wufood (the year of delegations) at the end of 9 AH, so Hajj became obligatory at the end of 9 AH.

- 13) Who was the author of world's First Mathematics Textbook?

- (a) Omar Khayyam (b) Al-Khwarizmi
 (c) al-Samaw'al (d) Nasir al-Din al-Tusi

Answer: (b) Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi was a 9th-century Muslim mathematician and astronomer. He is known as the "father of algebra", a word derived from the title of his book, *Kitab al-Jabr Al-Khwarizmi's Kitab al-mukhtasar fi hisab al-jabr wal-muqabala* (The Compendious Book on Calculation by Completion and Balancing) was a pioneering piece of work - offering practical answers for land distribution, rules on inheritance and distributing salaries.

Islamiat

2019

- 1) Which Salaah (prayer) is offered during the time of war:
 (a) Salat al Harb (b) Salat al Qitaal
 (c) Salat al Khauf (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The "Prayers of Fear." Two rak'ahs of prayers recited first by one regiment and then by another in time of war, when the usual prayers cannot be recited for fear of the enemy. These prayers are founded upon an injunction in the Qur'ani, Surah iv. 102: "And when ye go to war in the land, it shall be no sin for you to curtail your prayers, if ye fear that the enemy come upon you?" This was also the Talmudic law (Tr. Berachoth iv. 4); "He that goeth in a dangerous place may pray a short prayer."

Narrated Shu'aib: I asked Az-Zuhri, Did the Prophet ever offer the Fear Prayer? Az-Zuhri said, I was told by Salim that 'Abdullah bin 'Umar I had said, 'I took part in a holy battle with Allah's Apostle I in Najd. We faced the enemy and arranged ourselves in rows. Then Allah's Apostle (ﷺ) stood up to lead the prayer and one party stood to pray with him while

the other faced the enemy. Allah's Apostle (ﷺ) and the former party bowed and performed two prostrations. Then that party left and took the place of those who had not prayed. Allah's Apostle prayed one rak'a (with the latter) and performed two prostrations and finished his prayer with Taslim. Then everyone of them bowed once and performed two prostrations individually.' REFERENCE: *sahih al bukhari 1: Chapter 13, Hadith 942*

- 2) The Holy Book Zaboor was revealed on the prophet:
 (a) Hazrat Adam (عليه السلام) (b) Hazrat Dawood (عليه السلام)
 (c) Hazrat Ibrahim (عليه السلام) (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Zabur is the book of Allah that was revealed to Prophet Dawud (عليه السلام). It means "songs" in Arabic, as this revelation came to Prophet Dawud (عليه السلام) in the form of a series of songs or chants. The original text of this holy book just like Tawrat is no longer with us. The original message of the holy book Zabur is still preserved in the Holy Quran because the Prophet Dawud (عليه السلام) preached Tawheed. In Holy Quran Allah Almighty says: "...and to Dawood We gave the Zaboor." (Quran, 4:163)

- 3) What is called as the most brutal sin ("Zulm-e-Azeem") by the Quran?
 (a) Murder (b) Shirk
 (c) Adultery (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The word shirk in Arabic means taking a partner, i.e., regarding someone as the partner of another. It is said [in Arabic]: *ashraka baynahuma* (he joined them together) when he regarded them as two of equal status; or *ashraka fi amrihi ghayrahu* (he introduced another into his affair) when he made two people involved in it.

In terms of sharee'ah or Islamic terminology, shirk means ascribing a partner or rival to Allaah in Lordship, worship or in His names and attributes.

A rival is a peer or counterpart. Hence Allaah forbids setting up rivals with Him and he condemns those who take them (rivals) as gods instead of or besides Allaah in many verses of the Qur'aan. Allaah says (interpretation of the meaning):

"Then do not set up rivals unto Allaah (in worship) while you know (that He Alone has the right to be worshipped)"

[al-Baqarah 2:22]

"And they set up rivals to Allaah, to mislead (men) from His path! Say: 'Enjoy (your brief life)! But certainly, your destination is the (Hell) Fire!'"

[Ibraaheem 14:30]

In the hadeeth it is narrated that the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said: "Whoever dies claiming that Allaah has a rival, will enter Hell."

Narrated by al-Bukhaari, 4497; Muslim, 92.

- 4) Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) performed his last Hajj in:
 (a) 8 AH (b) 10 AH
 (c) 11 AH (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Prophet (ﷺ) performed Hajjat al-Wida (Arabic: *حجّة الوداع*; "The Farewell Pilgrimage"), his first and only Hajj, in the year 10 AH (632 CE). Realising that it would be his last, he set forth a model for the ceremony which pilgrims of future generations could follow, documented in detail in Hadith literature. He passed away in Madinah less than three months after the conclusion of the pilgrimage and as such, Hajjat al-Wida is generally considered to have been the culmination of his life's work.

- 5) Which was the last Ghazwa participated by Muhammad (ﷺ)?
 (a) Tabuk (b) Hunain
 (c) Badar (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The Battle of Tabuk (غزوة تبوك) is the final ghazwa of the Prophet (ﷺ). It took place During Rajab and Sha'ban of the 9/630 in the region of Tabuk. As the Prophet (ﷺ) was heading toward Tabuk to fight Romans, some of the companions, specifically Munafiqun (hypocrites), refused to join the army or tried to weaken the morale of the army. Before the expedition, the Prophet (ﷺ) appointed Imam 'Ali as his successor in Medina in his absence. After a short tarryance of few days, the army of Islam came back to Medina from Tabuk without any actual confrontation with Romans. Some verses were revealed about Munafiqun exposing them and their secret intentions and plans.

- 6) The Khutba of Hajj (Hajj sermon) is delivered in which mosque?
 (a) Masjid Khaif (b) Masjid Haram
 (c) Masjid-e-Nimra (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Masjid e Nimra is situated in Arafat, Makkah. Here Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) delivered the last historic sermon (Khutba) of Hajj. Every year on 9th Zihija, Hajj Khutba is delivered from this mosque. Only two salat (Prayers) are offered in this mosque

during a year. On Haj day (the 9th Zilhija) Zuhar and Asar prayers are offered jointly by pilgrims. During Hajj it is very difficult for every pilgrim to reach here but in other days, the mosque remains empty and might be seen easily. It's courtyard area remains open for nawafil prayers but inner hall remains closed.

- 7) One who verbally claims to be a Muslim, but in his heart is not so, is termed as:
 (a) Kafir (b) Murtad
 (c) Zindeeq (d) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The 'munafik' is the name given to a person who first believes, later begins to disregard Allah, but still thinks or shows himself as a believer. The Glorified Allah commands: "When the hypocrites come to you, they say: We bear witness that you are most surely Allah's Messenger. Allah knows that you are most surely His Own Messenger. Allah bears witness that those hypocrites are surely lying.

They make their oaths a shelter and thus turn away from Allah's path. How evil is that they do. That is, because they first believed, later disbelieved, then their hearts were altered. So, they do not understand." (Al-Munafiqoon/The Hypocrites 63/1-3)
 Referring to those who show themselves as believers but in fact are not, the Glorified Allah commands: "There are some people who say: We believe in Allah and the last day. In fact they are not believers at all. They want to deceive Allah and those who believe. But in fact they deceive only themselves and they do not recognize (it)" (Al-Baqara/The Cow 2/ 8-9)
 In the 7th verse of Al-Baqara it is declared that as a result of the disbelievers' determination in disregarding Allah, they had started not to notice the truth as a habit so that the eyes of the disbelievers have been veiled. The same veil closes the hypocrites' (munafik) eyes, too. The Glorified Allah commands:

"Their case is similar to the case of one who kindled a light. When it (the light) illumined all around him, Allah took away the light from their eyes, and left them in darkness- they do not see. They are deaf, dumb, and blind. They won't return." (Al-Baqara/The Cow 2/ 17-18)
 The verse shows that at the beginning they wanted to be enlightened with the divine instructions. But, when the instructions bring out the truths they are discomforted, what makes them disregard them and turn to darkness. They make themselves deaf, dumb, and blind. They don't want to hear, see or speak about the truths. And they won't return.

- 8) The total number of Holy Books revealed is:
 (a) Three (b) Four
 (c) Five (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: (i) The Quran itself, revealed to the Prophet Muhammad.

(ii) The Torah (*Tawrah* in Arabic) revealed to the Prophet Moses (different from the Old Testament read today)

(iii) The Gospel (*Injeel* in Arabic) revealed to Prophet Jesus (different from the New Testament read in churches today)

(iv) The Psalms (*Zaboor* in Arabic) of David.

- 9) The total foundation pillars of Islam are:
 (a) Four (b) Six
 (c) Five (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The prophet (ﷺ) said, "Islam has been built on five [pillars]: Testifying that there is no god but Allah and that Muhammad is the messenger of Allah, performing the prayers, paying zakaat, making the pilgrimage to the House, and fasting in Ramadan." (Saheeh Al-Bukhaaree: 8; Saheeh Muslim: 16)

- The prayer performed very shortly after sunrise is called:
 10) (a) Chasht (b) Ishraq
 (c) Tahajjud (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Salaat al-ishraq is a two-rak'ah prayer that is offered after the sun has risen and become high, for those who pray Fajr in congregation in the mosque, then sit in the place where they prayed, remembering Allah, may He be exalted, until they pray two rak'ahs.

Concerning its virtue, the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) said: "Whoever prays Fajr in congregation, then sits remembering Allah until the sun rises, then prays two rak'ahs, will have a reward like that of Hajj and 'Umrah, complete, complete, complete."

- 11) Who was the first wife of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)?
 (a) Hazrat Ayesha (رضي الله تعالى عنها) (b) Hazrat Maimoona (رضي الله تعالى عنها)
 (c) Hazrat Khadija (رضي الله تعالى عنها) (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Khadijatul-Kubra (رضي الله تعالى عنها) was the first woman who got the honour to become the 1st wife of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) and first woman to enter into Islam. 'Khadijah al-Kubra (رضي الله تعالى عنها)' was actually a leading and successful Business Woman in Arab. One of the best inspiration in our lives; is the woman of wonders, the great Khadijah-tul-kubra (رضي الله تعالى عنها) She was delicate and intelligent and sharp. There is no doubt that Khadijah was Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) most trusted and favorite among all his marriages. 'Khadijah (رضي الله تعالى عنها)' was born in Makkah in the year 556 CE. Her mother's name was Fatimah bint Zayd, and her father's name was Khuwaylid bin Asad. He was a very popular leader among the tribe of Quraysh, and a very prosperous businessman who died while fighting in the famous battle of Fijjar. Khadijah thus grew up in the lap of luxury. All her attention was devoted to the building up the business she inherited from her father. Her astuteness and business ability made her business one of the most widespread businesses among the Quraysh.

- 12) What is the purpose of Sawm (Fasting) mention in the Holy Quran?
 (a) Shukr (b) Sabr
 (c) Taqwa (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Quran prescribes fasting for believers in these words, "O you who believe, the fasts have been enjoined upon you as they were enjoined upon those before you, so that you may have taqwa" (2:183). Hence, the intent and effect of fasting as described in the ayah is to acquire taqwa. Presence of taqwa helps protect from committing sins and overcome the passions of flesh. There is no equivalent English word for taqwa. In Islamic terminology, taqwa refers to a state of consciousness where one constantly feels the presence of his Creator, obeys His commands to attain His pleasure, and avoids disobedience to Him, not only out of His fear but also for the love of Him.

- 13) Zakat can be spent through how many categories of people:
 (a) Five (b) Seven
 (c) Eight (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Zakat can be paid to deserving individuals or groups who fall into one or more of eight zakatable categories designated by God in the Quran.

Indeed, [prescribed] charitable offerings are only [to be given] to the poor and the indigent, and to those who work on [administering] it, and to those whose hearts are to be reconciled, and to [free] those in bondage, and to the debt-ridden, and for the cause of God, and to the wayfarer. [This is] an obligation from God. And God is all-knowing, all-wise. - Al-Tawbah, 9:60

1. The poor (al-fuqarā'), meaning low-income or indigent.
2. The needy (al-masākin), meaning someone who is in difficulty.
3. Zakat administrators.
4. Those whose hearts are to be reconciled, meaning new Muslims and friends of the Muslim community.
5. Those in bondage (slaves and captives).
6. The debt-ridden.
7. In the cause of God.
8. The wayfarer, meaning those who are stranded or traveling with few resources.

- 14) The most exemplary administration out of the rightly guided caliphs was that of:
 (a) Hazrat Ali (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) (b) Hazrat Umar (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)
 (c) Hazrat Usman (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 15) The title "Zulnoorain" was given to which companion of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)?
 (a) Hazrat Usman (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) (b) Hazrat Ali (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)
 (c) Hazrat Zaid bin Haris (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Hazrat Usman-e-Ghani (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) was born in Makkah in the sixth year after the year of elephants. He (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) accepted Islam in the early days of Islam with the preaching of Abu Bakar Siddique (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ). He (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) migrated from Makkah two times, once towards Habsha and once towards Madina. He was third caliph of Islam, having the titles of Zulnoorain, Jami ul Quran, sahib ul hijratin.

- 16) Saha-e-Sitta is a term used for:
 (a) Six authentic books of Hadith (b) Six authors
 (c) Six Islamic beliefs (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Six authenticated books of Hadith are called Saha-e-Sitta. They are mentioned below with the names of their compilers.

1. Sahih Bukhari

Name: Muhammad Ismail AL Bukhari

Born: Bukhara, 196 A.H
 Died: Samarqand, 256 A.H

2. Sahih Muslim

Name: Abul Hassan Muslim AL Hajjaj

Born: Nishapur, 206 A.H

Died: Nishapur, 25th Rajib 261 A.H

3. Jame Tirmizi

Name: Abu Esa Muhammad AL Trimidhi

Born: Termez, Iran, 209 A.H

Died: Termez, Iran, 279 A.H

4. Sunan Abu Dawood

Name: Abu Daud Suleiman bin Ash'ath

Born: Sistan, Iran, 202 A.H

Died: Sistan, Iran, 275 A.H

5. Sunan Al Sughra

Name: Abu adal Rahman al-Nasai

Born: Turkmenistan, 215 A.H

Died: 303 A.H

6. Sunan ibn Maja

Name: Abu Abdullah Mohammad ibn Yazid

Born: 201 A.H

Died: 273 A.H

- 17) The literal meaning of the word Quran is:

- (a) Frequently recited (b) Perfect
 (c) Guidance (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Among all the different names given to this Holy Scripture, 'the Quran' (al-Quran) is the most common and famous of them all. This is a name that the Almighty Allah has given to the Book. From the first years of the revelation to Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), it was called 'the Quran' by the revelation itself. The term is repeated 68 times in the Quran, and except on two occasions (17:78), it means the Holy Quran or part of it. In English it is written 'the Koran' or 'the Quran'.

About the meaning of the term 'Quran', there are two famous opinions:

- 1) It is driven from al-Qar' meaning 'to collect'.
- 2) It is driven from 'Qara' (to recite)

Thus, it is called 'the Quran' for it is a Book to be recited (73:4), or because the revelation began by 'Read' (96:1). The second opinion (driven from the root 'to recite') seems more accurate. That is, Quran literally means "a reading or reciting." However, the term "Quran" has been historically used specifically to refer to the book which was revealed to Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). The term "Quran" is mentioned in a number of places throughout the book in reference to itself. For example:

"Verily, this Quran guides (humanity) to that which is most just."

[Noble Quran 17:9]

- 18) The literal meaning of the word Tehzib is:

- (a) Trimming (b) Purification
 (c) Reside collectively (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: It's an Arabic word which literally means trimming or cutting out the bad, harmful, useless, obscene parts of the looks, speech, behavior etc. So it's used to denote training, promoting good manners, and discipline and so on. Also it means civilization, culture & etiquette.

19) **The literal meaning of Wahi is:**

- (a) Revelation
(b) Covert communication
(c) Message from angels
(d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The Arabic word wahi comes from the root word waha and is used to denote divine revelation. It has a variety of different meanings in the Arabic language, being interpreted as "a quick or divine indication", "to give or convey a message" or "gentle speech". In Islamic terminology, wahi can be precisely defined as God's divine message conveyed to Allah's chosen persons (Prophets). This message can be conveyed openly or in a hidden and concealed manner, imparting wisdom and knowledge that is beyond the material and physical realities of man. The means of revelation are mentioned in the following Quranic verse:

"It is not fitting for a man that God should speak to him except by inspiration, or from behind a veil, or by sending of a messenger to reveal with God's permission what God wills: for the Most High, Most Wise" (42: 51)

Based on the above 'ayah' we can enumerate three kinds of 'wahy':

- Allah directly inspired the Prophet without the medium of an angel. The inspiration was directly on the heart of the Prophet and it was not conveyed through any voice or idea was from Allah. This was experienced in full consciousness, as well as during sleep.
- Allah conveyed the message directly to the Prophet. This also was not through any angel. The Prophet heard the voice which was different from the voice of human beings and the process was beyond human conception.
- Allah conveyed the message through an angel. At times the angel was not seen, only his voice was heard. At times the angel was seen in human form.

20) **Khalilullah (Friend of Allah) is the title of which prophet?**

- (a) Hazrat Ibrahim (عليه السلام)
(b) Hazrat Dawood (عليه السلام)
(c) Hazrat Musa (عليه السلام)
(d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Hazrat Ibrahim (عليه السلام) is mentioned by name 69 times in the Quran. He is known as 'Khalil-ullah', the friend of Allah. Hazrat Ibrahim (عليه السلام) is considered the Patriarch of the three great monotheistic faiths, Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

Almighty Allah has declared in the Quran in Surah al-Imran:

"O People of the Scripture (Jews and Christians)! Why do you dispute about Abraham, while the Torah and the Gospel were not revealed till after him? Have you then no sense? Verily, you are those who have disputed about that of which you have no knowledge. Why do then dispute concerning that which you have no knowledge? It is Allah Who knows and you know not. Abraham was neither a Jew nor a Christian, but he was a true Muslim Hanifan (Islamic Monotheism), to worship none but Allah Alone and he was not of the polytheists (he joined none in worship with Allah). Verily, among mankind who have the best claim to Abraham are those who followed him, and this Prophet (Muhammad) and those who have believed (Muslims) And Allah is the Wali (Protector and Helper) of the believers." [3:65-68]

Islamiat

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Islamiat

2018

Salatul-Khusoo'f is the prayer for?

- (a) The Prayer for Seeking Rain
(b) Prayer performed during a solar eclipse
(c) Prayer performed during a lunar eclipse
(d) both a & b

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Salah Al-Khusoo'f (The Lunar Eclipse Prayer) is one of the Sunnah Prayers offered by Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ). Sunnah prayers means the act of worship is not compulsory, they are meant for extra supplication to Allah or means of getting more rewards. There many misconceptions out there and many Muslims unanimously believe that eclipse of the sun or moon occurs when a blessed is born or dies. But our Prophet (ﷺ) is reported to have said:

"The Sun and Moon do not eclipse because of the death or life (i.e. birth) of someone. When you see the eclipse pray and invoke Allah" (Sahih Al Bukhari, 2.153)

2) **How many Munafiqeen were in Ghazwa e Khandaq?**

- (a) 1000
(b) 2500
(c) 10000
(d) 12000

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Ghazwa-e-Khandaq or Ahzab This Battle was fought near the sila-mountain in Madinah. It was fought on 8 Dhi Qa'd, 5 AH. The trench or Khandaq was dug on Northern side as all other three sides were covered by mountains. It took 6 days in digging the trench. It was about 10 KM long, 22 ft wide and 16 ft deep. In total, the strength of the Confederate armies, though not agreed upon by scholars, is estimated to have included around 10,000 men and six hundred horsemen.

3) **The heads of Zakat are:**

- (a) 8
(b) 9
(c) 7
(d) 5
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: According to this verse, Zakat has the following eight heads of expenditure:

- The needy.
- The indigent.
- The collectors of Zakat.
- Winning over of hearts to Islam.
- Ransoming of slaves.
- Helping the debtors.

7. The Way of Allah,
8. Hospitality to wayfarers.
- 4) Which surah was being recited by Muhammad (ﷺ) at the time of migration?
(a) Surah Al-Rehman (b) Surah Yasin
(c) Surah Al-Hijr (d) Surah Maryam

Answer: (b)

- 5) Distance between Quba Mosque and Madina
(a) 4 kms (b) 5 kms
(c) 6 kms (d) 7 kms

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Approximate driving distance between Quba Mosque and Madina is 5 km or 3.1 miles or 2.7 nautical miles.

- 6) What is the literal meaning of Nabi?
(a) A person who behaves nicely
(b) A person who acts according to Shariah
(c) A person who conveys the message of Allah
(d) A person who believes in the unity of Allah

Answer: (c)

- 7) A verse of the Holy Quran indicates the name of
(a) Hazrat Mu'az (رضي الله عنه)
(b) Hazrat Bilal (رضي الله عنه)
(c) Hazrat Saad (رضي الله عنه)
(d) Hazrat Zaid (رضي الله عنه)
(e) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 8) Al-Itqan Fi Uloom al-Quran is written by
(a) Jalaluddin Suyuti (b) Abu Hamid al-Ghazali
(c) Ibn Taymiyyah (d) Shah Abdul Aziz Delhiwi

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Imam Jalaluddin al-Suyuti (849-911 A.H.) was one of the greatest scholars of Islam, a great Muhaddith, a Faqih of Shafi'i school, and a writer with hundreds of written works. Most of his works are still available today and widely read, published and translated.

- 9) Who was the first writer of "Wahi" in Quraish?
(a) Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (رضي الله عنه)
(b) Hazrat Abdul Rahman bin Auf (رضي الله عنه)
(c) Hazrat Abdullah bin Saad (رضي الله عنه)
(d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 10) Mashoor Hadith consists of chain of citations by number of people
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

Answer: (b)

Explanation: It is an agreed upon fact that Qur'an and Sunnah are the integral part of Islamic shariah, and the entire reliable and irrefutable Sunnah is preserved in authentic ahadith. A hadith is composed of two parts: the matn (text) and the isnad (chain of reporters)

A highly reliable and trustworthy chain of narrators (isnad) is pre-requisite for the text (matan) to be acceptable. Imam al-Bukhari remained extremely cautious while describing a hadith.

A mashoor hadith is that Hadith which is handed down by at least three or more narrators and does not reach the state of Mutawatir. According to some scholars, every narrative which comes to be known widely, whether or not it has an authentic origin, is called mashoor.

According to al-'Ala'i (Abu Sa'id Khalil Salah al-Din, d. 761), a hadith may be known as aziz and mashoor at the same time. By this he means a hadith which is left with only two reporters in its isnad at any stage while it enjoys a host of reporters in other stages, such as the saying of the Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). "We are the last but (will be) the foremost on the Day of Resurrection." This hadith is aziz in its first stage, as it is reported by Hudhaifah b. al-Yaman and Abu Hurairah only. It later becomes mashoor as seven people report it from Abu Hurairah.

- 11) Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) was born about three thousand years, after:
(a) Hazrat Ismaeel (عليه السلام) (b) Hazrat Ibraheem (عليه السلام)
(c) Hazrat Moosa (عليه السلام) (d) Hazrat Eessaa (عليه السلام)
(e) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 12) Name of Shah Waliullah
(a) Qutubuddin Ahmad (b) Shah Abdur Rahman
(c) Ahmad Shah (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Shah Waliullah was born in the 21st of February, 1703 CE, in the town of Phulat in Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh, India. His father, Shah Abdur Rahman was a great scholar and a mystic. He named his boy Qutubuddin Ahmad. The name Shah Waliullah is given to him by people because Waliulla means "close to God". So his complete name was Shah Waliullah Qutubuddin Ahmad.

- 13) Khatam an-Nabiyyin is mentioned in Surah
(a) Surah Baqarah (b) Surah Anaam
(c) Surah Alzab (d) Surah Mutaffifeen

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Khatm-e-Nubuwwat means that Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) is the Last of the Prophets. The process and routine of appointing Prophets and Messengers by Almighty Allah has been terminated, finished, ended, stopped, and sealed. None will be appointed as prophet after Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ). His

prophet hood will continue until the dooms day and even afterwards, only that person came claim to be a Muslims who has belief in Khatm-e-Nubuwwat and confesses
 "None is worth of worship except Allah; Muhammad (ﷺ) is apostle of Allah"

Almighty Allah clearly says in Holy Quran Verse 40 of the Surah Al-Ahzab (33), for instance, highlights this teaching in clear terms
 مَا كَانَ مُحَمَّدٌ أَبَا أَحَدٍ مِنْ أَمْةٍ لَكِنْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ وَخَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمًا
 (33:40) Muhammad is not the father of any of your men, but he is the Messenger of Allah and the seal of the Prophets. Allah has full knowledge of everything.

- 14) Who was the head of Tadween Quran (Compilation of Quran) committee?
 (a) Hazrat Abd ar-Rahman ibn 'Awf
 (b) Hazrat Abdullah ibn Abbas
 (c) Hazrat Ziad bin sabit
 (d) Hazrat Abbad ibn Bishr

Answer: (c)

Explanation: During compilation of Quran, a very interesting event took place. When compilation was in its final stages, Hazrat zaid bin sabit remembered one short verse which prophet Muhammad had once got as revelation, but he had no written proof of verse, he had only in his memory. As per rule of committee, two witness were required for this ayah to be included in main scripture. Hazrat zaid met many huffaz, discussed the matter, but no one knew the ayah so no one testified! At last he found one sahabi who knew the ayah and was ready to testify it. But where to get second witness from? Luckily, the sahabi who was witness was once blessed by Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) on his act of righteousness that from the day onward, his witness would be equal to witness of two men!

- 15) Nursi's movement is a religious movement in
 (a) Syria (b) Turkey
 (c) Egypt (d) Albania

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Said Nursi (1873-1960) was a Kurdish Islamic modernist who founded the nondenominational Nur Movement (Nurculuk), which advocated for a reinterpretation of Islam according to the needs of a modern society, a legacy of attempts by the Young Ottomans to reconcile Islam with constitutionalism. He was strongly opposed to positivism, and believed that change would only come through the cultivation of a new mindset, not through transforming institutions themselves. The Nur Movement spread rapidly in the wake of the dissolution of Sufi brotherhoods in 1925. Its members, organized into "reading circles," understood Islam as a self-disciplining and moralizing force capable of transforming Turkish society.

- 16) Fastat al Quran is other name of Surah: ***
 (a) Surah An-Nisa' (b) Surah al Baqarah
 (c) Surah Al-An'am (d) Surah Al-Anfal

Answer: (b)

- 17) After demise of Hazrat Khadijah (رضی اللہ عنہا) with whom Prophet (ﷺ) married:
 (a) Hazrat Hafsa (رضی اللہ عنہا) (b) Hazrat Sawda (رضی اللہ عنہا)
 (c) Hazrat Umm-e-Habeeba (رضی اللہ عنہا) (d) Hazrat Safia (رضی اللہ عنہا)

Answer: (b)

Explanation: She was a noble and venerable lady. She first married as-Sakran Ibn Amr, the brother of Suhail Ibn 'Amr al-'Amiri whom she accompanied when emigrating to Abyssinia among the eight people of Banu 'Amir who left their homes and their properties and crossed the sea to escape torture and preserve their religion. No sooner was her affliction in Abyssinia over than her husband died and she became a widow. Sawda returned to Mecca after her husband's death. At this time, Khadija, the first wife of the Prophet, had just died. Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) had children who needed care. The Prophet, who named the year of Khadija's death as 'the year of sadness' was having a troubled time. He was left alone. This situation of the Prophet was felt by everybody. Hawla, the daughter of Hakim and the wife of Usman b. Maz'un, saw the sadness of the Prophet and proposed to find a partner for him, and he assented. Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) was very much affected by the loyalty to faith Sawda had shown and as a result of the respect and high value that he attached to her, he proposed to marry her. Sawda was at the age of fifty when she married the Prophet. The marriage took place three years before the Hijra (migration from Mecca to Madinah) Sawda, who earned the honor of being the second wife of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), died in 640 AD (19, of the Hegira) at the time of the Caliph Umar, according to the soundest narration. Hazrat Sawda (may Allah be pleased with her) loved to give in charity. After the Prophet's (ﷺ) death, Sawda became a widow once more and had reached old age. The companions of the Prophet took it upon themselves to care for the mother of the believers. But Sawda sought to take care of those she deemed more in need than herself.

- 18) How suggested treatment of small pox
 (a) Al-Zahravi (b) Ibn Sina
 (c) Ibn Zakariya al-Razi (d) Ibn Rushd

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Muhammad Ibn Zakariya al-Razi was the first physician in history who described in details the symptoms and signs of smallpox and measles based on clinical examination, and he was the first who distinguished between these two diseases by putting what is called now the differential diagnosis. This was very clear in his book: The Book on Smallpox and Measles. A manuscript of this book is kept now in Leiden University Library in the Netherlands under the number 761. Dawud al-Antaki: He was born in Antakia and died in Mecca in 1599. His medical book, known as Tadhkirat Dawud (Memoir of Dawud), has a longer title: Tadhkirat Uli al-albat wa 'l-Jam' li-'ajab al-'ujab. In the first part of this book he describes the signs of measles and smallpox in a way very like that described by al-Razi. In addition, he differentiates between the two diseases. In the same chapter he talked about chicken pox, and considered it as a benign form of smallpox.

- 19) Hazrat Musa and Hazrat Shoaib's relation:
 (a) Father in Law
 (b) Cousin
 (c) Brother
 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Hazrat Musa A.S was a messenger of God. He was sent to the people of Bani Israel for the preaching of Islam. He was born in Egypt on 1571 BC. Hazrat Shoaib took care of him and arranged Musa's marriage with his own daughter.

- 20) Hazrat Usman (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) was assassinated in year (A.H):
 (a) 33 A.H
 (b) 35 A.H
 (c) 36 A.H
 (d) 31 A.H

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Despite of apparent conspiracies against his Caliphate, Hazrat Usman (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) kept on believing in the notion that he should never use force against Muslims. He always remained kind hearted to his opponents and thought of convincing them with reason than using strength. Due to their hate, for Usman (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ), one day they entered his house when he (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) was reading the Holy Quran. They brutally martyred him in his house. In this way, Hazrat Usman (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) was assassinated on Friday, 17th of Dhul Hijjah, 35 A.H when he was 84 years old.

Islamiat

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
 COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Islamiat

2017

- 1) How many categories of peoples are entitled to receive Zakat?
 (a) 6
 (b) 7
 (c) 8
 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Zakat can be paid to deserving individuals or groups who fall into one or more of eight zakatable categories designated by God in the Quran.

Indeed, [prescribed] charitable offerings are only [to be given] to the poor and the indigent, and to those who work on [administering] it, and to those whose hearts are to be reconciled, and to [free] those in bondage, and to the debt-ridden, and for the cause of God, and to the wayfarer. [This is] an obligation from God. And God is all-knowing, all-wise. – Al-Tawbah, 9:60

The Recipients of Zakat

There are eight categories of people to whom Zakat can be distributed. These have been identified as:

1. **Al-Fuqara: The Poor:** According to the majority of jurists, the poor are those who do not have any assets and have no means by which they can earn their living. However, the Hanafi jurists defined the poor as those who have money lesser than the amount on which Zakat is payable. The poor are worse than the needy in regard to satisfying their basic needs. However, some scholars hold the opposite view.

2. **Al-Masakin: The Needy:** According to the majority of jurists, the needy are the people whose earnings do not cover their basic needs. However, the Hanafi jurists identified them as 'those who have no earnings at all'. The Hanafi and maaliki jurists consider them to be more deserving of Zakat than the poor. However, the Hanbali and Shafi'i jurists put the poor as being more deserving of Zakat. Actually, this dispute in categorization has no effect, since both the poor and the needy are among the categories entitled to receive Zakat.
3. **Al-'Amilina 'Alayha: Administrators of Zakat:** This term applies to all those serving in the field of Zakat, including those responsible for collecting, storing, guarding, registering and distributing Zakat. They shoulder all Zakat related activities.
4. **Al-Mu'allafate-Qulubuhum: Reconciliation of Hearts:** This term applies to people who have embraced Islam or who are inclined to it.
5. **Fir-Riqab: For those in Bondage:** Zakat may be allocated to help Muslims free themselves of bondage.
6. **Al-Gharimin: Those in Debt:** Zakat may be used to pay off debts, so long as these debts were not incurred in an act contrary to Islamic law.
7. **Fi-Sabilillah: In the Cause of Allah:** Muslim jurists differ on who or what can be covered under this category, although most seem to agree that it can be used in the defence of Islam. In the wider sense however, this channel covers promoting the Islamic value system.

- 2) Salat-e-Istisqa is offered for:

- (a) Rain
 (b) For the fulfillment of a need
 (c) forgiveness
 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Offering prayers for rain (salaat al-istisqa') is Sunnah, as confirmed by saheeh hadeeths and the practice of the early generations of Islam. Ibn Qudaamah said: Prayer for rain is a confirmed Sunnah, proven by the practice of the Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and of his successors (the caliphs – may Allah be pleased with them)

- 3) Scribe of the Treaty of Hudaibiya:

- (a) Hazrat Umar (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)
 (b) Hazrat Ali (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)
 (c) Hazrat Usman (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)
 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 4) The period of Islamic Caliphate lasted for nearly:

- (a) 25 years
 (b) 30 years
 (c) 35 years
 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The total period of Khilafat was nearly thirty years. This period of Khilafat is generally known and described as Khilafat-e-Rashida, the rightly guided Khilafat.

- 5) Literal meaning of Hajj is:

- (a) Intend to go somewhere
 (b) Will to visit
 (c) None of these

Answer: (a)

6) In Ghazwa-e-Khandaq, the salats combined by the Holy Prophet (ﷺ):

- (a) Fajr and Zuhr (b) Zuhr and Asr
(c) Maghrib and Isha (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

7) Jibrael means:

- (a) Abdullah (b) Abdul Aziz
(c) Servant of the almighty (d) All of the above

Answer: (d)

8) Ghazwa-e-Ahzab is also called

- (a) Ghazwa-e-Khandaq (b) Ghazwa-e- Al Badr
(c) Ghazwa-e- Hunayn (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The battle is named after the khandaq that was dug by Muslims in preparation for the battle. The word khandaq is the Arabic form of the Persian word kandak (meaning "Trench" which has been dug"). For this reason the word "trench" could be replaced with "ditch". It may also be referred to by its original Arabic name "khandaq". Hazrat Salman al farsi (Salman the Persian) advised Hazrat Muhammad to dig Kandak. The battle is also referred to as the Battle of Confederates (Arabic: *جند البقر*). The Qur'an uses the term confederates (جند البقر) in sura Al-Ahzab [Quran 33:9-32] to denote the confederacy of pagans and Jews against Islam.

9) First lady market controller of Madina made by Hazrat Umar was:

- (a) Samra' bint Nuhayk (b) Al-Shifa bint Abdullah
(c) Khawla b. al-Azwar (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Al-Shifa bint Abdullah was a woman of intelligence and was highly respected for her learning and wisdom. Very few women of her time learnt to read and write. As the Madinah society developed, Hazrat Umar felt that it was important that supervision should be provided in the market place, where people buy and sell. He appointed Al-Shifa as the market controller in Madinah. Her duties were to ensure that business practices should always be consistent with Islam. She would go around the market, making sure that no cheating or tricks took place and that buyer and seller conformed to Islamic values. Umar told shopkeepers that if they were in doubt about the legality of a particular transaction, then they should ask Al-Shifa. He trusted her knowledge of Islam. However, should she find difficulty with any problem, she would put the matter to him. He would either be able to sort it out himself, or he might refer to his consultative council. The appointment of Al-Shifa was highly successful. Therefore, when Umar felt that it was advantageous to have a market controller, he appointed one in Makkah as well. What is contrary to our perceived ideas about Islamic society is that in Makkah also he appointed a woman, Samra' bint Nuhayk, as market controller.

10) The members of committee constituted by Hazrat Umer (رضي الله تعالى عنه) to elect next caliph:

- (a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 8 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Hazrat Umar ibn Al-Khattab, the second caliph of Islam, was stabbed by a Persian slave Abu Lu' lu' a Al-Majussi while performing Fajr Prayer. As Hazrat Umar was lying on his death bed, the people around him asked him to appoint a successor. Hazrat Umar constituted a committee of six people to choose the next caliph from among themselves.

This committee comprised 'Ali ibn Abi Talib, 'Usman ibn 'Affan, 'Abdur-Rahman ibn 'Awf, Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas, Az-Zubayr ibn Al-'Awam, and Talhah ibn 'Ubayd Allah, who were among the most eminent Companions of the Prophet (ﷺ) and who had received in their lifetime the tidings of Paradise.

The instructions of Hazrat Umar were that the Selection Committee should choose the successor within three days, and he should assume office on the fourth day. As two days passed by without a decision, the members felt anxious that the time was running out fast, and still no solution to the problem appeared to be in sight. 'Abdur-Rahman ibn 'Awf offered to forgo his own claim if others agreed to abide by his decision. All agreed to let 'Abdur-Rahman choose the new caliph. He interviewed each nominee and went about Madinah asking the people for their choice. He finally selected 'Usman as the new caliph as the majority of the people chose him.

11) Who was the author of Islam at the Crossroads?

- (a) Talal Asad (b) Abdullah Yusuf Ali
(c) Muhammad Asad (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Muhammad Asad, born Leopold Weiss in the Polish city of Lvov in 1900, was the grandson of an orthodox Rabbi. By his early twenties he could write and read German, French and Polish languages. He took to journalism and travelled Middle East as the correspondent of 'Frankfurter Zeitung' of Germany. After his conversion to Islam, he again travelled and worked throughout the Muslim world, including Arabia, Iran, Jordan, North Africa and Pakistan. In 1953 he was appointed as Pakistan's plenipotentiary to the United Nations. He moved to Morocco where he completed his magnum opus, the 'Message of the Qur'an.' He later settled in Lisbon where he died on 20th February 1992. Asad's other works include 'Road to Mecca,' Principles of State and Government in Islam', and 'Sahih Bukhari: Early Years of Islam.'

12) Sahi Bukhari and Sahi Muslim collectively are:

- (a) Sahihayn (b) Sihah Sittah
(c) Sahih (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The six major books of Hadith are referred to as the Sihah Sittah. Two of them, known collectively as the Sahihayn (Bukhari and Muslim)

In 250 A.H. he settled at Neshapur where he met Muslim ibn Al Hujjaj as his disciple who compiled Sahih Al-Muslim which is regarded only second to Bukhari in the Muslim world.

Imam Bukhari's book on Hadith is regarded as the top of Sahih Sitta which are the most authentic six books of Hadith collected during 200-300 A.H. These are:

1. Sahih Bukhari by Imam Bukhari (D. 256 A.H.).
2. Sahih Muslim by Muslim ibn Al Hujjaj (D. 261 A.H.).
3. Sunan Al-Sughra by Al-Nasa'i (D. 302 A.H.).
4. Sunan Abu Dawood by Abu Dawood (D. 274 A.H.).
5. Jami Al-Tirmidhi by Al-Tirmidhi (D. 278 A.H.).
6. Sunan ibn Majah by Ibn Majah (D. 273 A.H.).

- 13) Title given to Imam Malik:
 (a) Al-Muwatta (b) Mutahid e Mutlaq
 (c) Imaam Daarul Hijrah (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Malik ibn Anas, known as Imam Malik, is a prominent name in Islamic history. He was not only a great scholar of Hadith, but also a jurist after whom was founded one of the four schools of Islamic jurisprudence: the Maliki school. He was 13 years younger to Imam Abu Hanifa and 103 years elder to Imam Bukhari. He compiled the first compendium of Hadith named Al-Muwatta. It is reported that Imam Malik wrote 100,000 Hadiths by his hand.

- 14) Purpose of fasting is described in Quran as:

- (a) Taqwa (b) Suhoor
 (c) Ramadan (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The purpose of fasting itself is revealed to us in the Quran. Allah says: "O you who believe, fasting has been prescribed for you as it has been prescribed for people before you so that you attain Taqwa." (2:183)

- 15) Hazrat Usman was chosen by:

- (a) Hazrat Ali (b) Hazrat Abdur Rehman bin Auf
 (c) Hazrat Umer (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: In 644, the dying Hazrat Umar nominated a board of six members who were required to elect one of themselves as the next caliph. The group consisted of Sad ibn Abi Waqqas, Abd al-Rahman ibn Awf, Zubayr ibn al-Awwam, Talha ibn Ubayd Allah, Ali ibn Abi Talib and Usman ibn Affan. Usman was chosen as the third caliph.

- 16) Five Salats were made obligatory at the time of:

- (a) Before AD 622 (b) Mir'aj
 (c) Stay at Ghar-e-Hira (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: In the previous sharia, there were not five daily prescribed prayers. However, there was general Salah whose time was unclear. Salah became fard (obligatory) on the day of Mir'aj a half and year ago before Hegira. Anas bin Malik reported that event as follows briefly:

"Allah enjoined fifty prayers on my followers on the night of Isra. Then, it was reduced to five prayers. Then, the Prophet was addressed as follows: O Muhammad! These are five prayers for you and they are all (equal to) fifty (in reward) for My Word does not change." (Bukhari, Sala, 76. Anbiya, 5; Muslim, Faith, 263; Ahmad bin Hanbal, V, 122, 143)

- 17) People present at the last sermon:

- (a) 114000 (b) 124000
 (c) 123999 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: On Friday, Zilhij 9, 10AH, (March 6, 632CE), the day of gathering on the plain of Arafat, the Prophet climbed up the hill known as Jabal al-Rehmat, or 'the hill of mercy', and addressed the pilgrims who, according to some accounts, were 124,000 in number.

- 18) Law of refraction given by:

- (a) Ibn al-Haytham (b) Ibrahim al-Fazari
 (c) Al-Farghani (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Iraqi mathematician Ibn al-Haytham (also known as Alhazen) was the first person to correctly describe how perception occurs in about 1021, when he proved that light enters, but is not emitted by, the eye. Al-Haytham experimented with the laws of reflection and refraction using different shaped mirrors and lenses, and accurately described how the eye functions as an optical instrument. He likened it to a camera obscura, a pinhole camera, and so suggested that images must also be inverted in the eye. This led him to suggest that vision occurs in the brain, rather than the eyes and that it is, therefore, subjective.

- 19) Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi was a:

- (a) Physician (b) Surgeon
 (c) Both a and b (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Abu al-Qasim Khalaf ibn al-Abbas Al-Zahrawi (936-1013 CE), also known in the West as Albucasis, was an Andalusian physician. He is considered as the greatest surgeon in the Islamic medical tradition. His comprehensive medical texts, combining Middle Eastern and Greco-Roman classical teachings, shaped European surgical procedures up until the Renaissance. His greatest contribution to history is Kitab al-Tasrif, a thirty-volume collection of medical practice, of which large portions were translated into Latin and in other European languages.

- 20) No. of clauses of Medina Charter:

- (a) 47 (b) 37
 (c) 29 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Medina Charter was created by the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) in the year 622 CE. It was the first written constitution in the Islamic world. The Medina Charter consists of 47 clauses. 23 clause governed the relationship between Muslims, between Ansar a Muhajirin, while the remaining 24 clauses governed the relations of Muslims with non-Muslim the Jews and others. In addition to the charter of Medina, it is also known by various names as Medina agreement, Dustar al-Madinah and Al-Madinah Sahifah. The Medina Charter form constitution for Medina which was based from the regulations of Islamic law to establish a p Islamic state that puts people of different races or ethnic groups in one country living peacefully. The main contents in the Charter were the declaration that the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) is the head of state to all the people of Medina and any dispute shall be referred to him. All the people of Medina is forbidden to plant a hostile or envy among themselves, ins they should be united as one and be known as nation of Medina.

Islamiat

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Islamiat
2016

1) Umm Al-Masakeen is the title of?

- (a) Hazrat Umme Habibah (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا)
(b) Hazrat Zaynab bint Khuzayma (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا)
(c) Hazrat Umme Salamah (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا)
(d) Hazrat Maimoonah (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا)

Answer: (b)

Explanation: She was 30 years old when her husband died in the battle of Badr, leaving her poor and with several children. She was the wife of Ubaydah bin Haris a faithful Muslim. Prophet Muhammad (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) married her when he was 58 years of age. She was nicknamed Umm Al Masakeen because of her kindness and charity. She died 3 months after she married the Prophet 625 (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) A.D.

2) Longest Surah of Quran?

- (a) Al-Baqarah (the Cow) (b) At-Taubah (the Repentance)
(c) Al-Mu'minun (the Believers) (d) Al-Fat'h (the Victory)

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Verse 286 of surah al-Baqarah is deemed as the longest Surah of the Qur'an. Al-Baqarah (the Cow) has been so named from the story of the Cow occurring in this Surah (vv. 67-73). Though it is a Madani Surah, it follows naturally a Makki Surah Al-Fatihah, which ended with the prayer: "Show us the straight way." It begins with the answer to that prayer, "This is the Book (that) is guidance..."

3) Jewish tribe expelled from Medina after Badr?

- (a) Banu Qurayza (b) Banu Nadr
(c) The Banu Qaynuqa (d) Banu Shatayba

Answer: (c)

Explanation: There were three Jewish tribes in Medina: Banu Qurayza, Banu Nadr and Banu Qaynuqa. The most mischievous and courageous one among them was Banu Qaynuqa. They were jewelers. Therefore, they were quite rich. They had also signed a treaty with the Prophet (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) just like the other tribes. They had promised that they would not attempt any activities against Muslims, that they would defend Medina against enemy in case of an external attack against Medina and that they would not help the enemies of each other. However, they had started to violate the treaty by their obvious mischievous acts and seditions, by trying to set Muslims against one another and by cooperating with the polytheists of Quraysh. The time given to Banu Qaynuqa to leave Medina was three days. When the period of three days ended, they set off to Damascus.

Longest Ayah of Holy Quran is in which Surah?

- (a) Al-Ma'arij (the Elevated Passages) (b) Al-Haqqah (the Inevitable)
(c) Al-Baqarah (the Cow) (d) At-Takwir (the Overthrowing)

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The longest Ayah (verse) is the 282 Aya of Surat Al-Baqarah.

Book Malat Ka Islami Nizam written by

- (a) Sayyad Abu Ul Hassan Ali Nadwi (b) Khurshid Ahmed
(c) Dr. Israr Ahmed (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Abul Hasan Ali Hasani Nadwi passed away on 23 Ramadan, 1420 AH (December 31, 1999) in Raebareli, India at the age of 85.

Sasanian family ruled the

- (a) Cyprus (b) Iran
(c) Tajikistan (d) Azerbaijan

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Sasanian Empire was the last pre-Islamic Persian Empire, established in 224 CE by Ardashir I, son of Papak, descendant of Sasan. The Empire lasted until 651 CE when it was overthrown by the Arab Caliphate. It is considered by the Iranian people to be a highlight of their civilization, for after the fall of the Achaemenid Empire at the hands of Alexander the Great in 330 BCE until the fall of the Parthian Empire, there was not be another state that truly felt "Iranian".

7) The total number of migrated people in second migration to Abyssinia was

- (a) 15 (b) 92
(c) 110 (d) 101

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The second migration took place in 615 CE. This new group comprised of 83 men and 18 women.

8) In Battle of Khaybar, Jew warrior Marhab was killed by?

- (a) Hazrat Ali (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)
(b) Hazrat Abdullah Ansaari (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)
(c) Hazrat Muhammed ibn Maslamah (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)
(d) Hazrat Ja'far ibn Abu Talib (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Owing to the intrigues and overt acts of violence of the Jews, the Prophet (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) was compelled to lead an expedition to Khaybar, a cluster of forts some ninety miles from Medina in the direction of Syria, where the Jews from the whole of Arabia had collected together, awaiting an opportunity to fall on Medina. Jew warrior Marhab himself came out to fight Imam 'Ali, who had already killed two of his brothers before. The fight lasted for some time, and finally Imam Ali killed him. He then attacked the party accompanying Marhab, and during this fight his shield fell to the ground. Undaunted by this accident, Imam 'Ali went up to the gate of the fortress, unhinged the iron door, and using it as a shield fought until the citadel was conquered.

9) Queen Saba was the ruler of?

- (a) Egypt (b) Syria
(c) Yamen (d) Taif

Answer: (c)

Explanation: In the Holy books of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, the Queen of Saba stands as a outstanding figure: a genuine queen who ruled the lands of sands in ancient times. Her story, describing the encounter with Prophet Solomon and her subsequent embrace of his faith (Islam), permeated through centuries. The story of Saba' is mentioned in the Sura Saba' (34:15-19)

- 10) **Inventor of Dark room**
 (a) Ibn Ishaq al-Kindi (b) Al-Hasan Ibn al-Haytham
 (c) Ibn al-Nafis (d) Avicenna

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Born around a thousand years ago in present day Iraq, Al-Hasan Ibn al-Haytham was a pioneering scientific thinker who made important contributions to the understanding of vision, optics and light. Through his *Book of Optics* (Kitab al-Manazir) and its Latin translation (De Aspectibus), his ideas influenced European scholars including those of the European Renaissance. Today, many consider him a pivotal figure in the history of optics and the "Father of modern Optics". Ibn al-Haytham is credited with explaining the nature of light and vision, through using a dark chamber he called "Albeit Almuzlim", which has the Latin translation as the "camera obscura"; the device that forms the basis of photography

- 11) **When was Battle of Khandaq fought?**
 (a) 6 AH (b) 5 AH
 (c) 7 AH (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Battle of Khandaq, which took place two years after the Battle of Uhud, is one of the important battles that had an important role in eliminating the barriers blocking the development of Islam. *Battle of the Trench / Battle of the Khandaq was fought in 5 AH / 627 CE*

- 12) **Who was called as Abul Bashar e Sani?**
 (a) Hazrat Ibraheem (عليه السلام) (b) Hazrat Shees (عليه السلام)
 (c) Hazrat Noah (عليه السلام) (d) Hazrat Uzair (عليه السلام)

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Hazrat Nooh (عليه السلام) preached for almost 950 years. *Abu-al-Bashar Sani* is title of Nooh. He got hood at the age of 40. According to the reports he's buried somewhere in the masjid-ul-kharram of Makka. In total he is mentioned 43 times in the Quran. He was the great grandson of Nabi Idrees (عليه السلام)

- 13) **Ghazwa _____ is named as Youm-ul-Furqan?**
 (a) Badr (b) Tabuk
 (c) Uhad (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The battle of Badr is one of the great events of human history that occurred on Friday, the 17th Day of blessed month of Ramadan in the second year after migration from Makkah to Medinah (624 CE). "Umair bin Al-Humam was the first martyr on the day of Badr." The day of the Battle of Badr is also known as "Yawm al Furqan."

- 14) **Sihah Sitta is?**
 (a) As-Sirah Muslim Biography
 (b) A Biography of the Prophet
 (c) The Six Authentic Books of Hadith
 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: There are six books on Hadis that the Ulema consider most authentic. 'Sahah' is the plural of 'Saheh' which means 'correct' or 'authentic'. And 'Sitta' is the Arabic for Six. Hence six books on Hadis that have been termed most authentic by Ulema constitute Saha-e-Sitta.

The following books are in the Saha-e-Sitta and are hence the most authentic source of Hadis and Sunnat:

1. Saheeh Bukhari
2. Saheeh Muslim
3. Jaamia Trimzi
4. Sunnan Ibn-e-Maja
5. Sunnan Abu Daud
6. Sunnan Nasai

- 15) **Invention of Omar Khayyam?**

- (a) Pin-Hole Camera (b) Jalali calendar
 (c) Chess (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Jalali calendar is a solar calendar that was used in Persia, variants of which today are still in use in Iran as well as Afghanistan. It gains approximately 1 day on the Julian calendar every 128 years.

- 16) **Faith of reincarnation is found in?**

- (a) Buddhism (b) Hinduism
 (c) Taoism (d) Zoroastrianism

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Reincarnation, a major tenet of Hinduism, is when the soul, which is seen as eternal and part of a spiritual realm, returns to the physical realm in a new body. A soul will complete this cycle many times, learning new things each time and working through its karma. This cycle of reincarnation is called samsara.

- 17) **Secondary Source of Islamic law is?**

- (a) The Quran (b) The Sunnah
 (c) Ijma and Qiyas (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Quran and the Sunnah are the primary sources of Islamic law. Ijma (that is consensus of opinion of scholars) are Qiyas (that is laws derived through analogical deduction) are the secondary or dependent sources of Islamic law or Shariah

- 18) **Journey of Miraj happened in?**

- (a) 621 AD (b) 623 AD
 (c) 624 AD (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Isra wal Miraj are two parts of the night journey that was taken by the prophet Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم). In the first part, the prophet traveled from Bait ul Haram to Bait ul Maqdas (Mecca to Jerusalem) This part of the journey in Arabic is described as Isra. The second phase of the journey was from Jerusalem to the heavens (Miraj) This event is briefly mentioned in the Quran in chapter 17. According to some scholars, the total event took a third of the night which amounts to around 3.5 hours (approximate date 23rd February 621 AD)

- 18) The word "BAHEEJ" means?
 (a) Night visitor
 (b) Beautiful, Convivial
 (c) Gentle, Soft, Delicate
 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Baheej means beautiful, convivial. When used in description of plants it means those with a beauty and richness of color. Verse 50:7 is the second of two mentions. And the earth - We spread it out and cast therein firmly set mountains and made grow therein [a plant] of every beautiful kind (50:7)

- 20) The word *Rukhsa* means?
 (a) Soft breeze
 (b) Dream
 (c) Aspiring
 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Islamiat
FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Islamiat

2015

- 1) The literal meaning of "Wahi" is:
 (a) To give or convey a message
 (b) Divine revelation
 (c) Gentle speech
 (d) All of the above

Answer: (d)

Explanation: In Islamic terminology, wahi can be precisely defined as God's divine message conveyed to Allah's chosen persons (Prophets). This message can be conveyed openly or in a hidden and concealed manner, imparting wisdom and knowledge that is beyond the material and physical realities of man.

- 2) Who did compilation of Quran in the era of Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique (رضي الله عنه)?
 (a) Hazrat Jaafar bin Abi Talib
 (b) Hazrat Thabit bin ad-Duhdaah
 (c) Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit
 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: After the Prophet's demise, a number of reciters of the Qur'an died during the Wars of Apostasy and the Battle of Yamamah, and so Caliph Abu Bakr gave Zaid Bin Thabit the onerous task of collecting the Qur'an from "parchment, scapulae, leafstalks of date palms and the hearts of men" onto sheets (Suhuf) and compiling it into a book (Mushaf). Zaid Bin Thabit was the youngest scribe of the Qur'an and was among the handful of Companions who memorized the Qur'an as it was being revealed, the others being Ali Bin Abi Talib, Ubayy Bin Ka'b, Abdullah Bin Mas'ud and Abdullah Bin Abbas. In the year the Prophet (ﷺ) passed away, he recited the entire Qur'an to the Prophet twice, and his recitation was called the 'Qira'ah of Zaid Bin Thabit', which he taught people until he passed away in 51 AH.

- 3) What is Sahihayn?
 (a) Mishkat
 (b) Bukhari
 (c) Bukhari and Muslim
 (d) Ibne Majah

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Al-Sahihayn, (al-Bukhari and Muslim), are the most authentic sources of Islamic faith.

- 4) Slatul Istasqa is the prayer for?
 (a) Salat ul Hajat
 (b) The Prayer for Seeking Rain
 (c) Prayer performed during a lunar eclipse
 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Salat to seek rain is an emphatic Sunnah. This was performed by the Prophet (ﷺ) as reported in the hadeeth of Abdullah bn Zaid t: "The Prophet (ﷺ) went to the praying ground to seek rain. He faced the Qiblah, turned his cloak inside out, and prayed two raka'at."

- 5) Masjid Nimrah is located in:
 (a) Arafat
 (b) Jerusalem
 (c) Medina
 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Masjid e Nimra is situated in Arafat, Makkah. Here Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) delivered the last historic sermon (Khutba) of Hajj. Every year on 9th Zilhija, Hajj Khutba is delivered from this mosque. Only two salat (Prayers) are offered in this mosque during a year. On Haj day (the 9th Zilhija) Zuhar and Asar prayers are offered jointly by pilgrims

- 6) Sermon of Hajj is delivered in:
 (a) Masjid al-Qiblatayn
 (b) Masjid e Taneem
 (c) Masjid e Nimra
 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 7) Wadd, Suwa', Yaghuth, Ya'uq and Nasr were the names of
 (a) Name of wars
 (b) The Idols of the People of Nuh (Alaihissalam)
 (c) The Idols of the People of Ur
 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Idols of the People of Nuh (Alaihissalam) and what happened to Him (ﷺ) (وَمَكَرُوا مَكْرًا كَبِيرًا - وَقَالُوا لَا تَذَرُنَّ آلِهَتَكُمْ وَلَا تَذَرُنَّ وَثْنَا وَلَا أَلَمْنًا وَلَا تَقُولُوا لِمَا يُعْذَرُونَ وَيَسْمُرُوا) And they have plotted a mighty plot. And they have said: 'You shall not leave your gods, nor shall you leave Wadd, nor Suwa', nor Yaghuth, and Ya'uq and Nasr.' [Surah Nuh (71): 22-23]

- 8) Last Ghazwa of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was:
 (a) Autas
 (b) Hunayn
 (c) Tabouk
 (d) Khaybar

Answer: (c)

- 9) Four Sacred months of Hijri Calendar are? Dhil Qaad, Dhil Hajj, Muharram and Rajab
 (a) Muharram, Rajab, Jumada al-thani (Jumada II), Shawwal
 (b) Thul-Qi'dah, Thul-Hijjah, Muharram and Rajab
 (c) Safar, Sha'ban, Rabi' al-awwal (Rabi' I), Shawwal
 (d) Dhu al-Hijjah, Ramadan, Rabi' al-awwal (Rabi' I), Sha'ban

Answer: (b)

Explanation: These four months, according to the authentic Prophetic narrations, are Thul-Qi'dah, Thul-Hijjah, Muharram and Rajab. All the interpreters of the Noble Quran are unanimous on this point, because the Noble Prophet (ﷺ) declared in his sermon on the occasion of his last Hajj (pilgrimage to Makkah): "One year consists of twelve months, of which four are sacred months; three of them are in sequence; Thul-Qi'dah, Thul-Hijjah, Muharram, and the fourth is Rajab."

10) **Hadith-e-Taqriri** means?

- (a) Hadith which Rasulallah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) quotes from Allah Ta'ala
- (b) Hadith which includes some statements or acts of some of the companions of Rasulallah
- (c) Hadith which describes something about physical, spiritual or states of Rasulallah
- (d) Hadith which is not attributed to Rasulallah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) directly

Answer: (b)

Explanation: It is that Hadith which includes some statements or acts of some of the companions of Rasulallah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) which were said or done in his presence and he did not object to them

11) **"Falyabudu"** means :

- (a) He made them incline
- (b) Who gave them food in hunger
- (c) They should worship
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: So let them worship (Allah) the Lord of this House (the Ka'bah in Makkah) (Quraish 106:3)

12) **"Alnaffathati"** means:

- (a) Envier
- (b) Witchcrafts
- (c) Darkness
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: (ومن ثم التفتت في الخلق - 4)

Word by word

ومن And from

ثم (the) evil

تفتت (of) the blowers

في in

الخلق the knots

"And from the evil of the witchcrafts when they blow in the knots, (4)

13) **Jadul Anbiya** is the name given to Prophet:

- (a) Prophet Adam Alaihis Salaam
- (b) Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham) Alaihis Salaam
- (c) Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)
- (d) Prophet Ismaeel Alaihis Salaam

Answer: (b)

Explanation: *Anbiya* is a direct Quranic word that means "prophets" (plural of *Nabi*, "prophet") Hazrat Ibrahim was born in a house of idolaters, in the kingdom of Babylon. His father Aazar was a well known idol sculptor that his people worshipped.

14) **Amin al-Ummah** (Custodian of Ummah) is the name given to which Sahabi:

- (a) Anas bin Malik
- (b) Abu Ubaida bin al-Jarraah
- (c) Thabit bin ad-Duhdaah
- (d) Saad bin Abi Waqas

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The image of dignity and grace, a handsome, pleasant, well spoken man with a tall, slim physique and bright sharp eyes. These were the physical good looks of a man whom the Prophet said: "Every Ummah (nation) has a trustee: the trustee of my Ummah (nation) is Abu Ubaidah bin Al-Jarrah." He was a man whom was given the title 'Aminul Ummah', the trustee of this nation.

15) **"Fee jeediha hab"** means:

- (a) All his wealth
- (b) Round her (own) neck
- (c) Father of Flame
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: في جديها خيل بن مشنم

Fee jeediha hab lum mim-masad

Word by word

في In

جديها her neck

خيل (will be) a rope

بن of

مشنم palm fiber

16) **Banu Thaqif** was located in:

- (a) Tabuk
- (b) Najran
- (c) Asir
- (d) Ta'if

Answer: (d)

Explanation: The *Thaqif* was one of the tribes of Arabia during Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) era and it is still the main tribe in the city of Taif, Saudi Arabia today

17) **Hazrat Muhammad** (ﷺ) went to Syria with Abu-Talib at the age of

- (a) 12
- (b) 15
- (c) 24
- (d) 35

Answer: (a)

Explanation: This journey, undertaken by Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) at the age of twelve years, is considered to be one of the most pleasant journeys performed by him, because during this journey he passed through Madyan the Qura valley and the country of Samud and witnessed the beautiful natural sceneries of Syria.

18) **Battle of Yamamah** was fought against?

- (a) Musaylamah al-Kaddhab
- (b) Banu Qaynuqa
- (c) Banu Lahyan
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The Battle of Yamama was fought in December 632 as part as the Ridda Wars ("Apostate Wars") on the plain of Aqraba in the region of Al-Yamama (in present-day Saudi Arabia) between the forces of Hazrat Abu Bakr and Musaylimah, a self-proclaimed prophet.

19) **Surah Surah Al-Isra** is the second name of which Surah?

- (a) Surah Al-Mu'minun
- (b) Surah Al-Masad
- (c) Surah Bani Israil
- (d) Surah Al-Aqr

Answer: (c)

Explanation: This Surah takes its name (Bani Israil) from v. 4. But this name is merely a distinctive appellation like the names of many other surahs and not a descriptive title, and does not mean that "Bani Israil" is the theme of this Surah.

- 20) Which wives Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) fathered offspring?
- (a) Hadhrat Umm Habibah (Radhiyallahu anha)
 - (b) Hadhrat Khadijah (Radhiyallahu anha)
 - (c) Hadhrat Aishah (Radhiyallahu anha)
 - (d) Hadhrat Zainab bint Jahsh (Radhiyallahu anha)

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Her children from other husbands are therefore known as Banu Tahirah. Her virtues and privileges have been mentioned extensively (in Hadith) The Prophet Mohammad (ﷺ) laid her in the grave with his own hands. The funeral service had not till then been enjoined.

Islamiat

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Islamiat

2014

- 1) Ashabul Aikah were followers of the
- (a) Hazrat Danial
 - (b) Hazrat Shu'aib
 - (c) Hazrat Sulaiman
 - (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The people of Madyan were Arabs who dwelled in the city of Madyan which was in the land of Mu'an near the border of al-Sham. They were disbelievers and worshipped Al-Aikah, a kind of tree. The people of Madyan were sometimes referred to as the Companions as the Wood (Ashabul Aikah)

Al-Hijr Verse No: 78

وَأَنذَرْتَهُمْ أَصْحَابَ الْأَيْكَةِ لَنُطَّالِمَنَّ

Tafseer of Surat Ash-Shu'ara Ayat 176 to 180. The Companions of the Wood rejected the messengers of Allah. Behold, Shuaib PBUH said to them: "Will ye not fear ((Allah)) and cheat, loot and kill innocent passerby if do not give up soon torment will hit you, trust me I am to you a messenger worthy of all trust. "So fear Allah and obey me. "No reward do I ask of you for it: my reward is only from the Lord of the Worlds.

- 2) Umm Al-Mu'minin Hazrat Maria al-Qibtiyya belonged to
- (a) Iran
 - (b) Alexandria (Egypt)
 - (c) Syria
 - (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Maria al-Qibtiyya (may Allah be pleased with her) is said to have married the Prophet (ﷺ) and certainly everyone gave her the same title of respect as the Prophet's wives, 'Umm al Muminin' 'Mother of the Believers'. Hazrat Maria was born in Upper Egypt She spent three years of her life with the Prophet, until his death, and died five

years later in 16 AH, (may Allah be pleased with her) For the last five years of her life, she remained a recluse and almost never went out except to visit the grave of the Prophet (ﷺ) or her son's grave. After her death, Umar ibn al Khattab led the prayer over her and she was buried in al Baqi.

- 3) Another name of Surah al-Bara'at is

- (a) Surah al-Anfal
- (b) Surah al-Fatihah
- (c) Surah at-Taubah
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Surah At Taubah (The Repentance) This Surah is known by two names -- At-Taubah and Al-Bara'at. It is called At-Taubah because it enunciates the nature of taubah (repentance) and mentions the conditions of its acceptance. (vv. 102, 118) The second name Bara'at (Release) is taken from the first word of the Surah

- 4) Zakat is forbidden for

- (a) Banu Hashim
- (b) Banu Umayya
- (c) Banu Quraish
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Zakat is forbidden for the messenger of Allah pbuh and his family, and they are Banu Hashim and Banu Al-Muttalib, and no one else

Abu Huraira reported Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) as saying: I go back to my family and I find a date lying on my bed. I then take it up to eat it, but then I throw it away fearing that it may be a Sadaqa.

- 5) By قرين عظيم Quran refers to

- (a) Makkah and Taif
- (b) Makkah and Taif
- (c) Makkah and San'a
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: وَقَالُوا لَوْلَا نَزَلَ هَذَا الْقُرْآنُ عَلَى رَجُلٍ مِنَ الْقَرِينَيْنِ عَظِيمٍ

"And they say: "Why is not this Qur'an sent down to some great man of the two towns (Makkah and Ta'if)" (43:31)

Allah refuted them by saying,

"Is it they who would portion out the Mercy of your Lord" (43:32), meaning, "We decide for Our creation what We will, without resistance or hindrance by anyone. We have the perfect wisdom and the unequivocal proof in all of this, and We give the prophethood to whom We will." Similarly, Allah said, "Allah knows best with whom to place His Message" and,

"See how We prefer one above another (in this world)" (17: 21)

- 6) تَشْكِيل means

- (a) stones of Sijil
- (b) to go astray
- (c) destroy
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ لَّهُمْ فِي تَشْكِيلٍ

كَيْفَ لَمْ يَجْعَلْ لَهُمْ فِي تَشْكِيلٍ

Did He not make their guile to go astray? (105:2)

This incident was revealed in the Sura Al Fil as a reminder to the Quraish of Allah's Favor bestowed on them through defeating the Abyssinians and defying them:

- "Have you (O Muhammad ﷺ) not seen how your Lord dealt with the owners of the Elephant? [The Elephant army which came from Yemen under the command of Abraha Al-Ashram intending to destroy the Ka'bah at Makkah].
- Did He not make their plot go astray?
- And He sent against them birds, (Ababil) in flocks.
- Striking them with stones of Sijil (baked clay)
- And He made them like (an empty field of) stalks (of which the corn has been eaten up by cattle)" (Al Fil, 105:1-5).

- 7) **رَبِّتْ** means
- (a) denying (b) the system
- (c) you seen (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: رَبِّتْ الَّذِي يُكْفِرُ بِالْإِيمَانِ

107:1 Have you seen him who is denying the system?

Surat Al-Ma'un is the 107th surah of the Quran. It emphasizes the "small kindnesses" that we may tend to neglect even though we perform the acts of prayer, and it also shows how the withholding of such simple assistance annuls the prayer and cancels out any outward piety one might display.

Islam is a Deen (way of life); it focuses on every aspect of life, be it devotion, clothing, food, commerce, or, in this case, small assistance. A paraphrase reading of the ayat and a brief commentary are set out below:

1. Have you seen the one who denies the Recompense?
2. For that is the one who drives away the orphan
3. And does not encourage the feeding of the poor.

- 8) **مَا عِبْتُمْ** means
- (a) what you worship (b) be your Way
- (c) that reject Faith (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: وَلَا أَعْبُدُكُمْ

Wa laa ana 'abidum maa 'abattum

Nor will I be a worshipper of what you worship

Surah Al-Kafirun (109:4)

According to Ibn Abbas, the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said to the people:

"Should I tell you the word which will protect you from polytheism? It is that you should recite Qul ya-ayyuhul kafirun when you go to bed." (Abu Ya'la, Tabarani)

- 9) **Key of Kaaba is under the custody of**
- (a) Bani Khalid (b) Bani Al-Sheibi
- (c) Bani Yas (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Al-Sheibi family has been holding the position of the Kaaba key keeper since the time of jahiliya (pre-Islamic period) It was inherited by the eldest member of the family and did not transfer from father to son. Age was the basis for the key's inheritance.

- 10) **Which Prophet is mentioned the most in the Quran?**
- (a) Hazrat Yahya (عليه السلام) (b) Hazrat Sulayman (عليه السلام)
- (c) Hazrat Musa (عليه السلام) (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Hazrat Musa (عليه السلام) is mentioned by name 136 times in the Quran, some of the ayat are:

Surah. Al Baqarah: 51,54-61, 67, 87, 92,108,136, 246,248

Surah. Al Maidah : 20, 22, 24

Surah. Al An'am: 84, 91, 154

Surah Al-A'raf:

103,104, 115, 117, 122, 127,128, 131, 134, 138, 142, 143, 144,148,150,154,155,159,160

Surah. Al Yunus : 75,77, 80- 84, 87,88

Surah. TaHa: 9,11,17-47, 49,57, 61,65, 67, 70,77,83, 85-94

Surah. Al Qisas : 1-13,14-32, 36-38, 43, 44, 48,76

- 11) **Jami At-Tirmidhi is one of the classical**

- (a) Book of hadith (b) A Mosque
- (c) Historical town (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Jami' At-Tirmidhi is one of the classical books of hadith that was compiled by 279AH when it's compiler the great Muhadith, Muhammad ibn Isa ibn Surah At-Tirmidhi (209-279AH), passed away. It contains 3,956 Ahadiith, and has been divided into fifty chapters

- 12) **Splitting of the moon (انفلق القمر) has occurred at**
- (a) Madina (b) Makkah
- (c) Mina (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Sahih al-Bukhari Vol.5 Bk.58 No.209

Narrated 'Abdullah: The moon was split (into two pieces) while we were with the Prophet ﷺ in Mina. He said, "Be witnesses." Then a piece of the moon went towards the mountain.

- 13) **Miracle of Mi'raj is mentioned in Quran in how many verses**

- (a) 1 Ayat (17:7) (b) 1 Ayat (17:1)
- (c) 1 Ayat (17:4) (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Surat Al-'Isra' (The Night Journey) (17:1)

- 14) **Total number of Makki Surah**

- (a) 85 (b) 86
- (c) 27 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 15) **The meaning of YA SABAHHAHO is:**

- (a) Good Morning (b) Good Morning declaration
- (c) Oh, Morning danger (d) Wishing Good morning

Answer: (c)

- 16) **Mannah and Quails had sent down to the**

- (a) Qaum-e-Nuh (b) Bani Israel
- (c) Hazrat Yaqoob (عليه السلام) (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Al-Mann (A kind of sweet gum) and Al-Salwa (Quails) that Allah had sent down to the children of Israel is something which is differed upon regarding its meaning.

- 17) Revelation ceased for a certain period
 (a) Pause (b) Fatra
 (c) Both a & b (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The revelation of the Qur'an began in the laila al-qadr of Ramadan (one of the odd nights after the 21st till end Ramadan) after the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) had passed the fortieth year of his life (that is around the year 610), during his seclusion in the cave of Hira' on a mountain near Makka. The first revelation that the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) received is in the first verses from Sura al-'alaq (96:1-3, according to others 1-5): 'Read in the name of your Lord, who created, created man from a clot. Read! And your Lord is most bountiful. (He who taught) the use of the pen taught man which he knew not.'

After the first message thus received, revelation ceased for a certain period (called fatra) and then resumed:

Narrated Jabir bin 'Abdullah Al-Ansari while talking about the period of pause in revelation reporting the speech of the Prophet (ﷺ), "While I was walking, all of a sudden I heard a voice from the heaven. I looked up and saw the same angel who had visited me at the Cave of Hira' sitting on a chair between the sky and the earth. I got afraid of him and came back home and said "Wrap me (in blankets)" and then Allah revealed the following holy verses (of the Qur'an): O you covered in your cloak, arise and warn (the people against Allah's punishment) ... up to "and all pollution shun".

After this revelation came strongly and regularly. [Bukhari, I, end of No. 3.]

- 18) Youm-e-Nahar is also called
 (a) 10th of Zil Hajj (b) 11th of Zil Hajj
 (c) 12th of Zil Hajj (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The 10th of Zil Hajj, the first day of Eid-ul-Azha, is called Youm-e-Nahar (Day of Sacrifice)

Five days of Hajj

First Day 8th Zil Hajj (Yaum Tarwiyah)

Second Day 9th Zil Hajj (Yume Arafat)

Third Day 10th Zil Hajj (Yaume Nahar)

Fourth Day 11th Zil Hajj (First day of Ayyam-e-Tashreeq)

Fifth Day 12th Zil Hajj (2nd day of Ayyam-e-Tashreeq)

- 19) Bakkah is name of
 (a) City (b) Sea
 (c) Desert (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Bakkah (Arabic: بكة) is one of the ancient names for what we call today: Mecca [Makkah]. Most people believe they are synonyms, but for Muslim scholars there is a distinction: Scholars have said 'Bakkah' refers to the Kaaba and the sacred site immediately surrounding it, while 'Mecca' is the name of the city in which they are both located. The word 'Bakkah' is actually mentioned in chapter 3

(Surah Al Imran), ayah 96 of the Quran. It says it is very location of the first place of worship to the One God (Allah)

إِنَّا لَوَلَّيْتُمْ دُونَ مَنِ ابْنِ رَبِّكَ مَبَارَكًا وَهُدًى لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

Bakkah is referred to in verse (3:96) of chapter (3) surat al im'ran (The Family of Imran): It is also identified with the Biblical "valley of Baca" from Psalms 84 (Hebrew: בָּכָא)

- 20) What is the name of Camel which the Holy prophet (ﷺ) was riding in the migration to Medina?
 (a) Buldul (b) Anza
 (c) Qaswa (d) Zulifqar

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The word 'Al-Qaswa' refers to the camel of the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), which took him to Al-Madinah to reside there after his migration from Makkah. The Prophet was as a symbol of the bearer of light, a new dawn which the Prophet honoured the people of this city.

Islamiat

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Islamiat

2013

- 1) The largest Surah of the Quran is:
 (a) Al-Baqrah (b) Aali Imran
 (c) Al-Taubah (d) Surah Younus
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Sura al-Baqarah ("The Cow") is the second and longest chapter of the Qur'an. It is a Medinan sura and comprises 286 verses, including the single longest verse in the Qur'an (2:282)

- 2) Fidk Garden was bestowed to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) as:
 (a) Fai (b) Booty
 (c) Gift (d) Loan
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 3) Arbeen is the book of Hadith in which there are:
 (a) 40 Ahadith (b) 50 Ahadith
 (c) 30 Ahadith (d) 20 Ahadith
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 4) The heads of Zakat are:
 (a) 8 (b) 9
 (c) 7 (d) 5
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: According to this verse, Zakat has the following eight heads of expenditure:

1. The needy,
 2. The indigent,
 3. The collectors of Zakat,
 4. Winning over of hearts to Islam,
 5. Ransoming of slaves,
 6. Helping the debtors,
 7. The Way of Allah,
 8. Hospitality to wayfarers.
- 5) **Mauwazatain mean:**
 (a) A Collection of Ahadith (b) Two specific Surah of Quran
 (c) A book of Jafferi Fiqh (d) A book of Hanafi Fiqh
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 6) **The numbers of famous months are:**
 (a) 4 (b) 6
 (c) 7 (d) 2
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: These four sacred months are: Muharram, Rajab, Dhul Qadah and Dhul Hijja. Fighting during sacred months is a sin.

- 7) **Jabal-e-Nour is situated in:**
 (a) Arafat (b) Ghar-i-Hira
 (c) Ghar-i-Saur (d) Madinah
 (e) None of these

Answer: (e)

Explanation: Jabal an-Nour "The Mountain of Light", is a mountain near the city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia

- 8) **Which country is known as the "Land of Prophet"?**
 (a) Iraq (b) Saudi Arabia
 (c) Palestine (d) Syria
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 9) **Dhu'sh-Shahadatain is the title of Hazrat:**
 (a) Khuzaima Bin Sabit (رضي الله عنه) (b) Huzaifa Bin Yaman (رضي الله عنه)
 (c) Ammar Bin Yasir (رضي الله عنه) (d) Imam Abu Hanifa
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Khuzaima ibn Thabit Dhu'sh-Shahadatain al-Ansari (died July 657 CE) was one of the companions of Hazrat Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم)

- 10) **Sura Saba is:**
 (a) Makki (b) Madani
 (c) Iraqi (d) Makki Madni
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 11) **Which Surah of Quran has Bismillah twice?**
 (a) Al-Nahal (b) Al-Namal
 (c) Al-Ahzab (d) Al-Noor
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 12) **Imam-e-Darul-Hijra was a title of:**
 (a) Imam Ahmad (b) Imam Maalik
 (c) Imam Shafai (d) Imam Muhammad
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 13) **Masjid Qiblatain is situated in:**
 (a) Madinah (b) Makkah
 (c) Taif (d) Jabal e Noor
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Masjid Qiblatain (Mosque of the Two Qiblas) It is historically important to Muslims as this is where in Rajab 2 AH the revelation of the Holy Quran came to change the direction of the qibla from Bait-al-Maqdis in Jerusalem to the Ka'bah in Makkah.

- 14) **Which is a religious book of Hinduism?**
 (a) Injeel (b) Taurat
 (c) Ramayana (d) Bibel
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The most ancient sacred texts of the Hindu religion are written in Sanskrit and called the Vedas. Hinduism does not just have one sacred book but several scriptures. The Vedas scriptures guide Hindus in their daily life. They also help to preserve the religious dimensions of family and society. Hindus have developed their system of worship and beliefs from the scriptures.

There are two main categories of the Hindu scriptures:

- Shruti ("that which is heard") consists of the four Vedas and Upanishads scriptures.
- Smriti ("that which is remembered") composed of traditional texts, including the Dharma Shastras (legal and ethical texts), the Puranas, and the folk/historical legends known as the Mahabharata and Ramayana.

The Hindu Holy Scriptures are mainly comprised of the following works written in the Sanskrit language:

1. **The Vedas** Rg-Veda (Rigveda), Yajur-Veda, Sama-Veda, Atharva-Veda
2. **The Upanisads** - These consider the nature of the individual soul (Atman) and the universal soul (Brahman.) One of the Upanishads contains the earliest reference to the reincarnation of the soul in different bodies (transmigration) of the soul.
3. **The Smritis** - ("tradition") are the Laws of Manu (250 BC)
4. **Ramayana** - Contains the story of Rama and his devoted wife Sita. She is kidnapped by the demon king Ravana but is later freed by Rama with the help of the monkey god Hanuman. The poem is about how good will always triumph over evil and Rama and Sita are held up as role models for the perfect husband and wife.
5. **Mahabharata** - An epic poem telling the story of a war between two branches of a family. The Bhagavad-Gita forms part of this and means "The Song of God."

6. The Puranas - A collection of ancient tales about the different incarnations and the lives of saints.

15) The first Islamic month is:

- (a) Muharram (b) Zil Hajjah
(c) Safar (d) Rajab
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: With the sighting of the new moon the Islamic New Year is ushered in. The first month Muharram, is a month of great reward and virtue. Muharram itself means 'sacred' and is from those months which have been mentioned as sacred in the Holy Quraan.

Almighty Allah states in the Holy Quran:

"Four of them (Zil-Qadah, Zil-Hijjah, Muharram and Rajab) are sacred."

(Surah At-Tawbah: 36)

16) Which was the total number of idols were in the Kaaba?

- (a) 260 (b) 360
(c) 460 (d) 560
(e) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Kaaba was surrounded by 360 idols, and every Arab house had its god. Arabs also believed in jinn (subtle beings), and some vague divinity with many offspring. Among the major deities of the pre-Islamic era were al-Lat ("the Goddess"), worshipped in the shape of a square stone; al-Uzzah ("the Mighty"), a goddess identified with the morning star and worshipped as a thigh-bone-shaped slab of granite between al-Taid and Mecca; Manat, the goddess of destiny, worshipped as a black stone on the road between Mecca and Medina; and the moon god, Hubal.

17) Batha Valley is situated in:

- (a) Makkah (b) Madinah
(c) Iraq (d) Jordan
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

18) Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) gave the key of Bait-Ullah permanently to:

- (a) Ummrah bin Utba (b) Hanzla bin Abil Amir
(c) Usman Bin Talha (d) Abdullah bin Amir
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: About the custodians of the keys to the Kaaba, it is said that on the day of the conquest of Makkah the keeper of the keys, Usman bin Talha, refused to hand them over to Hazrat Ali (رضي الله تعالى عنه), who then forcibly took them from him. Hazrat Abbas (رضي الله تعالى عنه) requested the Holy Prophet Mohammad (ﷺ) to entrust the keys to him. It was at that time that Allah sent down the following verse: "Allah does command you to render back your Trusts to those to whom they belong..." (4:58.) The Holy Prophet Mohammad (ﷺ) instructed Hazrat Ali to hand back the keys to Usman bin Talha. Upon finding out the reason for this, Usman bin Talha immediately embraced Islam. It is reported that the Archangel Jibreel (جبريل) appeared and said that the keys would forever remain with the family of Usman bin Talha. Since then the keys have been kept by the Shebah family.

as Usman bin Talha, before his death, had given them to his paternal cousin. The book also contains details about the Banu Shebah tribe and the present custodians of the keys. Presently Shaikh Abdul Aziz bin Abdullah bin Abdul Qadir al-Shebi is the custodian of the keys.

19) AshabusSabt mean:

- (a) Jews (b) Christians
(c) Muslims (d) Sabieen
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Ashaab As-Sabt - The People of Saturday - were a townsfolk from Bani Israel who were tested with the Sabbath, the day when they were ordered to leave their worldly affairs and be totally devoted to Allah. All week-long they would go fishing with scant return. But on Saturdays, when they were required to put aside their activities, the fish would come in abundance. A test from Allah.

20) The word Muhammad (ﷺ) as a name has been mentioned in

- Quran only:
(a) Two times (b) Four times
(c) Six times (d) Seven times
(e) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The name 'Muhammad' has been mentioned four times in the Qur'an. The particular instances follow:

1. Aal Imraan 3: 144;
2. Al-Ahzaab 33: 40;
3. Muhammad 47: 2; and
4. Al-Fatah 48: 29

The name 'Ahmad' has been mentioned once in Al-Saff 61: 6.

Islamiat

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Islamiat

2012

1) Mountain Uhud is located in

- (a) Macca (b) Madina
(c) Taif (d) Tabuk
(e) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Mount Uhud is a mountain in north of Medina. It is 1,077 m (3,533 ft) high. It was the site of the second battle between Muslim and Kufar e Macca. The Battle of Uhud was fought on 19 March, 625, between a force from the small Muslim community of Medina, in what is now north-western Arabia, and a force from Mecca.

2) The incident of Miraj (the Night Journey and Ascension) has been discussed in Surah

- (a) Surah al Baqarah (b) Surah Bani-Israel (Isra')
(c) Surah At-Tauba (d) Surah-e-Yunus
(e) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Surat Al-'Isrā' (The Night Journey)

مَبْنَعُ الَّذِي أَسْرَى بِعَبْدِهِ لَيْلًا مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ إِلَى
الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَا الَّذِي بَنَيْنَا لِنُذْهِرَ بِهِ الْإِنْسَانَ إِنَّهُ هُوَ
السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ ﴿١﴾

Exalted is He who took His Servant by night from al-Masjid al-Haram to al-Masjid al-Aqsa, whose surroundings We have blessed, to show him of Our signs. Indeed, He is the Hearing, the Seeing.

- 3) The Method of Ablution (Wudu) is in Surah
(a) Surah Al-Baqarah (b) Surah Al-Ma'idah
(c) Surah Al-Noor (d) Surah Al-Nisa',
(e) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The Qur'anic mandate for wudu comes in the sixth ayat of sura 5 (Al-Ma'idah): "O you who believe! when you rise up to prayer, wash your faces and your hands as far as the elbows, and wipe your heads and your feet to the ankles; and if you are under an obligation to perform a total ablution, then wash (yourselves) and if you are sick or on a journey, or one of you come from the privy, or you have touched the women, and you cannot find water, betake yourselves to pure earth and wipe your faces and your hands therewith, Allah does not desire to put on you any difficulty, but He wishes to purify you and that He may complete His favor on you, so that you may be grateful."

- 4) How many lashes is the punishment of adultery in Quran?
(a) 60 (b) 50
(c) 70 (d) 100
(e) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: According to the Qur'an, the punishment is Flogging with a 100 stripes (both for men and women) [24:2]

الرَّائِيَةُ وَالزَّانِي فَاجْلِدُوا كُلَّ وَاحِدٍ مِّنْهُمَا مِائَةَ جَلْدَةٍ وَلَا تَأْخُذْكُم بِهِمَا رَأْفَةٌ فِي
دِينِ اللَّهِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَلَشَهِدَ عِدَاهُمَا طَائِفَةٌ مِّنَ
الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿٢﴾

The [unmarried] woman or [unmarried] man found guilty of sexual intercourse - lash each one of them with a hundred lashes, and do not be taken by pity for them in the religion of Allah, if you should believe in Allah and the Last Day. And let a group of the believers witness their punishment.

- 5) Tafseer bil 'Rai means:
(a) Ijtihad (b) Copy
(c) Learn (d) Conveying
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Tafsir bil-rai (or Tafsir bil-dirayah) is not based directly on transmission of knowledge from the past, but on reason. Exegesis is derived through opinion based on reason and Ijtihad or Qiyas

- 6) According to Nabi Akram Sal Allah o Alaih e Wasalam the most favourite place of Allah is
(a) Eidgah (b) Bazar
(c) Mosque (d) Home
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 7) After Hijrat to Madina the 1st Mosque constructed by the Holly Prophet (ﷺ) was:

- (a) Masjid-e-Quba (b) Masjid-e-Nabawi
(c) Masjid Al-Haram (d) Masjid Al-Aqsa
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The Quba' Masjid is the first mosque that was ever built in Islam. It is situated just outside Madinah, in Saudi Arabia. The first stones were positioned by Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) and the masjid was completed by his companions, (radiAllahu anhum) The masjid came to be built, after the prophet stopped over there to pray, on hijrah (migration) from the city of Makkah to Madinah.

- 8) Illat is a part of
(a) Qias (b) Ijmaa
(c) Hadith (d) Sunnat
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 9) For _____ Saturday is important
(a) Jews (b) Muslims
(c) Christ (d) Zartisht
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The Sabbath, a day of rest and worship at the synagogue, is observed each Saturday. In Judaism, a day is not from midnight to midnight but from sunset to sunset. Thus Sabbath, which is Saturday, begins at sundown Friday night. Synagogues of every Jewish denomination hold services on Friday night. For Conservative and Reform Jews, this is the "main" prayer service of the week. Orthodox Jews tend to focus more on the Saturday morning service, and their Friday service is relatively short (around 45 minutes) Whenever it is held, Sabbath prayer services are similar to any synagogue service, with the addition of some extra prayers, Torah readings and blessings

- 10) Which is a religious book of Hinduism?
(a) Injeel (b) Taurait
(c) Ramayana (d) Bible
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Ramayana is an ancient Sanskrit epic. It is ascribed to the Hindu sage Valmiki and forms an important part of the Hindu canon considered to be itihāsa. The Ramayana is one of the two great epics of India and Nepal, the other being the Mahabharata. The Ramayana consists of 24,000 verses in seven books (kāṇḍas) and 500 cantos (sargas), and

tells the story of Rama (an avatar of the Hindu preserver-God Vishnu), whose wife Sita is abducted by the king of Lanka, Ravana. Thematically, the Ramayana explores human values and the concept of dharma.

11) In which Hijrah the order of Zakat was revealed?

- (a) 12 (b) 10
(c) 9 (d) 7
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Zakat was made obligatory in 8 Hijrah. But it was promulgated from Muharram 9 Hijrah.

12) Avesta is the religious book of

- (a) Zartishtianism (b) Christianity
(c) Buddhism (d) Hinduism
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The Avesta is the religious book of Zoroastrians that contains a collection of sacred texts. The history of the Avesta is found in many Pahlavi texts. According to tradition, Ahura Mazda created the twenty-one nasks which Zoroaster brought to Vishtaspa. Here, two copies were created, one which was put in the house of archives, and the other put in the Imperial treasury.

13) Who is the writer of Fatawa-e-Alamgiri?

- (a) Jahandar Shah (b) Humayun
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb
(e) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Fatawa-e-Alamgiri (also known as Fatawa-i-Hindiya in Turkey, Egypt and Syria) is a compilation of law created at instance of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb (who was also known as 'Alamgir'). This compilation is based on Sunni Islam's Sharia law, and was the work of many scholars, principally from the Hanafi school. In order to compile it Aurangzeb gathered 500 fuqaha, 300 from the Indian subcontinent, 100 from Iraq and 100 from the Hejaz.

The Fatawa-e-Alamgiri is notable for several reasons:

- o It spanned 30 volumes
 - o It served as the basis of law and doctrine imposed by Aurangzeb throughout his empire.
- One of its compilers was Shah Abdul Rahim, founder of Madrasah e Rahimiyyah, whose son was Shah Waliullah the last of the Muslim divines of India.

14) In which place seven small stones are collected to strike jamarats?

- (a) Mina (b) Arafat
(c) Seena (d) Muzdalfa
(e) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Jamarat is a Hajj ritual that involves stoning the three pillars that represent the devil (shaytan in Arabic). As part of this Hajj ritual, the pilgrims throw small pebbles at those three structures in the city of Mina. Pilgrims collect these pebbles at Muzadlifa. These pebbles can also be collected in the city of Mina, east of Makkah.

15) Which Surah is about Oneness of Allah?

- (a) Surah Al Ma'oon (b) Surah Al Kausar
(c) Surah Al-Feel (d) Surah Al-Ikhlal
(e) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Surah Al-Ikhlal is the 112th Surah in the Quran, and without a doubt is one of the most powerful Surah's in the Quran, the Surah completely gets rid of any shirk that people are committing, and moves God away from the paganistic ideas and doctrines that they have ascribed unto him. The Surah deals essentially and exclusively with Tauhid. Tauhid is: confirming the Oneness of Allah. It is the basis of Islam.

16) Fi Jeedha ——— means

- (a) In her hand (b) In her head
(c) In her neck (d) In her leg

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ
مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا كَسَبَ
سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ
وَأُمْرَأَتُهُ حَمَّالَةَ الْحَطَبِ
فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّن مَّسَدٍ

Surah Al-Masad 111

Ayah 5: *فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّن مَّسَدٍ* Around her neck is a rope of [twisted] fiber.

Ref: Surat al-Masad (or Surat al-Lahab) (The Palm Fibre or The Flame) is the 111th Sura of the Qur'an with 5 ayat. It is a Makkan surah.

17) ——— atainakka (إِنَّا أُعْطِينَاكَ) means

- (a) We give you (b) He gives you
(c) I give you (d) He gives them
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: aa'tainaka = I give you

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
إِنَّا أَنْشَأْنَاهُ كَلَامًا
مُّبِينًا

إِنَّا أَنْشَأْنَاهُ كَلَامًا
مُّبِينًا
إِنَّا أَنْشَأْنَاهُ كَلَامًا
مُّبِينًا
إِنَّا أَنْشَأْنَاهُ كَلَامًا
مُّبِينًا

- 18) _____ hablu means
 (a) Knot (b) Cloth
 (c) Rope (d) Shirt
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Hablu means rope: Fi-ji-diha hablu (n) m- min- masad, a twisted rope of palm leaf fiber round her (own) neck

- 19) Alshaitaa wal saif
 (a) Spring and autumn (b) Spring and summer
 (c) Winter and spring (d) Winter and summer
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 20) The 3rd Islamic month is
 (a) Zoolhaj (b) Muharram
 (c) Safar (d) Rabiulawal
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Rabiul Awwal - Third Month in Islamic Calender. The Meaning of the Word "Rabi-ul-Awwal":- The first month of spring. The Holy Prophet ﷺ was born in this month as mercy for all and departed from this world 63 years later

Islamiat

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Islamiat

2011

- 1) Mention the religious book(s) of Buddhism:
 (a) Vinya Pitaka (b) Sutra Pitaka
 (c) Abhidhaman Pitaka (d) All of these
 (e) None of these

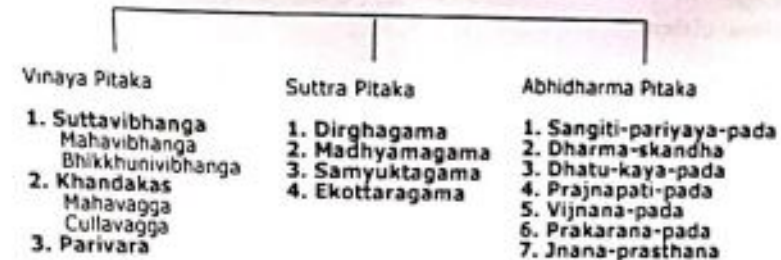
Answer: (d)

Explanation: Originally Buddha's teachings were not written and were circulated orally for numerous centuries. After many years of Buddha's death they were finally written down in two traditions- the Pali canon of the Theravada tradition and the Sanskrit canon of the Northern Mahayana Tradition. The Pali canon consisted of three following baskets or works

1. The Sutra Pitaka
2. The Vinaya Pitaka
3. The Abhidharma Pitaka

The Sutra Pitaka contains the sermons of Buddha, the Vinaya Pitaka describes the codes of monastic discipline and the origin of Sangha while the Abhidharma Pitaka consists of educational treatises on Buddhist philosophy and psychology. All these three works were together compiled and documented in a collection known as Tripitaka (meaning baskets)

Tripitaka



Apart from this, the Jatakas are also famous religious texts of Buddhism. These are originally fables that tell us about the past incarnations of Buddha. Though they are not included in the canonical Buddhist scripture, their importance will never diminish.

- 2) What was the Religious of the majority of the Arabs before Islam?
 (a) Buddhism (b) Jewish
 (c) Idolatrous (d) Christianity
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: In their worship of idols, the Arabs followed many ways difficult for the modern researcher to discover and understand. The Prophet destroyed the idols of the Ka'bah and commanded his companions to destroy all idols wherever they might be. After they destroyed the idols' physical existence, the Muslims launched a campaign against the very mention of idols and sought to wipe them out from history, literature, and, indeed, from consciousness itself. The evidence the Qur'an gives for the existence of idolatry in pre-Islamic times as well as the stories which circulated in the second century A.H. concerning idolatrous practices, prove that idolatry once enjoyed a position of tremendous importance. The same evidence proves that it was of many kinds, that idolatrous practices were of great variety and that idols differed widely in the degree of sacralization conferred upon them. Every tribe had a different idol which it worshiped. Generally, objects of worship belonged to three genres: metal and wooden statues, stone statues, and shapeless masses of stone which one tribe or another consecrated because its origin was thought to be heavenly, whereas in reality it was only a piece of volcanic or meteoric rock.

- 3) Name of the son of Hazrat Ya'qoob (عليه السلام) whose off-springs are the Jews.
 (a) Tibrani (b) Yahooda
 (c) Ishaq (عليه السلام) (d) Yousaf (عليه السلام)
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Israel was the 'Laqab' of Hazrat Ya'qoob who was the son of Hazrat Isaac (son of Hazrat Ibrahim). Thus, the history of Bani Israel dates back to Hazrat Ibrahim. Hazrat Ya'qoob's eldest son was named Yahooda (Juda) and hence the name Yahood for the tribe of Bani Israel. The Yahood and the Christians are both Ahl-e-Kitaab (people of the Book).

- 4) Which book is called Old Testament?
 (a) Zuboor (b) Torait
 (c) Injeel (d) Quran
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Christian Bible is made up of two sections, the "Old Testament" and the "New Testament." The Old Testament ("OT" for short) is essentially the Jewish Bible, or Tanakh, with some minor variations. It includes religious law, historical narratives, wisdom literature and prophetic writings.

Books of the Old Testament

Protestant Christians recognize only the books of the Old Testament that were included in the Jewish Bible, while Catholic and Orthodox Christians include several more books, known as the "Apocrypha" as part of the canonical Old Testament. The total number of books in the Hebrew canon is 24, the number of scrolls on which these works were written in ancient times. The Christian Old Testament contains a larger number of books for two main reasons. The Catholic canon, which was based on the Greek-language Septuagint translation of the Hebrew Bible, absorbed a number of books that Jews and Protestants later determined were not canonical; and Christians divided some of the original Hebrew works into two or more parts, specifically, Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles (two parts each), Ezra-Nehemiah (two separate books), and the Minor Prophets (12 separate books).

The books of the Old Testament that all Christians agree on are:

- 5) What was the total number of idols which were fixed around the Kaaba?
 (a) 260 (b) 360
 (c) 460 (d) 560
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Hubal most prominently appears at Mecca, where an image of his was worshipped at the Kaaba. According to Karen Armstrong, the sanctuary was dedicated to Hubal, who was worshipped as the greatest of the 360 idols the Kaaba contained, which probably represented the days of the year. According to Julius Wellhausen Hubal was regarded as the son of al-Lāt and the brother of Wadd. All the 360 idols were destroyed. Nothing was left standing. All were reduced to dust.

- 6) Hazrat Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم) was born about three thousand years after:
 (a) Hazrat Ismaeel (عليه السلام) (b) Hazrat Ibraheem (عليه السلام)
 (c) Hazrat Moosa (عليه السلام) (d) Hazrat Eessaa (عليه السلام)
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 7) Who suggested name "Ahmed" for the Holy Prophet (صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم)?
 (a) Hazrat Abdul Mutalib (b) Hazrat Abu Talib
 (c) Hazrat Abdullah (d) Hazrat Hamza (Razi Allah Tala Anho)
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: (Hazrat Abdul Mutalib suggested Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم) and Bibi Amina suggest Ahmed SAW)

Ahmed the name of Prophet, Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم) occurs in Quran in Chapter 61, Verse 6

- 8) When Hazrat Umer (رضي الله عنه) embraced Islam?
 (a) 600 A.D. (b) 608 A.D.
 (c) 612 A.D. (d) 616 A.D.
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: "Biography of the Prophet" by Mualana Naeem Siddiqi in which he gives the chronological order of important events of Islam as appendix at the end of the book. This book states the conversion of Hazrat Umar Farooq, to Islam, in 6th year of the prophethood i.e. in 616 AD approximately. It writes that Hazrat Umar converted three days after Hazrat Hamza embraced Islam. It also mentions that some traditions tell the conversion of Hazrat Hamza in the second year of the prophethood. However, there is no controversy among historians, Islamic traditionalists, and compiler of Ahadiths regarding the year of Hazrat Umar conversion to Islam.

- 9) Zou-Shadatian is title of Hazrat:
 (a) Khuzaima bin Sabit (رضي الله عنه)
 (b) Huzaifa bin Yaman (رضي الله عنه)
 (c) Ammar bin Yasir (رضي الله عنه)
 (d) Ahmed bin Hanbal
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Narrated By Uncle of Umarah ibn Khuzaymah: The Prophet bought a horse from a Bedouin. The Prophet took him with him to pay him the price of his horse. The Apostle of Allah walked quickly and the Bedouin walked slowly. The people stopped the Bedouin and began to bargain with him for the horse as and they did not know that the Prophet had bought it. The Bedouin called the Apostle of Allah saying: If you want this horse, (then buy it), otherwise I shall sell it. The Prophet stopped when he heard the call of the Bedouin, and said: Have I not bought it from you? The Bedouin said: I swear by Allah, I have not sold it to you. The Prophet said: Yes, I have bought it from you. The Bedouin began to say: Bring a witness. Khuzaymah ibn Thabit then said: I bear witness that you have bought it. The Prophet turned to Khuzaymah and said: On what (grounds) do you bear witness? He said: By considering you trustworthy, Apostle of Allah." The Prophet made the witness of Khuzaymah equivalent to the witness of two people. From Sunan Abu Dawood

10) Which country is known as the "Land of Prophets"?

- (a) Iraq (b) Saudi Arabia
(c) Palestine (d) Syria
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Palestine is the land of prophets. Many prophets were born or died in Palestine, including Prophets Ibrahim (Abraham), Lut (Lot), Dawood (David), Suleiman (Solomon), Musa (Moses), and Isa (Jesus), alayhimu-salam.

11) What is Tahleel?

- (a) Recitation of 4th Kalima (b) Recitation of 3rd Kalima
(c) Recitation of 2nd Kalima (d) Recitation of 1st Kalima
(e) None of these

Answer: (d)

12) Name the 8th months of Islamic Calendar.

- (a) Rabi-ul-Awal (b) Rajab
(c) Ramzan (d) Shaban
(e) None of these

Answer: (d)

13) 9th Zil-Hajja is also called:

- (a) Yaum-e-Arfat (b) Waqf-e-Arafat
(c) Yaum-e-Mina (d) Waqf-e-Mina
(e) None of these

Answer: (b)

14) Name the 1st man who issued regular order to collect and write Ahadis:

- (a) Hazrat Umer bin khattab (رضي الله تعالى عنه)
(b) Hazrat Usman bin Affan (رضي الله تعالى عنه)
(c) Hazrat Ali bin Abu Talib (رضي الله تعالى عنه)
(d) Hazrat Umer bin Abdul Aziz (رضي الله تعالى عنه)
(e) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Around 100 A.H., the fifth righteous Caliph, 'Umar ibn 'Abdul-'Aziz, formally ordered the collection of hadith. 'Umar feared the loss and distortion of hadith due to the death of many of the companions

15) The duration of third period of the compilation of Hadis is:
(a) 171 to 220 A.H. (b) 171 to 221 A.H.
(c) 171 to 222 A.H. (d) 171 to 223 A.H.
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

16) Surah Hajj consist of 10 Rukus and _____ Ayats.

- (a) 70 (b) 75
(c) 78 (d) 82
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: (Revealed at Medinah - contains 78 verses, 10 sections)

17) Surah Saba is:

- (a) Makki (b) Madni
(c) Iraqi (d) Makki Madni
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: SABA (THE TRIBE OF SABA) (Revealed at Mecca - contains 54 verses - 6 sections)

18) Who considered the Quran as the creature of Allah?

- (a) Khawarji (b) Mu'tazila
(c) Shami (d) Kuif
(e) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Ibn Abi Daud was Chief Justice in the reign of Mamun and Mu'tazila was a sect who regarded the Quran as creature. They also imprisoned and tortured Imam Ahmad bin Hambal to accept that Quran is creature of Allah.

19) To which tribe did Hazrat Khalid-bin-Waleed (رضي الله تعالى عنه) belong?

- (a) Banu Umayyaa (b) Banu Asad
(c) Banu Zuhra (d) Banu Makhzoom
(e) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Banu Makhzūm was one of the wealthy clans of Quraysh, the Arab tribe of the Islamic prophet Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم). Famous individuals of the Banū Makhzūm include

- Amr ibn Hishām better known as Abu Al-Hakam or Abu Jahl
- Walid ibn al-Mughira
- Umm Salama Hind bint Abi Umayya
- Khalid ibn al-Walid
- Mughira ibn Abd-Allah
- Hisham ibn al-Mughirah
- Ibn Zaydūn

- 20) Which Sahabi was died in the hands of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) in the battle of Uhad?
- (a) Hazrat Haris-bin-Haris (رضي الله تعالى عنه)
 (b) Hazrat Haris-bin-Azima (رضي الله تعالى عنه)
 (c) Hazrat Haris-bin-Hassan (رضي الله تعالى عنه)
 (d) Hazrat Haris-bin-Hakeem (رضي الله تعالى عنه)
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

Islamiat

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
 COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Islamiat

2010

- 1) Batha Valley is situated in
- (a) Makkah (b) Madina
 (c) Egypt (d) Jordan
- 2) The longest Surah of the Qur'an is:
- (a) Surah al Baqarah (b) Surah al Imran
 (c) Surah al Tauba (d) Surah Yunus

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Sura Al-Baqara is the longest sura (chapter) of the Qur'an. The chapter comprises 286 ayat (verses) and the verse 282 is the single longest verse in the Qur'an. The famous Ayat ul Kursi (Verse 255) is also part of this Surah. The last two verses of the chapter are also of special importance.

- 3) Al-Ma'een is a Surah in which there are:
- (a) 100 or more ayahs (b) Simple orders
 (c) Hard orders (d) Less than 100 ayahs

Answer: (a)

- 4) "Arbaeen" is the book of Hadith in which there are:
- (a) 40 Ahadith (b) 50 ahadith
 (c) 30 Ahadith (d) 20 Ahadith

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The Arba'een (40 hadith) of Imam Nawawi Rahimahullah. The collection of Forty Hadith by al-Imam al-Nawawi (or Imam Nawawi) has been known, accepted and appreciated by Muslim scholars for the last seven centuries.

- 5) Fatwa Qazi Khan is an authentic Fatwa of:
- (a) Fiqh Hanbali (b) Fiqh Maliki
 (c) Fiqh Shafi (d) Fiqh Hanafi

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Qazi Khan (592) (Imam) Fakhr al-Deen Abu al-Mahasin al-Hassan bin Mansur abi al-Qasim Mahmood bin Abdulaziz al-Awzjandi al-Farghani al-Hanafi, known as Qazi Khan the author of 'al-Fatawi' which is very popular in his madhab.

- 6) "Fadak" garden was bestowed to the Holy Prophet as:
- (a) Fay (b) Booty
 (c) Gift (d) Loan

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Fadak is an Arabic word and it was a garden or farmland near Khaybar, a tract of land in northern Arabia which is now part of Saudi Arabia. It is located approximately 100km away from Medina. Fadak was known for its water-wells, dates, and handicrafts. When the Muslims defeated the people of Khaybar at the Battle of Khaybar, the oasis of Fadak was part of the booty given to the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ).

- 7) QUBA mosque has been mentioned in:
- (a) Surah al Taubah (b) Surah Anfal
 (c) Surah Dhuha (d) Surah Al-Muzammil

Answer: (a)

Explanation: [Taubah 9:107] And those (hypocrites) who built a mosque to cause harm, and due to disbelief, and in order to cause divisions among the Muslims, and to await the one who is at the outset an opponent of Allah and His Noble Messenger; and they will surely swear that "We wished only good"; and Allah is witness that they are indeed liars.

[Taubah 9:108] Never stand (for worship) in that mosque *; indeed the mosque ** that has been founded on piety from the very first day deserves that you should stand in it; in it are the people who wish to thoroughly cleanse themselves; and Allah loves the clean. (*The mosque built by the hypocrites. ** The mosque at Quba, built by the Holy Prophet and his companions. The merit of praying 2 Raka' Nawafil in it is equal to the reward of an Umrah.)

- 8) The title given to the pioneers of Islam was:
- (a) Mushahidoon al Awwalun (b) Muslimoon al Awwalun
 (c) Assiboon al Awwalun (d) Al-awwalun al awwalun
 (e) None of these

Answer: (e)

Explanation: (Sabiqun al-Awwalun) As-Saabiqu al-Awwalun are the first and the foremost sahaba (companions) who believed in the message of Islam brought by Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), those who made the first hijra (migration) to al-Habash (Abyssinia, now Ethiopia), those among the Ansar (Helpers from Madina) who pledged their loyalty to Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) at 'Aqaba, the first and the second time, and those who migrated to Madina prior to Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), may the blessings and peace of Allah be upon him.

As-Saabiqu al-Awwalun are mentioned in the Holy Qur'an in verse (9:100)

Some of the well-known companions who were the first to accept Islam and follow Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), are:

1. Sayyidatina Khadija bint Khuwaylid
 2. Sayyidina 'Ali ibn Abi Talib
 3. Sayyidina Abu Bakr as-Siddiq
 4. Sayyidina Zayd ibn Harithah
 5. Sayyidina 'Uthman ibn 'Affan
 6. Sayyidina Zubayr ibn al-'Awwam
 7. Sayyidatina Umm al-Fadl, Lubaba bint al-Harith (the aunt of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) and the wife of his uncle Sayyidina 'Abbas ibn 'Abdul Muttalib)
 8. Sayyidatina Safiyya (the aunt of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) and the mother of Sayyidina Zubayr ibn al-'Awwam)
 9. Sayyidatina Umm Ruman, wife of Sayyidina Abu Bakr as-Siddiq
 10. Sayyidatina Asma' bint Abu Bakr as-Siddiq
 11. Sayyidatina Umm Ayman, who married Sayyidina Zayd ibn Harithah
 12. Sayyidina Khabbab ibn al-A'raf
 13. Sayyidina 'Abdullah ibn Mas'ud
 14. Sayyidina 'Abdullah ibn Jahsh ibn Ri'ab
 15. Sayyidina Abu Hudhayfa ibn 'Utha
 16. Sayyidina Hamza ibn 'Abdul Muttalib
 17. Sayyidina Umar ibn al-Khattab
- 9) The meaning of YA SABAHHAHO is:
- (a) Good Morning
 - (b) Good Morning declaration
 - (c) oh, Morning danger
 - (d) Wishing Good morning

Answer: (c)

Explanation: oh, Morning danger (a warning cry of danger for which Quraysh would assemble)

10) The Master of Hazrat Bilal during embracing Islam was:

- (a) Abu Jahal
- (b) Ummayya Bin Harb
- (c) Ummayya bin Khalaf
- (d) Oqabah bin Abi al Mueet

Answer: (c)

Explanation: One day Hazrat Abu Bakr As-Siddiq (The Truthful) saw the heart touching plight of Hazrat Bilal and he came to his rescue. "How long will you oppress this poor fellow?" said Hazrat Abu Bakr to Bilal's tormentor, Umayya Bin Khalaf of the tribe of Banu Jahsh.

Umayya said, "If you feel for him, why don't you buy him?"

So Hazrat Abu Bakr bought Hazrat Bilal paying ten Uqia (about 23 grams of Gold) Umayya then said "Take him, for by Al-Laath and Al-Uzza, if you had refused to buy him except for one ounce of gold I would have sold him to you."

Hazrat Abu Bakr answered by saying, "By Allah (Subhanahu wa-ta'ala -) if you had refused to sell him except for a hundred ounces, I would have paid it."

Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq then declared Hazrat Bilal a free man.

It is stated that Hazrat Abu Bakr bought Hazrat Bilal at the advice of Allah's Messenger (saws)

The Prophet (ﷺ) also offered him half of the price in order to mitigate

the burden of Hazrat Abu Bakr, but Hazrat Abu Bakr As-Siddiq begged pardon from the Prophet for not accepting this offer and he himself emancipated Hazrat Bilal

11) Splitting of the moon occurred in:

- (a) Arafat
- (b) Mina
- (c) Muzdalifa
- (d) Haram e Pak

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The miracle of the splitting of the moon was demonstrated before a certain gathering of people who persisted in denial of Hazrat Muhammad's Prophethood. As was related by Abdullah ibn Mas'ud: "While they were in Mina (a place near Mecca) one night, the Prophet split the moon into two by a gesture of his index finger. The halves of the moon appeared one behind the mountain and the other in front of it. Then, the Prophet turned to us and said: Be witnesses!" (sources: Sahih Bukhari, and Manaqib)

Another narration of this miracle states: "The people of Mecca asked Allah's Apostle to show them a miracle. So he showed them the moon split in two halves between which they saw the Hiram mountain." (Source: Sahih Bukhari)

The Qur'an refers to this miracle in the following verses:

قُرْبَتْ فَتَأْتِيَهُمْ لَحَزَاتُ السَّاعَةِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ، وَتَبْدُلُوا السَّاعَةَ وَالْيَوْمَ الْآخِرَ كَمَا تَبْدُلُونَ (1) وَلَوْ أَنَّهُمْ إِذَا هُم بِآيَةٍ مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ إِذَا هُمْ يَنْتَظِرُونَ (2) وَكَتَبْنَا لَهُ الْإِنْشَاءَ إِنْ أَرَادَ أَنْ يُنذِرَ (3)

The Hour has drawn closer, and the moon has split. And if they see a sign, they turn away, and say: "This is continuous magic." (3) They belied (the Verses of Allah - this Qur'an), and followed their own desires. And every matter will be settled. (Qur'an 54:1-3)

12) The "IFK" event is described in the Qur'an in:

- (a) Surah Baqarah
- (b) Surah Tauba
- (c) Surah Noor
- (d) Surah Yaseen

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Surat Al-Noor came down to exonerate Ummul Mu'minin Aisha (رضي الله عنها) from an accusation of adultery. This story is called Al-Ifk (the falsely accused)

The details of the incident of Ifk are briefly as follows:

Once Hazrat Ayesha (رضي الله عنها) was accompanying the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) in a caravan. During the journey, the caravan stopped for a night's stay. Hazrat Ayesha (رضي الله عنها) went out of her camp to relieve herself and lost her precious necklace somewhere in the way. As she came to know of this loss, she started searching her lost necklace. In the meantime, the caravan moved on its journey. Hazrat Ayesha did not know that the caravan had moved. When she came back to her camp, she found the caravan had moved and she was left alone. She wrapped herself in a cloth sheet and waited to be rescued. Soon she was approached by Safwan son of Ma'atal, whose duty was to trail behind the caravan to collect the left overs and to join the caravan afterwards. He recognized Hazrat Ayesha and asked her to mount on his camel while he walked alongside. By noon, they joined the caravan.

This incident provided a golden opportunity to the mischief-mongers and they created a lot of misconception. These hypocrites (Hypocrites: People who had embraced Islam under social compulsion and were non-believers at their hearts. These people always conspired against Islam to subvert it from within) started a malicious propaganda against Hazrat Ayesha and accused her of adultery. This dirty propaganda built such a pressure that the Holy Prophet

(صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) was compelled to send Hazrat Ayesha to her parent's house for some time. The Holy Prophet (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) was approached in this matter for reconciliation. But he said, "If Ayesha is innocent, Allah will defend her". So the matter was left there for quite a few days until Allah vindicated Hazrat Ayesha of this false accusation and the Holy Prophet's prediction proved true. In Surah (A chapter of the Holy Quran) Al-Noor, Allah confirmed the innocence of Hazrat Ayesha (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا). This happened when the Holy Prophet had gone to see Hazrat Ayesha at her parent's place. The Holy Prophet, after the revelation, smilingly told Hazrat Ayesha that Allah had revealed her innocence and recited the verses of Surah Al Noor. Hazrat Ayesha's mother asked her, to get up and bow in thanks before the Holy Prophet (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) "No I am only grateful to my Allah", promptly replied Hazrat Ayesha (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا).

13) The Prophet's stamp comprises of these words:

- (a) Allah, Rasool, Muhammad (b) Muhammad, Rasool, Allah
(c) Rasool, Muhammad, Allah (d) Rasool, Allah, Muhammad

Answer: (a)

14) The heads of Zakat are:

- (a) Eight (b) Nine
(c) Seven (d) Five

Answer: (a)

Explanation: "As a matter of fact, Zakat collections are only for the needy and the indigent, and for those who are employed to collect them and for those whose hearts are to be won over and for the ransoming of slaves and for helping the debtors and for the way of Allah and for the hospitality of the way-farers. This is an obligatory duty from Allah; and Allah is All-knowing, All-Wise. (9: 60)

According to this verse, Zakat has the following eight heads of expenditure:

1. The needy.
2. The indigent.
3. The collectors of Zakat.
4. Winning over of hearts to Islam.
5. Ransoming of slaves.
6. Helping the debtors.
7. The Way of Allah.
8. Hospitality to wayfarers.

15) MAUWAZATAIN means:

- (a) A collection of Ahadith (b) Two specific Surahs of Quran
(c) A book of Jaffariah fiqh (d) A book of hanafi fiqh

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Two specific Surahs of Quran (Surah Falaq & Surah Naas)

16) Ozza was the name of:

- (a) A specific goddess of Quraish (b) Honour and Respect
(c) Name of a tree (d) Name of a snake

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Al-Ozza was one of the three chief goddesses of Quraish in pre-Islamic times. Al-Ozza was also worshipped by the Nabataeans, who equated her with the Greek goddess Aphrodite Ourania (Roman Venus Caelestis). A stone cube at at-Tā'if (near Mecca) was held

sacred as part of her cult. She is mentioned in the Qur'an Sura 53:19 as being one of the goddesses that people worshipped.

Al-Ozza, like Hubal, was called upon for protection by the pre-Islamic Quraysh. "In 624 at the 'battle called Uhud', the war cry of the Qurayshites was, "O people of Uzza, people of Hubal!" Al-Ozza also later appears in Ibn Ishaq's account of the Satanic Verses.

The temple dedicated to al-Uzza and the statue itself was destroyed by Hazrat Khalid ibn al Walid in Nakhla.

17) LEA'AN is:

- (a) A clause of Islamic law (b) To receive a reward
(c) A term of trade (d) To bargain
(e) Non of these

Answer: (a)

18) Ashaab As-Sabt means:

- (a) Jews (b) Christians
(c) Muslims (d) Sabieen

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The village of Aylah was by the Red Sea and the story of its people was cited in the Quran. Some people in the village committed major sins and as punishment, Allah turned them into monkeys and pigs. These people were called Ashabus-Sabt or the Saturday people.

Before Prophet Muhammad (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) received Revelation about this event, the Jews concealed this story. They did not want people to know that Allah had turned some of the Children of Israel, who were before them, into pigs and monkeys, and then destroyed them. Allah however, exposed them in the Qur'an when He revealed this story to Prophet Muhammad (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم), may peace be upon him.

19) The number of famous months is:

- (a) Four (b) Six
(c) Seven (d) Two

Answer: (a)

Explanation: (the 1st, 7th, 11th, and 12th months of the Islamic calendar)

20) Jabal-e-Noor is situated in:

- (a) Arafat (b) Ghar e Hira
(c) Ghar (d) Saur
(e) Jabal Uhud

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The question is wrong. Ghar-e-Hira is situated in Jabal-e-Noor.

Islamiat**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT****Islamiat****2009**

- 1) The word Muhammad (ﷺ) as a name has been mentioned in
 (a) Quran only (b) Four times
 (c) Two times (d) Seven times
 (e) Six times (f) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Chapter 3, Verse 144, Chapter 33, Verse 40, Chapter 47, Verse 2, Chapter 48, Verse 29

- 2) Khateeb-ul-Anbia as a title of
 (a) Hazrat Idress (عليه السلام) (b) Hazrat Ibrahim (عليه السلام)
 (c) Hazrat Yaqoob (عليه السلام) (d) Hazrat Shoaib (عليه السلام)
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Hazrat Shoaib called Speaker of the Prophets. (Khateeb ul ambiya)

- 3) Hazrat Umer (رضي الله عنه) appointed as custodian of Bait-ul-Mal.
 (a) Abdullah bn Irqum (رضي الله عنه) (b) Abdullah bin Umar (رضي الله عنه)
 (c) Abdullah bin Abbas (رضي الله عنه) (d) Abudllah bin Zubair (رضي الله عنه)
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 4) The effective Zakat System can ensure the elimination of.
 (a) Poverty (b) Interest
 (c) Class Distinction (d) Ignorance
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 5) A verse of the Holy Quran indicates the name of
 (a) Hazrat Muaz (رضي الله عنه) (b) Hazrat Bilal (رضي الله عنه)
 (c) Hazrat Saad (رضي الله عنه) (d) Hazrat Zaid (رضي الله عنه)
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 6) Masjid Zu Qiblatain is situated in:
 (a) Madina (b) Makkah
 (c) Taif (d) Jabal-e-Noor
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Masjid al-Qiblatain (Mosque of the two Qiblas) is a mosque in Medina that is historically important for Muslims as the place where the Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ), leading the prayer, is said to have been commanded to change the direction of prayer (qibla) from Jerusalem to Mecca. The Qiblatain Mosque is among the three earliest mosques in Islam's history, along with Quba Mosque and Al-Masjid al-Nabawi.

- 7) Who was a Historian, justice, philosopher as well as Politician?
 (a) Shams ud din bin Khalkan (b) Abdur Rehman bin Khaldun
 (c) Abu Bakar Muhammad Yahya (d) Muhammad bin Essa
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Abu Zayd 'Abd al-Rahman ibn Khaldun al-Hadrami was born in Tunis in ah 732/ad 1332. He was deeply rooted in his Islamic background, occupying high government posts in Granada, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Egypt. He spent four years among the Bedouins, and negotiated with both Pedro the Cruel of Spain in Seville and with Timur Lank (Tamurlane) on the outskirts of Damascus. He was deeply versed in Arabic literature, theology, historiography, jurisprudence and philosophy, and was particularly influenced in the latter by Averroes or Ibn Rushd. He died in Cairo in ah 808/ad 1406.

- 8) Which Surah of Quran has Bismillah Twice?
 (a) Al Nehal (b) Al Namal
 (c) Al Ahzaab (d) Al Noor
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: In Surah an-Naml (the Ant), the Bismillah appears twice, once at the head of the Surah, and once as verse 27:30: "She (the queen Bilqis) said, 'O' chiefs, verily, an honourable letter has been delivered to me. It is from Sulayman, and it says, 'In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful; Do not exalt yourselves against me, and come to be as those who submit (themselves to Allah)' (an-Naml, 27:29-31)

- 9) Had-e-Qazaf (false Accusation) is.
 (a) 50 Lashes (b) 70 Lashes
 (c) 80 Lashes (d) 90 Lashes
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: "And those who accuse free women then do not bring four witnesses, flog them, (giving eighty lashes), and do not admit any evidence from them ever, and these it is that are the transgressors." (Surah Nur 24:4)

- 10) Adiyya Bin Hatim tie embraces Ismail in
 (a) 3 Hijri (b) 6 Hijri
 (c) 9 Hijri (d) 11 Hijri
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Adiy ibn Hatim was a leader of the Arab tribe of Tayy, and one of the companions of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ). He is the son of the poet Hatim al-Tai who was widely known for his chivalry and generosity among Arabs. Adi remained antagonistic to Islam for about twenty years until he converted to Islam from Christianity in 630 (9th year of Hijra)

- 11) Wealth obtained from a mine is liable to:
 (a) Zakat
 (b) Khumus
 (c) Sulus
 (d) Rubah
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Khums literally means "one-fifth or 20%". In Islamic legal terminology, it means "one-fifth of certain items which a person acquires as wealth, and which must be paid as an Islamic tax".

* The items which are eligible for khums are seven:

1. The profit or the surplus of the income.
2. The legitimate wealth which is mixed with some illegitimate wealth.
3. Mines and minerals.
4. The precious stones obtained from sea by diving.
5. Treasures.
6. The land which a dhimmi kâfir buys from a Muslim.
7. The spoils of war.

- 12) Sadaq-e-Eid-ul-fitr has been proclaimed in the year
 (a) 2 Hijri
 (b) 3 Hijri
 (c) 4 Hijri
 (d) 5 Hijri
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

13) Imam-e-Dar-ul-Hijrat was a title of

- (a) Imam Ahmad
 (b) Imam Malik
 (c) Imam Shafi
 (d) Imam Muhammad
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Malik bin Anas bin Malik bin Abi Aamir His Kunya: Abu 'Abdillah Other Names related to Him: Imaam Darul-Hijrah and al-Madni (due to his remaining in al-Madinah the majority of his life).

- 14) The seal affixed on important letters by prophet (ﷺ) was in the Custody of
 (a) Hazrat Ali (رضي الله تعالى عنه)
 (b) Hazrat Qais (رضي الله تعالى عنه)
 (c) Hazrat Khuzaima (رضي الله تعالى عنه)
 (d) Hazrat Bilal (رضي الله تعالى عنه)
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 15) Ameen-ul-Umat is the title of Hazrat:

- (a) Emar bin Yasir (رضي الله تعالى عنه)
 (b) Suleman Farsi (رضي الله تعالى عنه)
 (c) Abu-Ubaidah bin Al Jaraah (رضي الله تعالى عنه)
 (d) Abu Saeed Khuzir (رضي الله تعالى عنه)
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: His real name was Amir ibn Abdullah bin Al-Jarrah, but he became famous as Abu Ubaidah bin Al-Jarrah Laqab; Amin ul Ummat Rehat: 18 Hijri at Jordan (In an epidemic of Plague) By character and nature, he was very humble and modest. During the battle of Uhud, he lost his two front teeth. It was within this battle that two of the iron links of the Prophet's helmet pierced his blessed head. Hazrat Ubaidah bin Al-Jarrah pulled them out with his teeth.

- 16) River Nile was declared as Sayed-ul-Anhar by Hazrat:

- (a) Hazrat Abu Bakar (رضي الله تعالى عنه)
 (b) Hazrat Umer (رضي الله تعالى عنه)
 (c) Hazrat Usman (رضي الله تعالى عنه)
 (d) Hazrat Ali (رضي الله تعالى عنه)
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: There was a time when Egypt was conquered by Muslim militaries, Caliph Umar Al-Khattab put Amru bin-Aas as the governor of that new Muslim territory. Amru Al-As was famous as a valiant commander and an efficient and wise administrator. When Amru bin-Aas became the Governor of Egypt, there was news foretelling that the river of Nile soon would be dry, and hence, the Egyptians planned to do an ancient ceremony which was to sacrifice a girl for the river. They pushed Amru to do the ceremony but Amru insisted to not doing it as it opposed to Islam tradition. Time flew by and the river truly dried up as was foretold. Since farming in Egypt really depended on the river, the Egyptians started to panic and moved to other new verdant land. That situation forced Amru to write upon Caliph Umar in Medina for his opinion. Amru himself felt terrible on how to solve the problem. Then, Caliph Umar replied his answer in a letter. When the letter was received by Amru, he noticed that the letter was not for him but instead for the Nile itself. Before he threw the letter into the drying Nile, he read the letter and it wrote:

"This letter is sent to the Sayed-ul-Anhar (river of Nile) by Umar, servant of Allah and Commander of the Believers. Oh river of Nile, if the water is flowed on your will, behold that we do not need it. But if it flows in the will of Allah, thus, we pray to Him to let flow the water in the river."

After the letter was thrown into the river, the river was filled with water up to forty-eight feet deep in the same night. Since then, the pagan ceremony for the river has been disappeared.

- 17) Umm-ul-Masakeen was the title given to one of the wives of the Prophet (ﷺ)

- (a) Hazrat Sauda (رضي الله تعالى عنها)
 (b) Hazrat Zainab Bint Jehash (رضي الله تعالى عنها)
 (c) Hazrat Zainab Bint Khuzima (رضي الله تعالى عنها)
 (d) Hazrat Safia (رضي الله تعالى عنها)
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Hazrat Zainab (رضي الله تعالى عنها) spent very liberally on the poor, and was known as 'Ummul Masakin' (mother of the poor) even before Islam Hazrat Zainab (رضي الله تعالى عنها) was the next to be married to Prophet (ﷺ) There are divergent reports about her previous husbands. According to one report, she was first married to Hazrat Abdullah bin Jahsh (رضي الله تعالى عنه) who was killed in Uhud. According to another report, she was first married to Tufail ibnul al Harith and when divorced by him was remarried to his brother Ubaidah ibnul Harith, who was killed in Badr. The Prophet (ﷺ) married her in Ramadhan, 3. A.H. She lived with the Prophet (ﷺ) for eight months only, as she died in Rabi-ul-Akhir, 4 A. H. Hadhrat Zainab and Hadhrat Khadijah (رضي الله تعالى عنها) are the two wives of the Prophet who died during his life time. All the other wives lived

on after him and died later. After her death, the Prophet (ﷺ) married Hazrat Umm-e-Salmah (رضی اللہ عنہا).

- 18) Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) gave the key of Bait Ullah permanently to Hazrat
 (a) Usman Bin Utba (b) Hazrat bin Abi Aamir
 (c) Usman bin Talha (d) Abdullah Bin Aamir
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: About the custodians of the keys to the Kaaba, it is said that on the day of the conquest of Makkah the keeper of the keys, Usman bin Talha, refused to hand them over to Hazrat Ali, who then forcibly took them from him. Hazrat Abbas requested the Holy Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) to entrust the keys to him. It was at that time that Allah sent down the following verse: "Allah does command you to render back your Trusts to those to whom they belong." (4:58). The Holy Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) instructed Hazrat Ali (رضی اللہ عنہ) to hand back the keys to Usman bin Talha. Upon finding out the reason for this, Usman bin Talha immediately embraced Islam. It is reported that the Hazrat Jibreel appeared and said that the keys would forever remain with the family of Usman bin Talha. Since then the keys have been kept by the Shebah family, as Usman bin Talha, before his death, had given them to his paternal cousin.

- 19) Arfat gathering is held on
 (a) 8 Zil Hajj (b) 9 Zil Hajj
 (c) 10 Zil Hajj (d) 12 Zil Hajj
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Arafat is a vast plain about 15 kilometers to the east of Mecca, its bounds start from the place where the limits of Haram end. Arrival in the Plain of Arafat on the 9th of Zil-Hajj and Wuquf (halting) herein until sunset is the foremost Hajj rite without which Hajj cannot be valid. If halting in Arafat is not possible until sunset, then staying there for some time is sufficient to make the Hajj valid. At sunset the pilgrims leave for Muzdalifa without offering Maghrib prayers.

- 20) Which one of the following is included amongst the Ushera-e- Mubhashera
 (a) Sa'ad Bin Ubaid (b) Sa'ad bin Abada
 (c) Sa'ad Bin Abu waqas (d) Hazrat Hamza
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Hazrat Sa'ad is also known as the first companion to have shot an arrow in defense of Islam.

Islamiat

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Islamiat

2008

- 1) Who advised Abu Bakr (Razi Allah Tala Anho) to compile the Quran:
 (a) Hazrat Umar (رضی اللہ عنہ) (b) Hazrat Usman (رضی اللہ عنہ)
 (c) Hazrat Ali (رضی اللہ عنہ) (d) Hazrat Zaid (رضی اللہ عنہ)

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

After Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) died in 633 CE, Sayyidna Abu Bakr (رضی اللہ عنہ) became the Khalifah (caliph). The need of the compilation of the whole Qur'an in the form of a Book was seen. In the battle of Yamamah and other battles, many Huffaz were martyred. Sayyidna Umar (رضی اللہ عنہ) noticed this and went to the Khalifah, and told him about this matter. At first Sayyidna Abu Bakr (رضی اللہ عنہ) hesitated in doing something that the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), Sall-Allahu alayhi wa sallam, hadn't done but then, seeing the importance of this, he agreed.

- 2) The Nisab of Zakat in Silver is:
 (a) 40 Tolas (b) 50 Tolas
 (c) 50 ½ Tolas (d) 52 ½ Tolas

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The amount of wealth which makes one liable for Zakat is called Nisab. Silver 612.36Gram 52.50Tolas 9450Grains and 19.6875 Troy Oz.

- 3) The Prophet made Hazrat Muaz bin Jabal the Governor of:
 (a) Kufa (b) Makkah
 (c) Medina (d) Yaman

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Muaz bin Jabal was appointed by the Prophet of Islam as the first Qanito al-Janed in Yemen. Muaz had a farewell audience with the Prophet, which occupies an important place in the history of Islamic jurisprudence. The Prophet enquired "How will you decide the cases?"

"I shall decide according to the Book of God", replied Muaz.

"And if there is nothing on the subject in the Book of God", asked the Prophet.

"Then according to the practice (Sunnah) of the Apostle of God", replied Muaz.

"And if there is nothing in the practice of the Apostle of God?" enquired the Prophet.

"Then I will use my own judgment" added Muaz.

- 4) Who are the "Sabibain"?
 (a) Abu Hanifah and Abu Yusuf (b) Abu Hanifah and Imam Shaibani
 (c) Abu Yusuf and Imam Shaibani (d) Abu Hanifah and Imam Shafi

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Sahibain: Two pupils of Imam Abu Hanifa, Imam Abu Yusuf and Imam Muhammad, are known as Sahibain. They were Mujtahids in their own right due to their proficiency and expertise in Fiqh, Usul Fiqh, Tafseer, Usul Tafseer, Hadith, Ilm Hadith, Naskh and Mansukh, Seerah, Ugha and Balagha.

- 5) Hajj is not completed unless you go to:
 (a) Makkah (b) Medina
 (c) Mina (d) Arafat

Answer: (d)

- 6) "Kitab-al-Umm" is written by:
 (a) Abu Hanifa (b) Imam Malik
 (c) Imam Shafi (d) Ahmad bin Hambal

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Imam al-Shafi' wrote several books. And, Kitab al-Umm is one of his books.

- 7) The foundation of Bait Ul-Hikmah was laid down during:
 (a) Abbasid Period (b) Ummayyad Dynasty
 (c) Fatimid (d) Sub-Continent

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Bait al-Hikmah established at Baghdad by Caliph Abu Jafar al-Mansoor. Later it was developed by Caliph Haroon Rashid and Caliph Mamoon Rashid during the 14th century. The House of Wisdom (Bayt Ul-Hikma) was a library and translation institute established in Abbassid-era Baghdad, Iraq. It was a key institution in the Translation Movement and considered to have been a major intellectual centre during the Islamic Golden Age. The House of Wisdom was a society founded by Caliph Harun al-Rashid and culminating under his son al-Ma'mun, who reigned from 813-833 AD and is credited with its institution. Al-Ma'mun is also credited with bringing many well-known scholars to share information ideas and culture in the House of Wisdom Based in Baghdad from the 9th to 13th centuries, many of the most learned Muslim scholars were part of this excellent research and educational institute.

- 8) What is the number of month "Rajab" in Islamic Calendar?
 (a) First (b) 7th
 (c) 5th (d) Eleventh

Answer: (b)

- 9) First Mujadid was Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz. Who was the second one?
 (a) Ibn-e-Taimya (b) Imam Ghizali
 (c) Ahmad Sirhindi (d) Shah Waliullah

Answer: (c)

- 10) Sahifa Hammam bin Munabih was found by:
 (a) Mufti M. Abduhu (b) Rasheed Ahmad Raza
 (c) Dr. Hamidullah (d) Dr. Zakir Naik

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Dr. Muhammad Hamidullah, was born on February 9, 1908, in the state of Hyderabad Deccan. One of his great contributions to the hadith literature was the discovery of Sahifa Hammam bin Munabbah, the earliest hadith manuscript still extant today. Two copies of it were discovered; one in a Damascus library and the other in a library in Berlin. He passed away in his sleep on December 17, 2002 at the age of 95 in Jacksonville, Florida.

- 11) In which Surat of Quran there is mention of Zalqarnain?
 (a) A'ssuff (b) Alkahaf
 (c) Al Mujadala (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 12) Muslims are the best of all due to:
 (a) Justice (b) Moderation
 (c) Truthfulness (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 13) Sahib Us-Ser is the nickname of:
 (a) Hazrat Khuzaifa (رضی اللہ عنہ)
 (b) Hazrat Uqba (رضی اللہ عنہ)
 (c) Hazrat Saad (رضی اللہ عنہ)

Answer: (a)

- 14) Masjid Khief is located in:
 (a) Muzdilifa (b) Arafaat
 (c) Minna (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 15) Ghaseel ul Malaika is the title of:
 (a) Hazrat Abu Talha (رضی اللہ عنہ)
 (b) Hazrat Abu Dahana (رضی اللہ عنہ)
 (c) Hazrat Hanzala (رضی اللہ عنہ)
 (d) Hazrat Saad (رضی اللہ عنہ)

Answer: (c)

- 16) Who was appointed as usher for Hijrat-e-Madinah?
 (a) Hazrat Saad bin Ubada (رضی اللہ عنہ)
 (b) Hazrat Utub bin Usaid (رضی اللہ عنہ)
 (c) Hazrat Abdullah bin Ariqat (رضی اللہ عنہ)
 (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 17) Who was a historian jurist, philosopher, as well as a politician?
 (a) Shams uddin Ibni Khalkan
 (b) Abdur Rehman Ibni Khaldoun
 (c) Abu Bakar Muhammad Ibni Yahya
 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 18) When law of inheritance was revealed?
 (a) Three Hijree (b) Four Hijree
 (c) Five Hijree (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 19) Who was the last Commander in Chief for Ghazwa-e-Mautah?
 (a) Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (رضی اللہ عنہ)
 (b) Abdur Rehman bin Auf (رضی اللہ عنہ)
 (c) Abdullah bin Rawaha (رضی اللہ عنہ)
 (d) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 20) Imam Dar ul Hijrat is the title of:
 (a) Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal
 (b) Imam Malik
 (c) Imam Shafee
 (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Islamiat

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Islamiat

2007

- 1) How many stages the Quran contains?
 (a) 8 (b) 7
 (c) 9 (d) 12

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Stage /Manzil 1 starts from sura fatha & ends on starting of sure Al-Maeda.
 Stage /Manzil 2 starts from Sura Al-Maeda. & Ends on starting of sure Yunus.
 Stage /Manzil 3 starts from Sura Yunus & Ends on sure An-Nahl
 Stage /Manzil 4 starts from Sura Bani Israeel & Ends on starting of sure Ash-Shuara
 Stage /Manzil 5 starts Ash-Shuara' (26) through Ya-Seen (36)
 Stage /Manzil 6 starts from Sura As-Saafat & Ends on starting of sure Qaf
 Stage /Manzil 7 starts from Sura Qaf & Ends on last sura of Quaraan.

- 2) Who was the first writer of "wahi" in Quraish?
 (a) Harat Abdul Rahman bin Auf (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)
 (b) Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)
 (c) Hazrat Abdulla bin Zubair (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)
 (d) Hazrat Ibn Masuod (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)

Answer: (d)

- 3) Kitab-ul-Assar is compiled by:
 (a) Imam Abu Hanifah (b) Imam Shafi
 (c) Imam Malik (d) Imam Humal

Answer: (a)

- 4) Imam Shafi took the office of "Religious Judgment" in the age of:
 (a) 13 years (b) 14 years
 (c) 20 years (d) 15 years

Answer: (d)

- 5) What was the name of faster sister of the Holy Prophet (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم)?
 (a) Hazrat Salmah (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) (b) Hazrat Raqiyyah (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)
 (c) Hazrat Mariah (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) (d) Hazrat Shima (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)

Answer: (d)

- 6) Namaz-e-Istisqa" is prayer for:
 (a) Blessing of God (b) Pardon
 (c) Rain (d) Sleep

Answer: (c)

- 7) Who is called "saqi zam zam"?
 (a) Hazrat Abbas (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) (b) Hazrat Hamzah (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)
 (c) Hazrat Muaz bin Jabal (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) (d) Hazrat Muawiyah (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)

Answer: (a)

- 8) The "Kissing of the Hajr-e-Aswad" is called:
 (a) Saee (b) Mabroor
 (c) Istelam (d) Shaut

Answer: (c)

- 9) What is the number of Ramzan in the Islamic Calender?
 (a) 8th (b) 9th
 (c) 10th (d) 11th

Answer: (b)

- 10) Give the name, who compiled first work of Hadith "Sahifa-e-Sadiqa."
 (a) Hazrat Abu Bakar (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)
 (b) Imam Muslim (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)
 (c) Hazrat Abdullah bin Amr (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)
 (d) Hazrat Abu Hurairah (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)

Answer: (c)

Islamiat

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Islamiat

2006

- 1) How much Surah the Quran Contains,
 (a) 124 (b) 109
 (c) 114 (d) 220

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

1	Al-Fatha	2	Al-Baqarah	3	Aal-Imran
4	An-Nisaa	5	Al-Maidah	6	Al-An'am
7	Al-Araf	8	Al-Anfal	9	At-Tawba
10	Yunus	11	Hud	12	Yusuf
13	Ar-Ra'd	14	Ibrahim	15	Al-Hijr
16	An-Nahl	17	Al-Israa	18	Al-Kahf
19	Maryam	20	Ta-Ha	21	Al-Anbiya
22	Al-Hajj	23	Al-Mumun	24	An-Nur
25	Al-Furqan	26	Ash-Shu'araa	27	An-Naml
28	Al-Qasas	29	Al-Ankabut	30	Ar-Rum

31	Luqman	32	As-Sajda	33	Al-Ahzab
34	Saba	35	Fatir	36	Ya-Sin
37	As-Saffat	38	Sad	39	Az-Zumar
40	Gafir	41	Ha-Mim Sajda	42	Ash-Shura
43	Az-Zukhruf	44	Ad-Dukhan	45	Al-Jathiya
46	Al-Ahqaf	47	Muhammad	48	Al-Fath
49	Al-Hajurat	50	Quf	51	Az-Zariyat
52	At-Tur	53	An-Najm	54	Al-Qamar
55	Ar-Rahman	56	Al-Waq'a	57	Al-Hadid
58	Al-Mujadila	59	Al-Hashr	60	Al-Mumtahana
61	As-Saff	62	Al-Jumu'a	63	Al-Munafiqun
64	At-Tagabun	65	At-Talaq	66	At-Tahrim
67	Al-Mulk	68	Al-Qalam	69	Al-Haqqa
70	Al-Ma'arij	71	Nuh	72	Al-Jinn
73	Al-Muzzammil	74	Al-Muddaththir	75	Al-Qiyamat
76	Al-Insan	77	Al-Mursalat	78	An-Nabaa
79	An-Naziat	80	'Abasa	81	At-Takwir
82	Al-Infitar	83	Al-Mutaffifeen	84	Al-Inshiqaq
85	Al-Buruj	86	At-Tariq	87	Al-A'la
88	Al-Ghashiya	89	Al-Fajr	90	Al-Balad
91	Ash-Shams	92	Al-Lail	93	Ad-Dhuha
94	Al-Sharh	95	At-Tin	96	Al-'Alaq
97	Al-Qadar	98	Al-Baiyina	99	Al-Zalzalah
100	Al-'Adiyat	101	Al-Qari'a	102	At-Takathur
103	Al-'Asr	104	Al-Humaza	105	Al-Fil
106	Quraish	107	Al-Ma'un	108	Al-Kauthar
109	Al-Kafirun	110	An-Nasr	111	Al-Masad
112	Al-Ikhlās	113	Al-Falaq	114	An-Nus

2) The nisab of Zakat in gold is;

- (a) 18 Tolas (b) 24, Tolas
(c) 7 ½ Tolas (d) 35 Tolas

Answer: (c)

3) A Verse of the Holy Quran indicates the Name of;

- (a) Hazrat Usman (b) Hazrat Muaaz
(c) Hazrat Saad (d) Hazrat Zaid

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Among all the contemporaries of the last Prophet of Islam, only two men have been mentioned by name in the Quran, They are Zayd bin Haritha and Abu Lahab, They are cited in the following verses:

1. "Then when Zayd (bin Haritha) had dissolved (his marriage) with her, With the necessary (formality), We joined her in marriage to thee;"

(Chapter 33 Ahzab, or the Confederates; Verse 37)

2. "Perish the hands of Abu Lahab (the Father of the Flame)! Perish he!"

(Chapter 111; Verse 1)

4) A Muslim female is confined in;

- (a) Eight Sheets (b) Five Sheets
(c) One Sheet (d) Ten Sheets

Answer: (b)

5) The original name of Imam Bukhari is.

- (a) Saeed (b) Hatem
(c) Ismail (d) Muhammad Bin Ismail

Answer: (d)

Explanation: His name, 'Abu Abdillah Muhammad Ibn Ismail Ibn Ibrahim Ibn Al-Mughirah Ibn Bardizbah Al-Bukhari.' He was born on 13 Shawwal 194 AH / 810 CE after the Jum'ah Salaah in Bukhara in the territory of Khurasan (West Turkistan) - present day Uzbekistan

6) Makka Was Conquered in.

- (a) 5 A.H (b) 10 AH
(c) 2 A.H (d) 8 A.H

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Mecca was conquered by the Muslims in January 630 AD (20th of Ramadan, 8 AH)

7) Qurbani (holy Slaughtering) is made During "Hajj" at

- (a) Arafat (b) Mina
(c) Muzdalifa (d) Safa

Answer: (b)

Explanation: It is necessary for the pilgrim to do the sacrifice with the sincere intention by saying, for example, "I am making this sacrifice in fulfillment of hajj at-tamattu' for seeking pleasure of Almighty Allah." Just the intention in one's mind is sufficient; it is not necessary to say it verbally.

It is obligatory to make the sacrifice in Mina.

8) "Jami'ul-Qur'an" is taken for;

- (a) Hazrat Ali (b) Hazrat Saad
(c) Hazrat Usman (d) Hazrat Masood

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Hazrat Usman (رضي الله عنه) sent copies of the Holy Qur'an, written by Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit by the order of Hazrat Abu Bakr during his caliphate, to various places of the state and asked the governors and other officers to burn all those copies of the Holy Qur'an which were incomplete and were not in accordance with the Holy Qur'an compiled by Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit. This was done in order to avoid confusion between the Muslims because there were some copies of the Holy Qur'an at that time in which the order of the Surahs (Chapters) was not like that which was proposed by the Holy Prophet (Sallallahu 'alaihi wa Sallam) in accordance to Hazrat Gabriel instructions as commanded by Allah. Moreover, some of the copies existing at that time at various places other than Medina were lacking in some chapters, and were incomplete. For this reason Hazrat Usman (رضي الله عنه) got copies made from the standard Book compiled during the time of Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) and sent them to various places. Differences had also arisen due to differences in handwritings so he also standardised the way of writing the Holy Qur'an. This has been considered as one of the greatest services of Hazrat Usman (رضي الله عنه) rendered to Islam for which he has been given the title of "Jami'ul-Qur'an" (The Compiler of the Qur'an)

9) Pious-caliphate lasted for about;

- (a) Eighteen Years (b) Twenty Years
(c) Thirty Years (d) Five Years

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Hazrat Abu Bakr's Khilafat was of about two years, then Hazrat Umar's was of about ten years, then Hazrat Usman's was of about twelve years and the Khilafat of Hazrat Ali was of about six years

- 10) Gathering On Arafat During Hajj Is Made On:
 (a) 9th Zil Hajjah (b) 3rd Ramazan
 (c) 2nd Safar (d) 18 Shawal

Answer: (a)

Islamiat

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Islamiat

2005

- 1) Which Surah starts without Bismillah
 (a) Al-Baqara (b) Al-Nisa
 (c) Al-Toba (d) Al-Ikhlās

Answer: (c)

- 2) A male is confined/wrapped in __ dressed sheets
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

Answer: (c)

- 3) Amount of Zakat cannot be used in ____
 (a) Madrassah (b) Mosque
 (c) Hospital (d) All of Above

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Zakat cannot be given for the construction of Masjid, Madrasah, Hospital, a well, a bridge or any other public amenity.

- 4) What is Sahlihai
 (a) Mishkat (b) Bukhari
 (c) Bukhari and Muslim (d) Ibne Majah

Answer: (c)

- 5) Jihad become mandatory in ____ hijra
 (a) 1 AH (b) 2 AH
 (c) 3 AH (d) 4 AH

Answer: (b)

- 6) Which one is called Masha'ar-ul-Haram
 (a) Mina valley (b) Muzdalifa valley
 (c) Arafat (d) None of these

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Mash'ar al-Haram: This is an elevated place in the plain of Muzdalifah, which is enclosed by a boundary. At this place, the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) had prayed to Allah. The Qur'an says: "When you return from Arafat, stay at Mash'ar al-Haram and remember Allah; and remember Him just as He has enjoined you." (Al-Baqarah: 198)

- 7) Who was the first martyr in Islam
 (a) Hazrat Hamza (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) (b) Hazrat Yasir (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)
 (c) Hazrat Sumaya (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Sumaya Bint Al-Khayat (Radhia Allahu Anha), the first martyr in the History of Islam: She encountered the polytheists with the strength of a female believer who had a firm will and died of excruciating torture.

- 8) Who first embraced Islam among women
 (a) Hazrat Fatima (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) (b) Hazrat Zainab (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا)
 (c) Hazrat Khadija (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) (d) Hazrat Ayesha (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا)

Answer: (c)

Explanation: When the revelations came from Allah and Muhammad (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) was made the last prophet in 610 CE, it was Khadijah who accepted the faith and became the first Muslim woman. Her acceptance of Islam greatly helped the spread of the religion among the Mecca residents.

- 9) What is istelam
 (a) Salam to Kaaba (b) Salam to Hajre Aswad
 (c) Kissing Hajre Aswad (d) Praying at muqam-e-ibrahim

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Istilam: means, come in front of Hajar-e-Aswad and kiss it if possible, or touch it with a stick and kiss the stick; if that also is not possible, raise your hands to your ears keeping your open palms towards Hajre-e-Aswad and say: "Bismillahi Allahu Akbar Wa Lilla Hil Hamd" and drop your hands down. Now point the palms of your hands again towards Hajar-e-Aswad and kiss them. This act of kissing Hajar-e-Aswad or pointing towards it is called Istilam

- 10) Who collected Quranic verses in one place?
 (a) Hazrat Umar (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)
 (b) Hazrat Abdullah ibne abbas (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)
 (c) Hazrat Abdullah ibne Masud (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)
 (d) Hazrat Usman (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The compilation was done in the life of Prophet (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) and it was Hifz to many Muslims as Arabs were very proud of their good memory. It was just brought in book shape in the time of Hazrat Abu on the advice of Hazrat Umar after martyr of many Huffaz in a battle fought against Mussialma Kazzab. Traditions about the Collection of the Qur'an.